





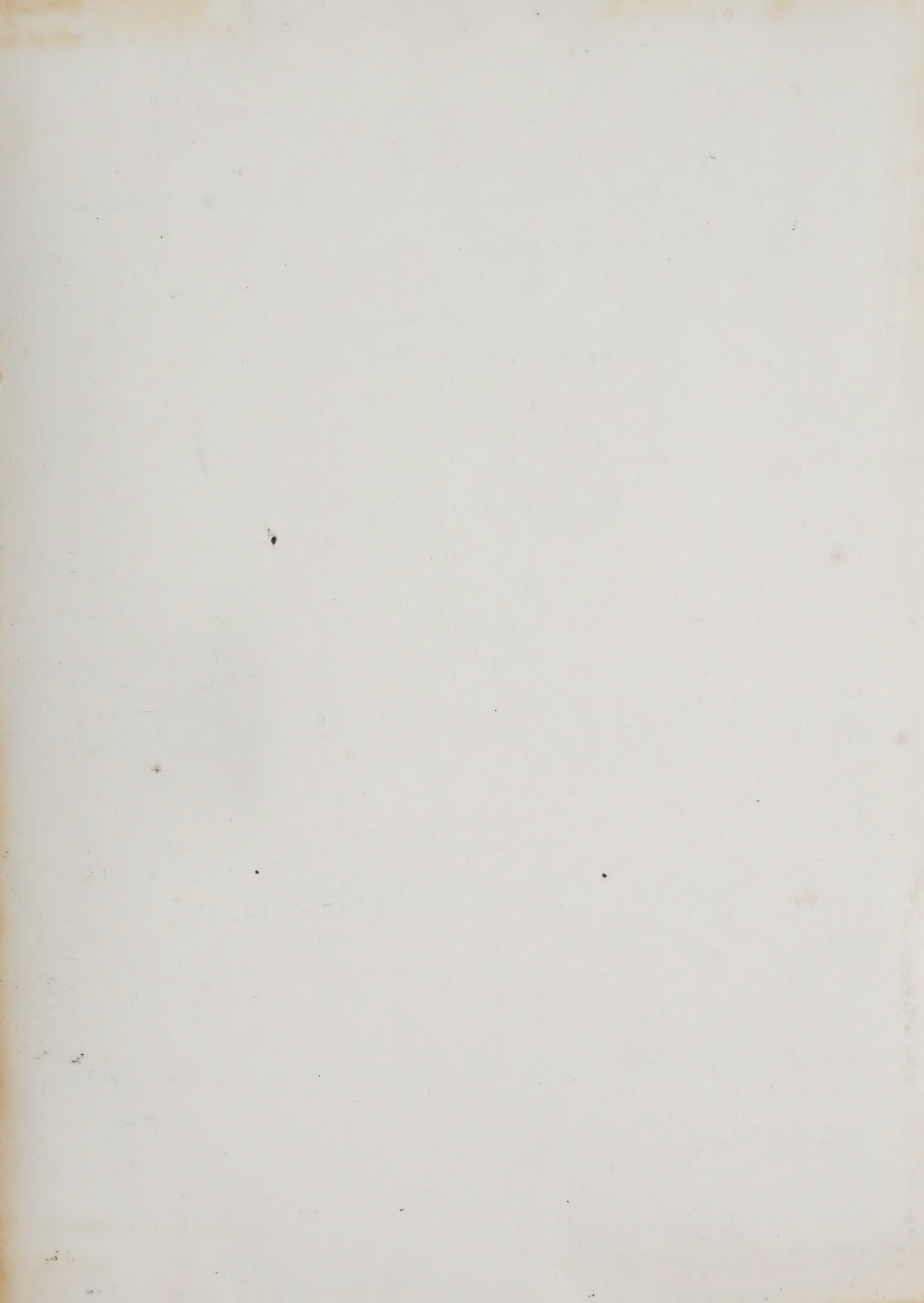
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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1951



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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

SESSION OF 1951

REASONS FOR PARDONS GRANTED BY GOVERNOR

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 2, 1951.
To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to present herewith the reasons for pardons and commutations of sentence granted by the Governor from January 5, 1949 to date.

(Signed) JAMES H. DUFF.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Berg, No. 5169, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Julius Berg, convicted of unlawful possession and transporting intoxicating liquor in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on November 25, 1929; and of maintaining an illegal lottery and conspiracy in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia on July 30, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and although he has been arrested approximately thirteen times, he only suffered the two convictions for which he asks a pardon. These two convictions took place almost fourteen and nineteen years ago, respectively. This applicant then decided that crime did not pay and agreed to go along the paths of righteousness.

In 1929 this applicant was found guilty of the possession of intoxicating liquors and was placed on probation for a period of eighteen months for this violation. In 1934 he was found guilty to be an adding machine operator for a "number man," and was sentenced to a flat term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for seven years. Since that time he has been in no further trouble and with his wife is now operating a restaurant in the City of Philadelphia. The applicant lives in a good home and he is making a success of the restaurant business which his wife is now operating. The applicant has three daughters, one daughter is in Temple University and two daughters in high school.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of a pardon up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant desires to have his name cleared because he is afraid that it will adversely affect the future of his daughters and also his connection with the restaurant business now being conducted by his wife. Since these offenses all occurred more than fourteen years ago and applicant has been in no further trouble, we believe

he will not again offend against society, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Arthur Broughton, C-5985, No. 1350, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Arthur Broughton, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Tioga County on April 2, 1936, be commuted from a maximum term on Bill No. 13 January Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 6 months, and 10 days, expiring on January 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and up to his release on parole in July of 1943 has had very little to commend him. However, following his release in 1943, this applicant has shown the disposition to settle down and become a law-abiding and peaceful citizen. He has gotten himself into no further trouble and he has been given a position with Stark Brothers Greenhouse, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and they think very well of his work. His present job requires that he often make out of state deliveries, and sometimes this is difficult thing to do while he is on parole and is withholding further advancement with his employer.

The employer was present and pleaded for him and the applicant was also present and was asked regarding his parole. It was shown that he is making an excellent adjustment and his reputation is being built up, and today he is an honest and law-abiding citizen.

Under all of these circumstances, and the fact the parole board does not object to his parole release, the Board of Pardons recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted and the parole be lifted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James R. Chandler, D-4327, No. 7126, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James R. Chandler, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 3, 1939 to be computed from June 27, 1939 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years and 7 months, expiring on January 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. The applicant was convicted on a charge of murder in the second degree. He was charged with having murdered a girl friend. He, however, alleges that he had been drinking and went home. Later he returned to the scene of his drinking and found his girl friend in the car. He got in the car beside the girl and she stated to him that she had been cut. He then took her to the hospital, where it was learned the girl had indeed been stabbed and lost consciousness because of her loss of blood.

From investigation, the Board of Pardons believes that this applicant's statement is true and it may have been that this applicant did not actually stab this victim nor cause her death. At any rate, this applicant has now served nine and one-half years of a minimum sentence of ten years and in view of the uncertainty of his guilt surrounding this sentence, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that he is one of the better inmates under their supervision. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the conviction, the length of time he has served and his excellent institutional record, the Board of Pardons recommends that a commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard Booth Davis, B-9962, No. 9663, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Bernard Booth Davis, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on December 16, 1946 to be computed from December 9, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to 2 yrs. 1 mo. & 10 days, expiring on January 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. This grew out of his entry to certain railroad cars with his accomplices where merchandise totalling more than \$2,700.00 was stolen. This applicant, however, never actually participated in the stealing but acted as a lookout man in each case. Nevertheless, he was only the lookout man, he received the stiffest sentence of any of the other accomplices who actually committed the burglaries.

At the present time he has served over two years of his minimum sentence of four years. All the other accomplices received sentences ranging from one year down to six months and they are now free.

There is no opposition to the release of this applicant from the Westmoreland County officials and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend him because of his excellent institutional record. Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry A. Fetterolf, D-4146, No. 5574, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry A. Fetterolf, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 11, 1939 to be computed from June 16, 1939, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on December 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the

maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John S. Gulesich, No. 9678, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John S. Gulesich, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 8, 1942 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is the only offense that he ever committed. While this applicant was a salesman for the victim, he sold his samples at ridiculously low prices and received approximately \$2,000.00 which he appropriated to his own name. After being apprehended, the applicant made restitution to the complete satisfaction of the employer and paid all costs of the proceedings.

He then left the City of Philadelphia and went to Pittsburgh where he secured employment as a waiter. He has been a waiter at Frenchy's Restaurant for the past sixteen months, is well liked, and he is earning approximately eighty (\$80.00) dollars per week. This applicant desires a pardon because he is next in line for the headwaiter or manager's position and if given this pardon, will be able to give the required bond.

Since he has been in no further trouble for a period of over six years, we feel that he has shown himself to be fully rehabilitated and will not again offend against society, and for these reasons, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nancy Hess, 670, No. 9587, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Nancy Hess, convicted of abortion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County on February 20, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 42 March Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 6 years to a maximum term of 4 years and 11 months, expiring on January 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. She was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, for a period of not less than six nor more than eighteen years on a charge of abortion.

Her minimum sentence expired in 1938 and the fact that she has had no employment or sponsorship this applicant was retained until released in custody of her parole officer. Since her release in April of 1946 this applicant had been living with her parole agent until September 1948 when she accepted a position as housekeeper in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stanton of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. She is thrifty and has made the most of her small and meager income and she has shown every effort to completely rehabilitate herself.

Because of her age, it is doubtful if she will again become an active practicing abortionist and we feel that since she has been in no further trouble for approximately eighteen years, that we can recommend her to Your Excellency for a commutation of her maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Kerchel, B-3536, No. 9658, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons that the maximum sentence of Frank Kerchel, convicted of robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on December 31, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 16 years and 1 month, expiring on January 31, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery and receiving stolen goods and served his minimum term of three years. Since that time, or a matter of thirteen years, this applicant has been on parole. In that period of time, he worked on a farm, in a steel mill in Beaver, and bought a coal mine which he later sold at a profit. Since February 1948, he has been in the business of hauling coal and scrap iron and has been successful in this business. He has made a successful adjustment in the community and has four children, one son and three daughters, ranging in age from seventeen months to ten years.

Since all of this first took place prior to the birth of

these children, and since they do not know of his parole status, this applicant asks that his maximum sentence be commuted. He has now served thirteen years on parole and the sentencing authorities of Beaver County know of no objection to the granting of relief, the Board, therefore, recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David V. Lahr, C-2982, No. 139, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon David V. Lahr, convicted of robbery and rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on May 29, 1925, be commuted on Bill No. 399 June Sessions, 1925, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 4 months and 23 days, expiring on January 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-one years of age, one of the oldest prisoners in the Eastern State Penitentiary. This is not a major conviction. He was, however, sentenced in 1925 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of robbery and rape. At that time, the sentence was improperly lumped and the applicant never had an opportunity to make a plea at the expiration of his combined minimum sentences. As a result of this, the applicant was granted a special commutation of sentence in 1940, after he had served an amount equal to the combined minimum. However, after being out for a period of approximately two years and three months, this applicant was returned as a technical parole violator. This applicant states he feels that it was a shakedown and he should not have been returned.

Because of his age, the Board, more or less, is inclined to agree with the applicant. He has served a period of five years and three months, and served a total time in the Eastern State Penitentiary of over twenty years. We feel that his present plan to go to Colonel Shaw's Home of Industry also offers a good plan for the applicant and that he will not again be returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he got into this difficulty.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that five years has been sufficiently a long period of time and that he should be granted commutation of his maximum sentence, and the Board of Pardons so recommends.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Misco, B-9130, No. 8184, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mike Misco, convicted of arson, burglary, receiving stolen goods, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on November 3, 1944 to be computed from October 15, 1944 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 3 months, expiring on January 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has now served four years and two months of his minimum sentence of five years on a charge of burglary, larceny, arson and receiving stolen goods. This applicant, together with two accomplices, broke into several places and stole a number of articles of goods and on one occasion attempted to set fire to the home of one of the victims. The applicant, however, endeavored to dissuade the accomplices from performing this act.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and the trial judge, Honorable W. Walter Braham, favors parole in this matter and feels quite strongly about it, and there is no objection from the district attorney of Lawrence County.

Under all of these circumstances and since this applicant has served all but nine months of his minimum sentence and the sentencing authorities recommend this applicant to us highly, we, therefore, recommend that his commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Mitchell, 63637, No. 9666, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Mitchell, convicted of assault and battery with intent to rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 28, 1948 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, expiring on January 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. This applicant is charged with assault and battery with intent to rape and at the present time has served thirteen months of an eighteen month minimum sentence. This applicant is colored and the alleged victim is a member of the white race.

The Board was moved to recommend commutation in this case for the following reasons: . . . the victim telephoned the applicant to visit her in her own home and when he arrived there the evidence further discloses that it was found that the victim's husband was not at home. Nevertheless, the victim invited the applicant into her home and offered applicant a bottle of beer. During this time, the victim contended that an assault was made on her by the applicant.

We have in our records letters from outstanding citizens of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, of whom are J. C. Bigham of Bigham's Restaurant; Benjamin Kahn, President of the Carnegie Kiwanis Club; and A. J. Harding, Past President of the Lions Club; all of whom testify to the past good reputation of the applicant and they feel that they can recommend him for a commutation of sentence.

Applicant has also been a hard working young man and has taken care of his three children and his mother. They are the ones suffering from his incarceration.

In view of the circumstances under which this alleged crime took place and the views given by the prominent citizens of Carnegie, we feel that further incarceration will not have any rehabilitative effects on the applicant, and that he will be able to support his family if released. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sandy Naples, B-4187, No. 5361, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Sandy Naples, convicted of robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on June 16, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 14 years, 7 months and 15 days expiring on January 31, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and is seeking commutation of his maximum sentence, having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery with aggravated circumstances, robbery and receiving stolen goods. This applicant served his minimum sentence of ten years and was paroled and began to live with his parents in Youngstown, Ohio. After being there for a period of some three years and two months, the applicant was rearrested by his parole agent and returned to the Western State Penitentiary for violation of parole. The applicant was not charged with any crime whatsoever, but merely picked up by the agent on suspicion and heard say that this applicant was consorting with people of bad reputation.

It is the consensus of opinion of the Board of Pardons that this applicant should not have been returned and his record marred as a parole violator on the grounds that shady characters loafed in his restaurant which he had in partnership with another party. This is very weak evidence for the grievous pressure maintained on this appli-

cant. For this reason, this applicant asks that the Board commute his maximum sentence.

One of the accomplices already has had his maximum sentence commuted. The others are all on parole. Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Beaver County leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This Board feels that this applicant has been unduly punished and harassed by the parole agent and therefore, feels that he is entitled to have his petition granted. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation of maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harvey Nichols, D-4015, No. 7217, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harvey Nichols, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 11, 1939 to be computed from May 6, 1939, be commuted from 40 years to 9 years, 7 months and 20 days, expiring on December 26, 1948.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alvin Nunley, No. 9636, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Alvin Nunley convicted of felonious assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 18, 1941 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one to three years for cutting the victim as a result of a fight. This applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of seven years and he has thoroughly rehabilitated himself, is now married and has a young son three years of age.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Allegheny County has any objection to the granting of a pardon in this instance.

The Board of Pardons was favorably impressed by the applicant's candor and truthfulness as he appeared before the Board in person, and we believe that his outstanding reference to the crime and response that he wishes the matter cleared, indicate to the Board that he will not again become involved in the law in any matter whatsoever.

We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Stengel, C-6270, No. 2556, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry Stengel, convicted of burglary, attempted burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 23, 1930 to be computed from June 23, 1940; and of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 7, 1944; be commuted on Bill No. 1255 June Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 4 years, 9 months, and 20 days, expiring on January 27, 1949; and on Bill No. 149 April Sessions, 1944, from a maximum term of 3 months to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and he is now serving in the Eastern State Penitentiary for violation of parole. At the present time he has served four and one-half years more of his sentence. He has a good prison adjustment and complains for relief on the grounds that his sentence was improperly computed.

Upon re-examination of the records in this case, the Board is of the opinion that this sentence was improperly lumped and under the Learner and Wheeler decisions, this applicant should not have been on parole when he was sentenced in April of 1944 to a term of three months. His maximum sentence would have expired if it was correctly imposed in 1942.

Because he is improperly in prison as a result of an erroneous computation of sentence by officials in the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Board feels he should not be made to serve any longer period of time but should be granted commutation of maximum sentence under the erroneous computation, so that he be free from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mae Lillian Stoops, No. 9673, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Mae Lillian Stoops, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, on October 21, 1946 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-eight years of age and she has no prior criminal record. She was sentenced for perjury, growing out of an action which she began for non-support against her husband. The basis for the perjury action was that she had spent sometime in a hotel with another man. This she denied under oath, but the facts indicated that she had indeed been there. Under these circumstances, the applicant was tried and convicted and sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in the Adams County Jail for from six to twelve months.

Following her release from prison, she went to live with friends in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and she has become active in church work. She consistently denies any complicity with the correspondent in the case and points to her long and active career in christian service as indicating that she would not be easily swayed from proper conduct.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney actively oppose the granting of a pardon in this case leaving the matter up to the Board of Pardons or making no comment in the matter. This applicant is no longer under parole supervision and therefore no report can be made by the Board of Parole in regard to her conduct.

Since this applicant has both a prior and present good record, we feel she was influenced more or less by her companion on this trip and acted obviously at his solicitation rather than because she had any evil intent. Since she has continued her excellent christian work and is a respected member in her community, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Thomas, C-7106, No. 4402, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Thomas, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on May 25, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 1084 May Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 17 years and 8 months, expiring on January 25, 1949; on Bill No. 1086 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 26, 1949; on Bill 1087 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 27, 1949; and on Bill No. 1089 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years on May 25, 1931, for attempting to rob a haberdashery store in Philadelphia. He has had an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and as a result of this excellent record his minimum sentence was commuted to ten years. However, this applicant was to remain on parole until 1961.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has made an excellent adjustment and rehabilitation since his release in 1941. He has been employed in and about restaurants for the seven years. Both he and the wife have worked and since their marriage, they have purchased a home and the wife has done everything to assist the husband in further rehabilitation.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that they would have no objection to a commutation of his maximum sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney has no objection.

Since there is no objection from any of the sentencing authorities; since this applicant has had an excellent adjustment on parole; and there is no objection from the Board of Parole, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the seven years good conduct on parole has been sufficient and that this applicant will not again offend against society, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Tillman, D-5970, No. 9649, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Tillman, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 17, 1948 to be computed from April 27, 1948 be commuted from 1 year to 9 months, expiring on January 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is nineteen years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was eighteen years of age when these offenses took place and he has now served eight months of his minimum sentence of one year. This applicant was, in all probability, influenced by his accomplices and we feel that further incarceration can only make this applicant a hardened criminal. We believe, from the reports of the prison authorities, that this applicant will make a fair parole risk since he has an excellent institutional record.

In view of these facts, we hardly believe that a nineteen year old boy should be kept in an institution any longer that is necessary.

Under these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should be granted a commutation of sentence at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Welker, B-7817, No. 6810, December Session 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Welker, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clinton County on August 29, 1941 to be computed from August 19, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 5 months, expiring on January 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and at this time has served nearly seven and one-half years of a minimum sentence of ten years. This is his first major conviction and he has now served three-fourths of his minimum sentence. The applicant was only nineteen years of age when he committed this crime and since his incarceration in the Western State Penitentiary he has given evidence of stability.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend him for parole because of his excellent institutional record. He is now serving as a key man in the Welfare Cannery.

There is no objection from either the trial judge or the district attorney of Clinton County and since this is his first conviction, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished and should be granted a commutation of sentence.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clara Shipcuskie Yeager, No. 9665, December Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clara Shipcuskie Yeager, convicted of manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Northumberland County on July 12, 1948, be commuted from 2 years to 6 months and 3 days, expiring on January 15, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and she had no prior criminal record. She was convicted under very peculiar circumstances of the death of her boy friend. She states that when she went to the victim's apartment she found the applicant already dead on the floor. It was the testimony of the next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Koveleskie, that they heard the deceased talking and scuffling around prior to the applicant's calling on the deceased, that they held this woman for action by the grand jury. Following that, this applicant was released on bail and trial held and later convicted. During this period of time, the applicant married her present husband and she has actually served twenty-one months of her sentence but is only given credit for five months which was served after the withdrawal of motion for a new trial. Unfortunately for this applicant, she became pregnant and is about to be delivered of a child.

Since there was quite a conflict in the testimony and it could have been resolved either way, we feel she is entitled to some consideration.

The trial judge, Honorable William I. Troutman, feels we should grant commutation and also the district attorney states that he has no objection to commutation of sentence at this time.

Under all of these circumstances, we believe that the applicant's sentence should be commuted, and we therefore, recommend that it be so done.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Brown, D-3908, No. 7424, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Brown, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 31, 1939 to be computed from February 23, 1939 be commuted from 12½ years to 10 years, expiring on February 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twelve and one-half to thirty-five years for his participation and commission of twelve holdups. At the present time, he has served approximately ten years of his minimum sentence. A detainer has been filed from the State of New Jersey in connection with the holdups and he will be required to return to the State of New Jersey to serve a sentence there. The six other accomplices in the commission of the thefts and robberies, all have been freed at the expiration of their minimum sentences or by commutations.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states he would be inclined to give this applicant another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of relief.

Under all of the above circumstances, we feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration and recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Wolf Cashman, E-276, No. 9707, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Wolf Cashman, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County on April 16, 1948 be commuted from 1½ years to 10 months and 4 days, expiring on February 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years for a matter, that in the mind of the Board would indicate, that, this is more of a civil case than one for the criminal courts. In this case, the applicant was accused of failing to turn over certain property due his employer, but the matter was more in the nature of a dispute of what was due the employer than it was with any criminal intent to defraud the employer of this property.

The Board of Trustees state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and from what we are able to observe from the facts as reported in this case, we are not of the opinion that this case is a true criminal case but more in the nature of a spite use of the criminal law. Even so, the applicant has now served more than one-half of his minimum sentence and we believe this to be sufficient.

Under the circumstances, the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency that this sentence be commuted because it is not shown that this applicant had any criminal intent when this alleged offense was committed.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Cooper, No. 71986, No. 8115, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Cooper, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on March 25, 1942 to be computed from February 9, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 days, expiring on February 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree.

At the present time, he has served nearly seven years of his minimum sentence. This happening was more an accident than a crime, the applicant having fired through the door which was closed in an effort to scare away the victim who had been molesting the applicant. After the gun was fired, the applicant did not even know he had shot the victim and it was not until about an hour later when the applicant went outside, he found the victim's body. He immediately gave himself up to the police.

Since he has been incarcerated in the Delaware County Prison the Warden of the Delaware County Prison states that the applicant has a good institutional record. The district attorney of Delaware County has stated he is not opposed to granting a commutation and feels this applicant has been sufficiently punished.

The Board of Trustees agrees with the position of the district attorney and in the light of his present excellent

record in the institution and the fact the sentencing authorities are not opposed to commutation, we recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Diegel, No. C-1044, No. 126-B, January Sessions, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John Diegel, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 2, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years and 8 months, expiring on February 2, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Gowen, B-4732, No. 7579, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Gowen, convicted

of robbery larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on October 7, 1935; be commuted on Bill No. 17 December Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 4 months and 13 days, expiring on February 20, 1949; and on Bill No. 21 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on February 21, 1949. (Applicant to be returned to Florida).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his third major conviction. This applicant, however, has now served thirteen years and three months of a minimum sentence of twenty years on a charge of robbery, larceny and receiving stolen goods. This applicant was involved in four holdups and robberies and one of them was a bank in which the loot amounted to \$2,050.00. All of this loot was recovered with the exception of \$100.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that he has made a commendable institutional adjustment over the past six years, and if this applicant were eligible to apply for parole would probably recommend for parole since he has served over thirteen years and has made such a good institutional adjustment. The sentence of the applicant's accomplice was commuted on July 7, 1943, nearly six years ago.

The applicant upon his release will be required to go to the State of Florida where he will have to serve nearly thirteen additional years for an escape from that state.

In view of the fact that the applicant is required to serve such a substantial portion of the Florida sentence and the detainer is still active, we therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted to the time served in Pennsylvania only on the condition that he be turned over to the Florida authorities for further incarceration on his escape charge.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Hummel, C-664, No. 9679, January Session, 1948.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Hummel, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on May 15, 1948 be sentenced from 1½ years to 9 months and 10 days, expiring on February 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on his wife.

Following the conviction the district attorney made it appear to the court that this applicant and his wife

were estranged and that the wife was afraid of the applicant. However, she appeared at the hearing of the Board of Pardons and stated that this injury which she received was entirely an accident and as far as she was concerned, she was not afraid of her husband. Evidence was further given that the district attorney went beyond his bounds in an attempt to send this applicant to jail.

This applicant has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence and since this is his first major conviction, we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished, in view of the wife's statement that the injury was accidental and that she wants him back.

Under all of these circumstances, we recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Jones, No. 9701, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Jones, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 23, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior criminal record. The applicant, a licensed barber, was operating a shop. The victim, who mthe applicant hit, was not a licensed barber and he came to the applicant's place of business and attempted to solicit customers. As the applicant went for the barber inspector, the victim followed the applicant with an ice pick. The applicant grabbed the first thing he saw, which happened to be an iron pipe, and struck the victim. This affair occurred nearly nine years ago and the applicant is now married and is the father of eight children. If he is granted a pardon, he will be appointed to the Philadelphia Police Force.

The trial judge, Honorable Curtis Bok, recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the mater up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant certainly learned his lesson and will not again take the law into his own hands, and that he will be and continue to be a good lawful and peaceful citizen. In order, therefore, to clear his record in order that he may accept the position with the Philadelphia Police Department we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Lewis, D-4756, No. 7293, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Edward Lewis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1940 to be computed from February 27, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, expiring on February 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Enzer Lewis, C-73, No. 9407, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Enzer Lewis, convicted of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Indiana County on March 10, 1947, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, 11 months and 10 days, expiring on February 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion.

It was found that he had embezzled from the bank where he was employed the amount of \$25,500.00 over a period of the past ten years. The money was apparently used to further his wife's extravagancies and children at a level not commensurate with his position in the bank. He finally was discovered, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement and was sentenced as above indicated. He has now served nearly two years of a minimum sentence of three years.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this applicant be granted commutation of sentence because of the fact that he has an excellent institutional record and this is his first conviction.

Honorable E. E. Creps, judge of Indiana County, wrote the Board of Pardons a letter in which he stated: "... it is my belief that no good or useful purpose will be gained by his longer confinement in prison and that his application for commutation may well be given favorable consideration."

Since this applicant has served nearly two-thirds of his minimum sentence and the sentencing authorities of Indiana County are wholeheartedly in favor of his release, the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that the commutation prayed for be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. McGuinness, D-2089, No. 6149, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Edward J. McGuinness, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Luzerne County, on March 29, 1937; and of robbery and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Wyoming County, on August 1, 1940, be commuted on Bill No. 338 April Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 10 months expiring on January 29, 1949; on Bill No. 338A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 30, 1949; on Bill No. 339 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 31, 1949; on Bill No. 340 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 1, 1949; on Bill No. 329 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 2, 1949; Bill No. 18 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 10 months expiring on January 29, 1949; bill No. 19 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 30, 1949; and on Bill No. 20 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on January 31, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant,

as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Mullen, D-7991, No. 8430, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Mullen, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 13, 1944 to be computed from November 6, 1944, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years 3 months and 14 days, expiring on February 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for the holdup of two taxicab drivers. This applicant has now served nearly five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states that this boy should be given a chance, that he only intended to give him a five to ten year sentence and that he failed to make this change in the sentence before the end of the term. This leaves the Board of Pardons as the only place the correction can be made. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Because of the judge's statement that he did not intend the applicant to serve more than five years and because he has an excellent institutional record, and there is no opposition by the district attorney, we recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert N. Nutt, No. 9611, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert N. Nutt, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 20, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was in an accident in which a child darted out between parked cars. The applicant struck the child. He took the child to the hospital and saw all medical care was provided for the child.

As the result of this accident, he was arrested on a charge of assault and battery by an automobile. He was placed on probation for a period of one year and subsequently was inducted into the armed forces of the United States and served overseas for a period of three years and received an honorable discharge. This applicant has now sought a position with the federal government in the City of Philadelphia and because of this conviction, cannot obtain this position unless his name is cleared of this conviction.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant should never have been convicted of any offense, that this was a civil matter and that it was also an unavoidable accident, being a pure darting-out case.

The trial judge, Honorable John Robert Jones, has no comment to make.

Because of this applicant's excellent record both prior to and subsequent to the happening of this accident; the fact he served in the armed forces for nearly four years; we do not feel that this conviction should stand in his way, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Repyneck, D-9128, No. 2425, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Steve Repyneck, convicted of burglary, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Lehigh County, on June 5, 1940, to be computed from September 20, 1946; and larceny, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Schuylkill County, on September 15, 1944, be commuted on Bills Nos. 86, 87, 88 and 89 September Sessions, 1939, from a minimum term of 8 years to a minimum term of 2 years, 4 months and 26 days, expiring on February 16, 1949; and on Bill No. 48 January Sessions, 1941, from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is not his first major conviction. The applicant, together with two accomplices, broke into different places in Lehigh, Northampton and Schuylkill Counties. They also stole several automobiles in their shortlived crime wave. They were all apprehended and were finally convicted of these offenses. At the time this applicant was apprehended and convicted, he was then on parole from the Eastern State Penitentiary. As a result of this parole violation, he was returned to serve six years and three months of his unexpired minimum sentence of seven years before he began to serve his minimum sentence of eight years in this case. So that at the present time, this applicant has served over eight and one-half years, but because of the parole violation, only two years and four months apply to the eight year minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant is a model prisoner and the trial judge, the Honorable Richard W. Iobst, when this matter was placed before the Board of Pardons, stated he had no objection to the granting of this commutation. The district attorney is not opposed, and it may be stated for the record, that the applicant's accomplices have all received commutation of their sentences and that about two years ago. Since their record was no worse than the applicant's record, we certainly feel that this applicant should be given some consideration at this time.

Because of his excellent institutional record, and because the sentencing authorities are not opposed to his commutation at this time, and the fact that he has served over two years longer than his accomplices, we feel that this is the time to now grant this applicant a commutation of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Anthony Riccio, D-9686, No. 9698, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Nicholas Anthony Riccio, convicted of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on June 13, 1947 to be computed from February 27, 1947; and of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Bucks County, on February 18, 1948, be commuted on Bill No. 64 February Sessions, 1947, (Montgomery County) from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 1 year, 11 months, and 19 days, expiring on February 16, 1949; and Bills Nos. 64-1, 64-2, and 64-3 concurrent sentences to 1 day each, expiring on February 19, 1949; and on Bill No. 43 February Sessions, 1948, (Bucks County) from a minimum term of 3 years (concurrent with Montgomery County sentence) to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on February 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is his first arrest and conviction for any offense whatsoever. At the present time, he has served nearly two years of his minimum sentence of three years. This applicant, together with an accomplice, stole silk and nylon yarn which was later sold to Milton H. Kaye and Philip Karfunkle for use in their hosiery mill. The applicant and his accomplices, the receivers of the stolen goods, were ultimately arrested and convicted. Subsequently Karfunkle applied to the Board of Pardons for commutation of his sentence and it was granted. Since the applicant has been incarcerated, his wife has attempted to care for the home and to keep the children together, there being four boys ranging in age from four to eleven years.

At the time of the meeting of the Board of Pardons, his counsel, Frank X. Renninger, Esquire, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, presented to the Board a petition asking for clemency on the part of the applicant, which said petition was signed by 306 persons. This counsel also stated that he was personally acquainted with this applicant and could recommend him to the Board.

Under all of these circumstances, and since we have a letter from the trial judge, Honorable Harold Knight, stating he is not opposed to granting the application for commutation as the applicant has a good record; and the assistant district attorney, Thomas E. Waters, Esquire, states he has no objection, that the applicant has a good record; and it is shown that the applicant does have a good record, we recommend that a commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Evans Riley, D-3855, No. 125-B, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Evans Riley, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 23, 1939 to be computed from February 24, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, expiring on February 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the

maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Scaffidi, No. 9695, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Scaffidi, convicted of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 2, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his only Pennsylvania offense which was the setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery which occurred sixteen and one-half years ago.

He has since been connected with the construction business and at the present time is engaged in his own construction business: "The Service Contracting Company," engaged in excavating and hauling. This conviction has hurt him and since it is over sixteen and one-half years ago, the Board feels he has been sufficiently punished and should not be harassed by this old conviction.

Since he has a respectable business and is no longer connected with the "numbers" racket; the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of this pardon; the present judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has no objection, we feel that this man has shown that he is now a respectable businessman and will not again offend against society, we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond S. Schutt, C-7783, No. 3742, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Raymond C. Schutt, convicted

of breaking and entering, larceny, robbery, felonious wounding, receiving stolen goods, breaking prison, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Luzerne County, on February 13, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 82 June Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 5 years and 7 months, expiring on February 16, 1949; on Bill No. 81 June Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 7 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 17, 1949; on Bill No. 52 February Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 18, 1949; and on Bill No. 53 February Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on February 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-four and one-half to forty-nine years for what amounted to a one-man crime wave. In the crime wave, which took place over a period of one day he attempted to burglarize a store, heldup a speakeasy, escaped from prison, and stole an automobile to further effect the escape. Nevertheless, after the applicant was convicted and sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary, he was granted commutation of his sentence after having served eleven and a half years of his minimum sentence.

Following his release on parole, under the sponsorship of Dr. Linn Bowman and guidance of Frank P. Tucker, the applicant made an excellent adjustment and is now in the business of buying and selling automobiles. He is married and has three children and is leading an honorable life.

The Board of Pardons received a report from the Board of Parole and they have found that he has made a successful adjustment and during the five and one-half years that he has been on parole, he has shown he will not again violate criminal laws.

There is no objection from the trial judge of Luzerne County and the district attorney has no objection to granting a commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant has bought his own home, is happily married, and is now raising three children. He asks this commutation of maximum sentence in order to be free from the stigma of arrest and conviction and also to permit a free hand in business activity for himself.

In view of his excellent conduct on parole in the report of the Board of Parole to the Board of Pardons, we feel that this applicant is now ready for a commutation of his maximum sentence and recommend that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur Siegel, D-9815, No. 9409, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Arthur Siegel, convicted of burglary in the

Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 4, 1947 to be computed from January 24 1946 be commuted from 3 years 4 months to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on February 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three years, four months to fifteen years for his part in the hi-jacking of various articles of merchandise in and around Philadelphia. This applicant's part in the gang was to help unload the merchandise. At the present time, he has served three years of his minimum sentence of three years and four months.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County state they are not opposed to the granting of commutation.

It was developed at the argument that this applicant's wife is seriously ill and in need of an operation and that she is having a very difficult time making ends meet.

In view of the fact that this commutation will only shorten the sentence by four months and it may save his wife's life, we therefore, recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Onofrio Vito Spano, C-8057, No. 6108, January Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Onofrio Vito Spano, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 8, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years, 8 months and 12 days, expiring on February 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-four years of age and this is his first offense against society. The applicant is now serving a life sentence in the Eastern State Penitentiary and at the present time has served nearly seventeen years of his life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent habit of industry which includes a long and continuous work record in the institution. He has demonstrated the habit of thrift and has large investments in war bonds and has made generous contributions of relatives. The parole plan offered for this applicant indicates that he will be given every opportunity to attempt rehabilitation. The persons, in whose charge he will be all of the time, are familiar with the facts of the crime and his subsequent conduct in prison.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County makes no objection and the trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has no comment to make regarding this commutation.

Under all of the circumstances, being familiar with the

facts of the crime, the Board feels that this applicant has been adequately punished. We, therefore, recommend that the sentences of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter J. Ackerman, D-9975, No. 9742, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter J. Ackerman, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 17, 1947 to be computed from August 6, 1947 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on March 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and has eight prior arrests and seven convictions. There is not very much to recommend him to the mercy of this Board or Your Excellency, but there is another factor that must be considered. This applicant has two failings, pen and blank checks, and whenever he sees an opportunity to put the two of them together, someone is out some money. This applicant however is suffering from tuberculosis and has been in the tubercular ward of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not opposed to the commuting of this sentence on condition that the applicant goes to a Veterans' Hospital.

Since he has served all but six months of his minimum sentence, we recommend that this sentence be commuted on condition that this applicant go to a Veterans' Hospital immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond Cassel, D-9685, No. 9732, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Raymond Cassel, convicted of burglary, larceny, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on June 13, 1947 to be computed from February 27, 1947; and of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Bucks County, on February 18, 1948, be commuted on Bill No. 64 February Sessions, 1947, (Montgomery County) from a minimum term of 2½ years to a minimum term of 2 years and 19 days, expiring on March 16, 1949; and on Bill No. 43 February Session, 1948 (Bucks County) and to run concurrent with Montgomery County sentence) from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He, together with another individual, planned and burglarized hosiery mills in Montgomery and Bucks Counties. The loot was then sold to two receivers, Karfunkle and Kaye. The receivers were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Montgomery County Prison for from six months to one year, and this applicant, as an accomplice, received a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years. All of the accomplices have been released and this applicant who did no more than drive the truck, still remains in prison.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, has written the Board of Pardons that he feels this applicant is morally the least guilty of the four; and if such is the case, having already commuted the sentences of those who were more culpable than this applicant, this applicant's sentence should also be commuted.

For the above reasons, the Board of Pardons recommends that the sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Fuller, C-3398, No. 5871, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of James Fuller, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 30, 1926, be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years, 10 months and 16 days, expiring on March 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he has now served approximately one-half of his entire life in the Eastern State Penitentiary. He did, without a doubt, premeditate and kill his wife but that was nearly twenty-three years ago. He has since had an outstanding record at the Eastern State Penitentiary and has made every effort while there to rehabilitate himself.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has stated that he would be inclined to give this applicant another chance. The district attorney is not inclined to agree with

the trial judge, but does not strongly oppose a commutation of sentence.

Since this applicant has an outstanding institutional record and the trial judge is inclined to give him another chance and the further fact that he has served nearly twenty-three years of a life sentence, the Board of Pardons recommends that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Heenan, No. 9725, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Heenan, convicted of indecent exposure and open lewdness in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on September 29, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was sentenced to probation for a period of one year for indecent exposure and open lewdness. Subsequently, this applicant joined the armed forces of the United States and served overseas with distinction. He has been in no further difficulty for a period of approximately ten years.

He desires this pardon because of his excellent army record and in order to remove this blemish from his past so that it will not rise up to haunt him in the future.

The trial judge, Honorable Thomas Bluett, writes the Board of Pardons and recommends that pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since this applicant has maintained a good reputation and army record, the Board of Pardons recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Adam Horowicz, D-2044, No. 5427, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Adam Horowicz, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on March 16, 1937 be commuted from 23 years, 8 months and 25 days, to 2 years, 4 months and 15 days, expiring on March 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and was sentenced in 1937 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of being armed with an offensive weapon and robbery. Subsequently, having served approximately six years of this sentence he was released on parole. Having been on parole for approximately three years this applicant again committed robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from five to ten years, sentence to begin at the expiration of his parole violation.

It was the intention of the trial judge, Honorable J. Harold Flannery, to have his sentence run concurrently with his parole violation, but because of the Lerner-Wheeler decision, it was miscarried.

This applicant is now serving for the parole violation of his first sentence. He asks that the Board of Pardons commute his maximum sentence of ten to twenty years so he can be permitted to begin serving the five to ten year sentence recently imposed.

In order to give effect to the judge's sentence, we recommend that such be done and that the sentence of ten to twenty years maximum be commuted and the applicant be permitted to start serving the five to ten year sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter John Hubicki, No. 64224, No. 9668, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter John Hubicki, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on May 27, 1948, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on May 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first conviction. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one and one-half to three years for stealing purses. At the present time he has served approximately nine months of his minimum sentence of one and one-half years.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated he is not opposed to the granting of relief.

Since this was the applicant's first conviction and since he has an excellent institutional record, the Board of Pardons feels that he should be given encouragement in the form of reduction of his sentence. We, therefore, recommend that the commutation of sentence be granted as of May 27, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Kiefer, No. 9736, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons that James Kiefer, convicted of turning in a false fire alarm in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 15, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150.00 for turning in a false fire alarm. Now having done this and seen the Philadelphia Fire Company in action, he desires to become a member of their ranks; but because of this conviction he is forbidden to do so.

This applicant has served overseas in the United States Navy as Seaman First Class for the duration of the past war. This conviction has hurt this applicant because he has been unable to keep several positions because of the need for giving surety bond.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written that he has no objection and recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this pardon be granted and this frustrated individual relieved.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Leonard, C-7184, No. 5655, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Frank Leonard, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on June 18, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 9 months, expiring on March 18, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for life for the crime of murder in the first degree. This applicant, together with three accomplices, attempted to hold-up a speakeasy, and during the robbery, one of the applicant's accomplices shot and killed a customer and wounded another.

It is a strange thing, but the accomplice who fired the fatal shot has been released from prison over seven years ago. All the other parties connected with this killing, who were as culpable as this applicant, have had their sentences commuted five and six years ago; while this applicant who was no more guilty than his accomplices, still remains in prison.

The trial judge, Honorable John S. Fine, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to commutation since the three accomplices have had their sentence commuted. The district attorney of Luzerne County, likewise, is not opposed.

Since this applicant has served almost eighteen years of a life sentence, and since all the accomplices have had their sentences commuted and this applicant has an excellent institutional record, the Board of Pardons feels he has been adequately punished, and if released, will not again offend against society, we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Maida, No. 9723, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Maida, convicted of illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 18, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25.00 for maintaining an illegal lottery. There is no doubt but that this applicant was engaged in the "numbers" business, but that was seven years ago. Since then he has married and his two children, a son and daughter. He is also supporting his widowed mother.

The applicant states that the reason he committed this crime was that he was unemployed and he needed the money to support the wife and family. He has been steadily employed since then and has a good position with the City of Philadelphia. He desires this pardon in order

that he may get a surety bond and rise to a better position with the City of Philadelphia.

The trial judge, Honorable Byron A. Milner, has written the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed if the Board of Pardons desires to grant a pardon. The district attorney has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Kenneth Montgomery, B-9129, No. 9137, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Howard Kenneth Montgomery, convicted of arson, burglary and larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on November 3, 1944 to be computed from October 25, 1944 be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 4 months and 20 days, expiring on March 15, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices were arrested for burglary, larceny and arson. There were altogether nine burglaries, two larcenies and two arsons of which two were the attempted burglaries and burning of two school houses.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommends that his sentence be commuted because of his excellent institutional record and this is his first conviction.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Walter Braham, recommends commutation at the end of three years of his six year minimum sentence. One of his accomplices, Mike Misco, had his sentence commuted by this Board in December 1948.

Because this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge recommends it and because one of his accomplices has had his sentence commuted, the Board of Pardons recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis J. O'Donnell, B-3511, No. 3312, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Francis J. O'Donnell, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on December 13, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 59 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 9 years, 11 months and 9 days, expiring on April 30, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he has been returned to the Western State Penitentiary as a parole violator on a charge of robbery. After having served a term of two to four months for larceny the applicant was returned to the Western State Penitentiary for violation of his parole sentence on a sentence imposed in 1932.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted to permit him to receive credit for the time spent in the Allegheny County jail prior to conviction.

The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to this procedure.

Since all this applicant asks for is twenty-one day's time awaiting sentence, the Board of Pardons recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted so as to grant him credit for twenty-one days jail time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James R. Porter, C-9753 No. 7411, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James R. Porter, convicted of assault with intent to rob; burglary, robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941, to be commuted from February 11, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 1 month and 5 days, expiring on March 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced together with eighteen accomplices, for a long list of offenses in which he had a small share. He has now served over eight years of a ten year minimum sentence. All of the accomplices, with the exception of one, have been released from the Eastern State Penitentiary; and this applicant, who was no more guilty than the others but received one of the heaviest sentences, still remains in the Philadelphia County Prison.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandrini, writes the Board of Pardons and states he believes this applicant is worthy of consideration. The assistant district attorney of Philadelphia County, James W. Tracey, Jr., Esquire, stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant was not any more guilty than the other accomplices and has had an excellent institutional record and the trial judge recommends, the Board of Pardons, likewise, joins in recommending to Your Excellency that the prayer of commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Rezet, No. 9740, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Philip Rezet, convicted of attempted burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 11, 1921; and of larceny in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on December 8, 1921, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he asks for pardon for the two Philadelphia offenses that occurred approximately twenty-eight years ago. This applicant stole approximately four dozen shirts and he was almost immediately apprehended. He was sixteen years of age when this offense was committed and since that time he has an excellent reputation.

The trial judge is now deceased. The Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection although he pointed out an arrest for disorderly conduct in 1945.

The arrest in 1945 was adequately explained to the Board of Pardons and we do not believe he was culpable. He lost one position with the City Solicitor's Office in Philadelphia because of his previous criminal record. This applicant has lived an exemplary life and has two sons, age seventeen and twenty-three years of age.

The Board of Pardons feels he should not be made to pay his entire life for an affair of his youth and since he has been a good citizen for the past twenty-two years, we recommend that the pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abraham Wolk, D-4571, No. 7664, February Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Abraham Wolk, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1940 to be computed from December 29, 1939, be computed from 20 years to 9 years, 2 months and 17 days, expiring on March 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. This applicant with two accomplices committed eight robberies and the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for these offenses. He has now served approximately ten years of his minimum sentence of twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has stated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has written the Board of Pardons recommending that commutation be granted in view of the applicant's service. The district attorney, however, does not agree with the trial judge in this matter and is opposed to the commutation.

Since he is a virtual first offender and has served approximately one-half of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Brandt, D-4485, No. 9776, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of David Brandt, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 12, 1939 to be computed from May 26, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 11 months, expiring on April 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his only major conviction. This applicant has been charged with being "messenger boy" in the arsenic poison cases in Philadelphia. This applicant pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to twenty years.

Since his release on parole, he has become President of the Speedcraft Tool Corporation and this company now does a business of one quarter million dollars annually.

It is true that there was little evidence of probity value

that could have gone to the jury to indicate this applicant had definite knowledge of his part in the transaction. He has made an excellent adjustment since his release on parole, is well regarded and subject to no derogatory comments. The Board of Parole states that they have no information against him.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this defendant has been severely punished and we feel that this applicant has earned his right of commutation of maximum sentence. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jacob Chinnic, C-5068, No. 1525, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Jacob Chinnic, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 15, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 527 January Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 14 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 1 month, and 4 days, expiring on April 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant, after having served eight years and two months of his minimum sentence, was granted commutation of sentence on February 25, 1938. He has been on parole for a period of ten years and eleven months. During that time he has been in no further trouble whatsoever.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has had an excellent record while on parole and that he has made a good adjustment and is a good man living with his wife and four children.

He seeks a commutation of his maximum sentence in order to remove the possibility of embarrassment for his children and for freedom of travel which is required in his position.

Since this was the applicant's first serious offense and he has served a long period of time on parole, this applicant merits commutation of his maximum sentence which he now seeks. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick Colafrancesco, No. 9766, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons that Frederick Colafrancesco, convicted of contributing to delinquency of minors, unlawfully keeping alcoholic beverages, keeping a gaming and disorderly house in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 25, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty years of age and this is his only offense against society. He was bartender at a social club which did not have a liquor license and there were minors in the club.

He has been in no further trouble for over two years, and he served in the armed forces in the United States during the war. He has an excellent position with the Philadelphia Daily News and supports an aged mother and father, as well as an invalid brother.

The Board of Pardons believes that this has been a deterrent on his future and a blot on his life. We do not believe he will again commit any offense whatsoever, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Daniel Fennessy, No. 9768, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence Daniel Fennessy, convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on May 6, 1948 to be computed from May 5, 1948, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year expiring on May 5, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from 1½ to 3 years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter. This accident occurred in 1939 and this applicant would not be in prison today had he not, nearly ten years after the occurrence of the accident, came to the district attorney and stated that he believed he was the guilty party. As a result of this, the applicant was sentenced to the above term. He has now served over ten months of the eighteen months.

Since he voluntarily returned and sought to relieve his conscience by a plea of guilty to this indictment, we believe that he has been sufficiently punished when he has served a term of one year.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney have indicated they are not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that commutation of sentence be granted as of May 5, 1949, on which date this applicant will have served one year.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel Archbald Francis, C-7918, C-5671, No. 7398, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Daniel Archbald Francis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County on October 15, 1929; and of murder in the second degree, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on June 30, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 110 October Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years, 6 months and 5 days, expiring on April 20, 1949; on Bill No. 111 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1949; and on Bill No. 710 May Sessions, 1938, from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and although he has been arrested on six former occasions, this was his first major conviction. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and murder in the second degree. The murder in the second degree was imposed for a killing which occurred at the Eastern State Penitentiary. This fight arose without any cause on the part of the applicant. At the present time, he has served nineteen years and five months of a minimum sentence of thirty years.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is inclined to recommend that commutation be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated publically to the Board that he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

Dr. F. S. Baldi, Superintendent of the Philadelphia County Prison, where this inmate is confined, has written the Board of Pardons that he feels this man has learned his lesson and states he believes he will become a decent member of society.

Because of the length of time this applicant has served in prison; his excellent record; and the recommendations of the trial judge and the district attorney, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,
 DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant-Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Lee Johnson, 64277, No. 9782,
 March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Walter Lee Johnson, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County in June 8, 1948 to be computed from April 23, 1948 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on April 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has twelve prior arrests and ten convictions. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County for two and one-half years. Before this, applicant was sentenced in Westmoreland County. He was held in the Allegheny County Workhouse for a term of eleven months and sixteen days on a charge in Allegheny County. When he was brought to trial in this matter, he was acquitted, was then taken to Westmoreland County and given the sentence referred to here. He was not given any credit for the eleven months and sixteen days when he was returned to serve in the Allegheny County Workhouse. This applicant would be entitled to seven months from his minimum sentence under the Act of 1901.

He has a good record in the Allegheny County Workhouse and although the trial judge and the district attorney indicated some opposition, still we should not take one month out of this man's life without giving him something in return. He did not ask to be held in the Allegheny County Workhouse eleven months before being brought to trial.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that he should receive the credit for this time as well as good time, which would make him eligible for parole at the present time. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant-Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter Katkevicius, D-4737, No. 8332,
 March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter Katkevicius, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1940 to be computed from March 2, 1940, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years, 1 month and 18 days, expiring on April 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to fifty years for his part in nine robberies. This applicant received as part of his share of the loot, the sum of \$250.00. He has now served over nine years of a fifteen year minimum sentence.

This applicant, at the time of the commission of these sentences, had four accomplices. These accomplices received sentences of like duration with the applicant. All of these accomplices have now had their sentences commuted and are released on parole; in fact, one of the accomplices has had his maximum sentence commuted in March of 1948.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation. He states he is cooperative and has tried to improve his education. The district attorney has stated he was not opposed to the granting of this commutation.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels this applicant should be given the same treatment as his accomplices and for that reason we recommend that the commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant-Governor.
 CHARLES M. MORRISON,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
 WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Russell F. Krannacher, B-6982, No. 7051, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Russell F. Krannacher, convicted of forgery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford County on November 29, 1939 to be computed from November 4, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 38 November Sessions, 1939, from a minimum term of 5 years, to a minimum term of 4 years and 6 months, expiring on May 4, 1949. (Applicant granted parole on Bill No. 37).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years on a charge of forgery. At this time, the applicant has served over nine years of his minimum

sentence. The total amount involved in the forgeries was \$60.00.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been very severely punished and we feel that a sentence of ten years for forgery is in the language of inmates, "a bit salty."

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and is employed in the library of the prison. We believe that this applicant has been taught a very great lesson and if granted parole will not breach this trust. The present judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook, who was district attorney when this applicant was sentenced, has no comment to make. The present district attorney leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been adequately punished and will not breach the faith and trust we are about to impose in him. We recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Litwak, No. 9779, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Martin Litwak, convicted of fraudulent conversion, obtaining money under false pretense, in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on February 9, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was placed on probation for a period of six months on a charge of fraudulent conversion and obtaining money under false pretense. The applicant's method of operation was to receive deposits for household products in the sum of twenty-five (25c) cents and then he would later fail to deliver the articles. This applicant has not been in any further trouble for over ten years and is actively engaged as an insurance salesman. This one offense was sufficient to teach him a lesson.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney opposes any pardon in this matter.

The record of this applicant's conviction has caused him great hardship and he has had difficulty in securing employment. It was only through the most diligent and earnest effort on his part that he was able to secure an insurance salesman's license.

He now desires this pardon in order that this blot will not effect his wife and four children who are at an age now where this matter might easily effect their entire future.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Allen Manes, No. 9780, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Allen Manes, convicted of receiving stolen goods, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 3, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and was sentenced to three years on probation on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The applicant conducted a second-hand and loan office and in the operation of his business, purchased some old gold and jewelry which later turned out to be stolen.

This applicant served in the armed forces of the United States and received a distinguished unit citation while serving as radio operator with his signal company in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater. He is married and has a three year old daughter.

The applicant is now serving as manager of a loan company in the Borough of Braddock in Allegheny County. The applicant desires to go into the loan business himself, but is unable to secure a license from the Department of Banking until he received a pardon for this offense.

In order that he may not be held back because of this misfortune, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted to him.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Salvatore D. Manno, B-9519, No. 9195, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Salvatore D. Manno, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on February 1, 1946, to be computed from January 10, 1946; and of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 19, 1946, be commuted on Bill No. 10 March Sessions, 1946, from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 3 months and 9 days, expiring on April 19, 1949; and on Bill No. 98 March Sessions, 1946 (Allegheny County and to run concurrent)

from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 2 years and 5 months, expiring on April 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. At the present time he is serving two concurrent sentences in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight and four to ten years from both Beaver and Allegheny Counties. The offenses for which he is serving this time, consisted of robbery in which guns were used and cars were stolen. At the present time, this applicant has served over three years this was his first offense for which he was ever arrested.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees states that they feel if he is justifiable for parole, they would recommend.

One of the trial judges, Honorable Henry Ellenbogen, states that he has no recommendation to make and is in accordance with anything the Board of Pardons sees fit to do.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished and will not commit any offense against society, and the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Livio J. Morelli, No. 9773, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Livio J. Morelli, convicted of breaking and entering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 27, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first conviction in 1937 on a charge of breaking and entering, when he was only seventeen years of age.

He has not been in any further trouble. During the last war, the applicant served in the air force. He has always been a law-abiding citizen since the happening of this offense.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney is opposed to the granting of this pardon.

Because of his excellent record in the air force during the past war and the fact that he is married and has one son for whose sake he desires the blot on his life removed, the Board of Pardons recommends that this pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Panaia, No. 62157, No. 9439, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Panaia, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 27, 1946 to be computed from October 16, 1946, be commuted from 4 years to 2 years, 6 months and 4 days, expiring on April 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and at the present time has served two and one-half years of a minimum sentence of four years in the Allegheny County Workhouse on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and burglary. This applicant has an excellent institutional record and there is nothing against him. This applicant, prior to being involved, served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of two years and received a medical discharge because of injuries received in the service. Since this applicant has been confined, his father has become almost totally blind and if he is required to undergo an operation which is contemplated, he will be totally blind.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again offend against society.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated he is not opposed to commutation although the trial judge, Honorable James L. O'Toole, has written to the Board and stated he believes this application is premature.

But for the father's condition and the almost destitute circumstances in which the family finds itself, the Board would probably require the applicant to serve a longer portion of time. However, in view of his good record with the United States Navy; the fact that the family is in destitute circumstances; the fact that he has served two and one-half years of his minimum sentence of four years, the Board recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Raymond W. Snuffin, D-4166, No. 9182, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Raymond W. Snuffin, convicted of involuntary manslaughter; failing to stop; operating automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 19, 1947, be commuted from 7 years to 2 years and 1 month, expiring on April 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and he asks commutation of sentence for a charge on involuntary manslaughter; failing to stop and render assistance; operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. These charges all grew out of the same accident and the Board of Pardons feels that he was improperly sentenced on each of the bills, and that the offenses were all merged in the involuntary manslaughter and he should not have been sentenced separately. However, the defendant did have a very bad accident in which the victim's head was literally decapitated.

He has an excellent record in the Philadelphia County Prison and was a man of some means and, until the happening of this occurrence, he had a good reputation in his community. He has been very severely punished by this sentence.

At the present time, the applicant has served over two years of his flat sentence, and we feel under all the circumstances, this will be sufficient to punish the applicant in this case. We do not think he will again offend against society in any manner whatsoever.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Wilhemina Spence, No. 1842, No. 8508. March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Wilhemina Spence, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on September 30, 1941 to be computed from July 7, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 9 months and 13 days, expiring on April 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and she is serving a term of imprisonment in the Broadmeadows Prison Farm for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. The stabbing occurred when the applicant's boy friend came at her with a knife in his hand and attempted to drag her from the taproom where she was. When she saw the applicant with a knife in his hand, she drew a knife and cut the victim.

The applicant has an excellent record in the Broadmeadows Prison Farm and since she has no prior criminal record, we feel she has served a very long portion of her sentence.

She will be able to return to the home of her former employers, who will give her both a home and a position.

Since this applicant has served almost eight years of her minimum sentence and since she never was in any other trouble before, we recommend that her sentence be commuted and the applicant be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Morris Tobin, C-8300, No. 1764, March Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Morris Tobin, convicted of conspiracy to publish fraudulent railroad tickets, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 30, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant seeks a pardon on a sentence for from ten to twenty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of conspiracy to publish fraudulent railroad tickets. The applicant served three years of his minimum sentence and his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole September 30, 1935. Since his release on parole, applicant's record has been excellent.

Applicant is now engaged in the general contracting business and is unable to apply for bonds in his business because of his prior conviction.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney from Philadelphia County recommend that a pardon be granted; and in view of his good record, the Board of Pardons joins in recommending him to Your Excellency for a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jesse B. Andrews, D-34, No. 5697, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon the said Jesse B. Andrews, convicted of felonious entry, larceny, etc., in the Court of

Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on December 12, 1934; and of burglary, larceny in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County on April 1, 1935, be commuted from a maximum term of 4 years on 60C Dec. Sess. 1934, (Lancaster County) to a maximum term of 2 years, 7 months and 8 days, expiring on May 20, 1949; and on Bills Nos. 60B; 60E; 60F; 60G; 60H; 60I; and 60J to a maximum term of 1 day each, expiring on May 27, 1949; and on Bill No. 60K from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 28, 1949; and on Bill No. 107-L Sept. Sess. 1934 (Montgomery County and to run concurrent with all other sentences) from a minimum term of 15 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on May 29, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 58A to 58E inclusive and also 60A, 60B and 60C).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced in Lancaster County to imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-four to sixty-four years, and in Montgomery County to a term of imprisonment for from fifteen to thirty years. This sentence to run concurrently with the sentence imposed in Lancaster County.

True he was alleged to have entered twenty-two places in Lancaster, Montgomery and Delaware Counties, nevertheless the Board of Pardons feels that he received a very severe sentence. At the present time, he has served over fourteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence of twenty-four years imposed in Lancaster County. During these fourteen years, he had an excellent institutional record over the entire period and he has been cooperative with the institutional authorities. It is stated to us that he uses his prison time constructively and has purchased war bonds and he has established a good institutional balance. The officer, who has him in charge and who has observed him over a number of years, states he is a model prisoner and has developed emotional and social stability.

The present judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer of Lancaster County, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lancaster County offers no comment on commutation. The district attorney of Montgomery County believes he should serve his fifteen years. By the time his commutation and parole are effective he will have served his minimum sentence.

Because of his excellent institutional record as reported therefrom, the length of time he has served, and his general attitude toward parole, we feel this applicant is a worthy applicant for commutation, and we therefore, so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Felix Bocchicchio, C-8538, No. 9769, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Felix Bocchicchio, convicted of breaking and escaping prison in the

Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County, on September 19, 1932, to be computed from October 19, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and applies for a pardon on a charge of breaking and escaping from the Northumberland County Prison which occurred in 1932. After his apprehension, he served his sentence of one year and a parole period of one additional year without further trouble.

This applicant has proved to be an outstanding example in his own community and has taken an active interest in all social and welfare organizations in his home town. He is especially interested in the rehabilitation of wounded veterans and the restoration of crippled children. He is well thought of in his home locality and has led an exemplary life there. He has gained the respect of many people in high places in his rehabilitation and ability to go straight and lead others along that path. He has been a guide and inspiration to persons, and but for his leading hand, some might have not reached the high places in which they find themselves today. It is through his guidance and faith in persons whom he has met and lead that he is able to do so much in his line of endeavor.

It is now shown that this conviction is deterring him from advancing himself and his associates and may be a decided hinderance in the next few months to him.

Because of his exemplary life in the community and the excellent reputation and outstanding ability he has as a citizen, the Board of Pardons sees no reason why he should be condemned for life by this one black mark. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer R. Brunner, No. 64885, No. 9817, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl R. Brunner, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler County on October 29, 1948, be commuted from 1 year to nine months, expiring on July 29, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one or two years for the commission of larceny of four or five pigs. Most of the pigs were recovered and restitution was made for which no recovery was had.

The warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. Neither the trial judge or the district attorney has made any recommendation to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served a little over six months of his minimum sentence, the Board is recommending that the applicant serve nine months and his sentence be com-

muted to expire July 29, 1949, when he shall have served nine months. We do this because of his excellent institutional record and the fact that he has no prior criminal record.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Vernon DeLong, C-579, No. 9788, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert Vernon DeLong, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County, on February 23, 1948, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on May 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to five years on a charge of burglary. However, it was shown to the Board of Pardons that what this applicant had done was that he intended to commit a burglary and had not gotten to the point of committing an attempt.

Under these circumstances, we feel that since this applicant failed to commit this crime, and he has now served fifteen months of his eighteen months minimum sentence that he has been severely punished, and since this is his first conviction and he merely intended to commit a crime which intent he never carried out, the Board of Pardons feels his sentence should be commuted, and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Amos Kenneth Dennison, B-6202, No. 7304, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Amos Kenneth Dennison, convicted of robbery

in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 20, 1938 to be computed from May 11, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 11 years and 9 days, expiring on May 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age, and although he had four times before been convicted of offenses, this is the first major conviction and sentence. At the present time, he has served nearly eleven years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years. He had two accomplices in commission of this crime, one of which was sentenced to a period of five to ten years and served the complete five year sentence, and the other who was sentenced to a term of ten to twenty years but was paroled after having served approximately four years and nine months. Neither of the accomplices have served as long a period of time as the applicant, and the applicant does not have any worse record than the accomplices.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him. He offers a good parole plan and we feel if he is granted commutation of sentence, he would not again offend against society. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The trial judge, Honorable S. H. Gardner, is deceased and no judge has written his opinion of this case.

Under all the above circumstances, we feel that this applicant has served a much longer time than any of his accomplices, and that he is a fit subject for commutation of sentence at this time. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alexander Drost, C-4824, No. 3500, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Alexander Drost, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on September 25, 1928, be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 8 months, expiring on May 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. In 1928 he committed this crime which appeared to be murder in the first degree. After pleading guilty, he was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, he has served over twenty years and seven months of this sentence.

There is no doubt but what this was a crime of passion and there was also evidence that the victim enlisted the aid of two persons and beat applicant over the head with a milk bottle.

During the entire time of incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary, this applicant has maintained a per-

fect disciplinary record. He has demonstrated a habit of thrift and industry and has a substantial savings account. He is one of the most adjusted prisoners in the institution. He has an excellent parole plan which the Board of Parole recommends be accepted. The trial judge, Honorable Horace Stern, is now a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and does not advise of his position. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served such a lengthy period of time and with a good institutional record and since he was never before convicted of any offense whatsoever, we feel he has earned a commutation of sentence. We, therefore, recommend commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry A. Freas, C-8375, No. 127-B, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry A. Freas, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 13, 1940 to be computed from August 2, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 9 months, expiring on May 2, 1940.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin Harper, C-7, No. 9794, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Melvin Harper, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 30, 1947 to be computed from November 15, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 6 months and 5 days, expiring on May 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary in reviewing this case write that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that this was his first imprisonment and they would recommend him for commutation if he were eligible to accept one.

In review of this crime, it is indicated the deceased deliberately provoked the applicant into firing this shot and this applicant had been beaten by the victim previously and feared he would be beaten again. Had this shooting taken place in the applicant's own home, it is quite possible that a plea of self-defense would have been recognized and the defendant acquitted.

The district attorney of Allegheny County in his appearance before the Board states that although he is technically opposed, but because the Board states that although he is technically opposed, but because he feels the applicant might have been acquitted, he therefore has no active opposition to the granting of commutation. The trial judge, Honorable James L. O'Toole, makes no comment to our inquiry. This applicant offers a parole plan to his home in South Carolina and they are willing to accept him there.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and since there was provocation in the committing of this crime, and the applicant offers a good parole plan, the Board of Pardons recommends commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Krawczak, D-3793, No. 5229, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Krawczak, convicted of robbery, larceny of an automobile in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on February 24, 1939 to be computed from February 14, 1939, be commuted from 16 years to 10 years and 3 months, expiring on May 14, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Marion J. Miller, D-7159, No. 8949, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Marion J. Miller, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 13, 1943 to be commuted from April 19, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to 6 years and 1 month, expiring on May 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. At the age of seventeen years, when he was sentenced, he was alleged to have participated in seven strong-arm robberies with eight other accomplices. He has now served over six years of a minimum sentence of twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but he is an active tubercular patient. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has stated that if his physical condition requires his release, he has no objection to having him released. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states if he is suffering from tuberculosis, he has no objection.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this applicant has been a prisoner since he was eighteen years of age and since he is an active tubercular patient, we recommend a commutation to him of his sentence on the condition that he be admitted to a tuberculosis sanatorium for treatment of his disease.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis O'Terry, C-3352, No. 9795, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon the said Francis O'Terry, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 5, 1926, be commuted on Bill No. 1296 March Sessions, 1926, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 3 years, 1 month and 15 days, expiring on May 20, 1949; and on Bill No. 1300 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on May 21, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced twenty-three years ago this month to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years. Having served five of those years, he was released on parole on December 19, 1930. He was released under the sponsorship of Dr. Lynn Bowman, Restoration Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, and for a period of years was employed by The Philadelphia Inquirer. For four years he was an X-Ray analyst in the Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1940 he became the Chief Pyrometrist in the Research Department of the Midvale Steel Company, where has been employed continuously for the past nine years. He is married and the father of one son. He is considered by the institution to be an outstanding example of rehabilitation.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no objection to this man's release from parole. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed, nor is the Board of Parole.

This applicant has been on parole for a period of eighteen years and four months and has shown that he is fully rehabilitated and it has been stated that he is an outstanding example of rehabilitation. For these reasons, we feel it is futile to continue further supervisory contacts, and we, therefore, recommend that the commutation or maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Roman, B-4974, No. 9246, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Albert Roman, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on April 15, 1936 and May 6, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 9 April Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 2 months, expiring on June 15, 1949; and on Bill No. 39 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 16, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 8).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty-five years for participation in three robberies. At the present time, this applicant has served nearly thirteen years of his minimum sentence.

At the time of these offenses, the applicant was twenty-one years of age, and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend that he be granted parole.

The district attorney of Allegheny County, in his appearance before the Board of Pardons, stated that he would recommend that this applicant be granted a commutation of sentence. The trial judge, Honorable C. M. Culver, who was visiting judge, has not seen fit to send any recommendation to the Board of Pardons. He offers a good parole plan to the Board of Parole and the Board therefore recommends that his parole plan be adopted.

The Board of Pardons feels that after having served thirteen years of a minimum sentence of twenty years, this applicant has learned a very bitter lesson, and they recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Rovner, No. 9787, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Rovner, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and prior to his conviction and plea of guilty to these offenses he had never been involved in any legal offense whatsoever and since this offense has been in no further trouble.

He is now engaged in business with his brothers and finds that his former arrest is hindering the expansion of business and credit relations. He is now a reputable member of the community and is married and we feel he will not offend against society.

The Board of Parole states he had an excellent record

on parole and that he has made a perfect adjustment since his arrest in this matter.

The board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Singel, No. 9808, April Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Singel, convicted of sodomy, buggery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, on September 12, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This application is forty-one years of age and prior to this offense, had never been in trouble before. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Cambria County Prison for from 2½ to 5 years on a charge of sodomy, buggery. This occurred back in 1932, and since that time, a total of approximately fifteen years, this applicant has demonstrated no homosexual tendencies.

The trial judge has written the Board of Pardons that he believes this man is entitled to a pardon, that he has lived an exemplary life and is highly respected in the community, and deserves special consideration. The warden of the Cambria County Prison states he believes this applicant is entitled to consideration.

Since his release from the institution, he has held many positions of trust in the locality. For five years he was secretary of the Volunteer Fire Company and for four years was borough secretary. He is working hard and raising a family of three children, two sons and a daughter, ranging in age from ten to eighteen years.

In view of the high recommendations that come from his neighbors, the judge and the people where he lives, the Board of Pardons feels that he is entitled to the pardon for which he is asking, and we therefore recommend that it be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Adams, No. 55889, No. 6624, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William J. Adams, convicted of blackmail in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 26, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this is his first conviction of any offense whatsoever. This applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse on a charge of blackmail. This is the first time this applicant has appeared before the Board of Pardons, although on previous occasion his wife did so. He made an excellent plea on behalf of his petition and the Board of Pardons was given facts at that time which led us to believe that the failure to grant this petition may result in serious consequences not only to this petitioner, but his wife and child who are the unwitting victims of his conviction.

He seeks this pardon to prevent his deportation to Germany, and we believe, upon a full and complete hearing and discussion of this case, that deportation in this matter would be a most serious and useless thing. We do not think this applicant will ever again become involved with the law and we find that since his release from the institution, he has been employed in private industry and presently is helping his wife run a modeling school in Baltimore, Maryland.

In order to avoid the breaking-up of this home and deportation of this applicant, we are therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Anthony Bellosi, C-6183, No. 3290, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Harry Anthony Bellosi, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 19, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 626 May Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 10 years and 7 months, expiring on June 21, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this crime was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to sixty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served approximately seven and one-half years, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. Since his release on parole, he has an excellent record and the Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent parole status for the past ten and

one-half years. He now asks that his maximum sentence be commuted.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has written to the board of Pardons and states that he leaves the matter of commutation of the maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

In view of this applicant's excellent record on parole for a period of ten and one-half years, we believe there is no need of further supervision and that his honesty has been established beyond all doubt. Because of the recommendations of the trial judge and the district attorney and the applicant's own good record while on parole, we recommend that his maximum sentence be committed.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Aaron Bonser, No. 6362, No. 9835, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Aaron Bonser, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on June 14, 1948 to be computed from May 13, 1948 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, 1 month and 7 days, expiring on June 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was alleged to have stolen \$450.00 from a home in which he was boarding. At the present time, he has served approximately one year of his one and one-half year sentence.

At the time the argument was presented to the Board of Pardons, an affidavit was filed in which the victim stated that the applicant had been adequately punished and he should be released. We are given to understand that the applicant has an excellent record in the county prison of Northampton.

The trial judge, Honorable William G. Barthold, has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northampton County likewise made this recommendation to the Board. The parole agent who interviewed him stated he shows remorse for his crime and intends to make full restitution if he is released.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommends that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Chinn, D-714-561, No. 9833, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Chinn, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 27, 1942 to be computed from October 16, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on June 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and at the present time is confined in the Philadelphia County Prison and has served over six years and seven months for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He was sentenced when but fifteen years of age to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from ten to twenty years. This was his first major conviction.

We feel that this applicant has been severely dealt with and should, under all circumstances, have a feeling of revulsion against society but we are given to understand that such is not the case. Society has dealt very harshly with this young man when he was placed in prison at the age of fifteen years. The proper place of confinement should have been a reformatory rather than in an institution of hardened criminals.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney feel that this applicant has been adequately punished and leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that the Board of Pardons would be only fair to commute this sentence in an effort to restore the applicant's faith in society, and we therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John B. DeFazio, No. 9837, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John B. DeFazio, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on May 22, 1941; (2) Larceny of automobile in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 7, 1933; and (3) robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 26, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced in 1938 to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one to two years on a charge of robbery. He had previously been sentenced on charges of larceny of automobiles. He has had, over the past fifteen years an excellent record and gives as one of his reasons for the the commission of these offenses, that they were youthful indiscretions when he was fifteen and sixteen years of age.

During the past ten or eleven years, this applicant has been employed at the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, the American Bridge Company, and presently connected with the Monongahela Railroad. The applicant is married and has a daughter fourteen years of age. He has made every effort to rehabilitate himself in his own community. He has shown business steadfastness to his position and his family in the past fourteen years. He has truly settled down and will not again commit the offenses we believe to be youthful indiscretions.

Therefore, in order to remove the blot from his past we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel DeMarco, D-1343, No. 3247, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Daniel DeMarco, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 25, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 1 month, expiring on June 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years for robbery. This applicant served his minimum sentence and after that was released on parole. He has been on parole at the present time over seven years and nine months. He has made a good adjustment and the Board of Parole states his conduct has been good. He has since married and has a young daughter and is getting along well having recently purchased a home for himself and wife.

The Board of Parole has no objection to him being granted a commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, makes no comment on the matter of the commutation of his maximum sentence.

The applicant hopes to go into business for himself but wishes to do so after he is released from the responsibility of parole supervision.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and has shown he will not again commit offenses which will result in his commitment, and therefore, feels he is entitled to a commutation of his maximum sentence as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William R. Donalties, E-636, No. 9831, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William R. Donalties, convicted of Arson, burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on November 12, 1948 to be computed from November 2, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 7 months and 18 days, expiring on June 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction. This applicant had been committed to a Veterans Hospital at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, as mentally incompetent and psychotic. However, he got out of the institution and committed the crime for which he has been charged. Since his arrest and conviction, he has been a patient in the hospital block for mental observation and we have no doubt but what he is definitely a mental case.

The Board of Pardons does not feel that a penitentiary is the proper place for this type of case, but feels that he should be receiving treatment in a mental institution.

We are, therefore, recommend that this applicant be commuted on condition that he goes to a Veterans Administration facility for treatment of mental patients and to be detained until he is released as recovered from his illness.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tong Fook, No. 9716, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Tong Fook, convicted of possession and sale of drugs and use of drugs, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 7, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and in 1947 he

was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the House of Correction for a period of one year for the possession and sale of drugs. As a result of this conviction, he was brought before the Immigration Authorities and slated for deportation.

The Board of Pardons has received letters not only from the district attorney but from the trial judge in which they state that this applicant should be granted a pardon. The reason that they state this is because this applicant was arrested merely for the purpose of showing that the Police Department had ways and means of checking up on his activities.

This applicant has helped the Division of the Philadelphia Police Narcotic Department considerably for a number of years by supplying the division with information as to the sale and possession of drugs among the Chinese of Philadelphia. This arrest was the way the police had of impressing upon him that he had better not attempt to double-cross the Police Department. However, it has the unfortunate effect of removing him to China by reason of deportation and thereby closing up a source of information to the police.

For this reason both the trial judge and the district attorney have recommended that a pardon be granted in this matter or deportation may be slated. We, therefore, recommend in line with the sentencing authorities that a full and complete pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matt Hodak, B-3582, No. 3953, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Matt Hodak, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 3, 1933 be commuted from Life Imprisonment to 16 years, four months and 17 days, expiring on June 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced to a life term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of murder perpetrated in the commission of robbery. This is a case in which the identification of the applicant was very, very thin. This applicant was not arrested until two years and one month following the commission of the crime and then merely because he visisted a town fifteen miles from the scene of the robbery and was there held for investigation of another matter, and while being held for investigation, was charged with this crime.

There were only three persons who could identify the perpetrator of this crime. (1) The clerk in the bank said the applicant was not the one who shot the victim. (2) The teller in the bank could not identify the applicant at all. (3) A customer in the bank testified the applicant resembled the perpetrator but his nose was different. All three of these persons who made the identification could have been mistaken because all they got of the killer was a fleeting glance.

One fact which the Board of Pardons took into consideration, which was not before brought out was that the district attorney in addressing the jury commented on the fact that the applicant wrote to his wife in Croatian and not in English. This the district attorney argued was evidence of his guilt. However, it was shown in the hearing before the Board of Pardons that the applicant was illiterate in English and until he went to the penitentiary, that Croatian was his language, and therefore, it would be natural for him to write in this language. Nevertheless, the applicant has at this time served over sixteen years of a life sentence. His accomplice, if he had one in this crime, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for from six to twelve years on a charge of manslaughter and was paroled after serving five years.

We believe there were enough factors in this case that would lead us to apply the principle of mercy, and let us further point out to Your Excellency, that this applicant has steadfastly maintained his innocence.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney offer any objection to clemency and the district attorney orally stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that they have no objection and that if this applicant were eligible to apply, they would recommend that he be granted a parole.

Under all of these circumstances, we therefore, recommend a commutation of sentence be granted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony S. DeLuca, B-2676, No. 3369, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony S. DeLuca, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 18, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 22 April Sessions, 1931 (Bills Nos. 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 105 concurrent) from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years and 10 days, expiring on May 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Julius Mang, D-5410, No. 6846, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of the Board of Pardons recommend the minimum sentence of Julius Mang, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1940 to be computed from November 19, 1940, be commuted from 25 years to 8 years and 7 months, expiring on June 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first conviction. At the present time he has served over eight and one-half years of a minimum sentence of twenty-five years for the crime of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He was only nineteen years of age when he was committed to the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record during the past eight and one-half years, and also that he has made a very good adjustment and shown improvement in his social attitude.

The trial judge, Honorable Harr S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant is a model prisoner and if the Board thinks the time he has served meets the ends of justice, he has no objection to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County publically stated to the Board that he leaves the matter of commutation of sentence up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons.

We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that he has paid the price, that the public will be adequately safeguarded by the length of time which he has served for his crime. Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant could not be released with safety to society, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Meinhardt, No. 9859, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Meinhardt, convicted of violation of the Firearms Act in the Court of Criminal of Allegheny County, on November 6, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. It was more in the nature of a technical violation of the law as the applicant had the gun in his own room and no attempt was made by this applicant to use it in any manner.

Since the applicant's violation in 1938, he has served three years in the armed forces of the United States with distinction and received an honorable discharge. He has since married and is raising a family of three daughters and one son. He is employed at the Atlantic Refining Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and evidence is shown that he is not of the type who will again become entangled with the law. He states that he wishes to take a civil service examination in order that he may be appointed to the police force in the City of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since there was no attempt to use this gun, his honorable service in the armed forces of the United States, and the good record of this applicant, the applicant has been sufficiently punished; and we can recommend that a pardon be granted, and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Mueller, No. 9792, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Mueller, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 30, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he was charged with the crime of receiving stolen goods. After the applicant had sold the diamond ring, which was the subject in question, he learned that the ring had been stolen. Subsequently, he was convicted of the crime of receiving stolen goods. This applicant has been in no further trouble for over twelve and one-half years.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandrini, has written that he desires to stress no opinion in this matter but leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney does not oppose the granting of the pardon as prayed for.

The applicant is now engaged in his own distributing

business and wishes to clear his name for himself and his wife and children.

In view of his good record over the past twelve and one-half years and the fact that he has had no other previous criminal record, we feel he has been adequately punished, and we therefore, recommend that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Newman, Sr., No. 9823, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Roy Newman, Sr., convicted of entering without breaking, larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 25, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-two years of age and with his son was convicted of entering without breaking and larceny in connection with certain antique furniture. He was sentenced to three years probation and to make restitution in the sum of \$370.00. Restitution has been made.

He and his son, together, operate the Pennsylvania Petroleum Transportation Company for the last eleven years. They did upwards of \$50,000.00 gross business a year. He and his son desire to expand the facilities of the organization and to go into the Interstate Commerce field and feel this conviction will be a definite handicap to that expansion.

The trial judge, Honorable Thomas P. Critchton, has written the Board of Pardons and states that if the applicant has a good record, he knows of no reason why this applicant should not be granted a pardon.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and has very definitely rehabilitated himself and we do not believe he will ever again commit any offense whatsoever. For this reason, we recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Newman, Jr., No. 9822, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Roy Newman, Jr., convicted of entering without breaking, larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on June 25, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is his first offense for which the applicant was ever arrested. He was convicted of entering without breaking and larceny in connection with the purchase of antique furniture which he and his father sold, being in the antique business at the time. As a result of this conviction, the applicant was sentenced to three years probation and to make restitution in the sum of \$370.00.

Since his conviction in 1937, he and his father have been engaged in the trucking business and operating the Pennsylvania Petroleum Transportation Company which annually amounts to over \$50,000.00 per year. The applicant and his father desire to increase the size of the business as well as to expand into the Interstate Commerce field and this conviction would be a definite handicap to that expansion. The applicant is married and has one child.

The trial judge, Honorable Thomas P. Critchton, has written the Board of Pardons and states that if the applicant has a good record, he knows of no reason why he should not be granted a pardon.

In view of the past good record on the part of the applicant and the recommendation of the trial judge, we do believe that this applicant will not again commit the same or any similar offenses and will not ever again offend against society. Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis Joseph Reilly, D-7160, No. 8293, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis Joseph Reilly, convicted of fraudulently making a written instrument; uttering and publishing, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 10, 1943 to be computed from May 7, 1943, be commuted from 7½ years to 6 years, 1 month and 11 days, expiring on June 18, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years. At the present time, he has served over six years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has

written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has matured considerably in the past six years and he would be inclined to give him another chance. The district attorney of Philadelphia County in appearing before the Board of Pardons, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has served over six years of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years, and has received the recommendation of the trial judge and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Board of Pardons is inclined to give this applicant one more chance by recommending that his prayer for commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry G. Riner, D-4838, No. 9242, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Henry G. Riner, convicted of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 24, 1946 to be computed from May 10, 1946, be commuted from 8 years to 3 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on June 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he has no prior criminal record. This applicant plead guilty to the conversion of client's funds in his real estate business. Finally, after becoming a victim of his own avarice, he was unable to continue "robbing Peter to Pay Paul", and his defalcation amounting to approximately \$36,000, were uncovered. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for eight years. At the present time, he has served over three years.

The trial judge, Honorable John A. Mawhinney, states to the Board, "I am inclined to hink the time served has brought him to a full realization of his delinquencies and I feel the case deserves your serious consideration and if you should see fit to commute the sentence I would interpose no objection." The district attorney, likewise, states he has no objection and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The warden of the Philadelphia County Prison has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has made an excellent adjustment and it is stated that he has been rehabilitated and further detention will not make him a better member of society.

Because of the applicant's good record and the fact that there is no objection to his release at this time, we recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Josephine Sadita, No. 2276, No. 9731, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Josephine Sadita, convicted of false pretense; practicing medicine without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 10, 1945 to be computed from July 12, 1945, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on July 12, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and she was arrested on a charge of false pretense and practicing medicine without a license. She pled guilty to these charges and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, for from one and one-half to five years. After having served her minimum sentence, she was released on parole.

This applicant now requests that her maximum sentence be commuted on the basis that she has been completely rehabilitated. She has lost several jobs because of her inability to keep these positions when it is learned that she is on parole.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney have any objection to the granting of commutation of maximum sentence.

In this case, we believe that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and further parole supervision will neither benefit her or society. Since there is no objection to the requested action, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of the maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Stocker, C-7003, No. 5816, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Edward Stocker, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 17, 1941 be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 2 months, expiring on June 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he is alleged to have stabbed his sweetheart with a pen knife in a fit of jealous passion, thereby causing her death. At the time he was sentenced the applicant was twenty-two years of age and he has now served over eighteen years of a life sentence. He has greatly matured since he has

gone to prison and he has an excellent institutional record. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that his conduct in the institution has been above reproach.

There is no doubt but that the applicant loved the victim and that he has suffered great remorse and anguish as a result of the act which he committed. His plea for mercy at this time is based on complete rehabilitation, the length of time served, and the severity of mental suffering and anguish which he has endured.

We believe this applicant has been adequately punished and we find that the present judge, Honorable William G. Barthold, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northampton County has informed the parole agent that he is in favor of clemency in this matter.

In view of the long period of time which the applicant has served, his excellent institutional record and the severity of the suffering endured, the Board of Pardons recommends that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Vaughn, No. 9858, May Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward J. Vaughn, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) pool selling and book-making, establishing a gambling place in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 16, 1940; and (2) pool selling and book-making in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 18, 1946, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant was sentenced on three different occasions on charges of pool selling, book-making and establishing a gambling place, the last sentence in 1946.

The Board of Pardons believes this applicant was not engaged in any criminal activity and prior to that time, the applicant served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of five months, when he was discharged with a dependency discharge. The discharge was honorable.

Since 1946, the applicant has been engaged in a restaurant business in the central part of Pittsburgh, is well liked by all who come in contact with him, and is offered a partnership in the business. However, since the business operates a bar in connection with their restaurant, the applicant is denied a license by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board.

Since it is shown that this applicant, for the past three years, has not been engaged in any illegal enterprises and is making a good living, we have no reason to believe he will again become involved with the criminal law, and we recommend that a pardon be granted to this applicant because he has for the past three years shown himself able to engage in legitimate enterprises and to give evidence of his complete rehabilitation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Aleskauskas, D-5313, No. 9919, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Aleskauskas, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on October 9, 1940 to be computed from July 17, 1940 be commuted from 12 years to 9 years and 10 days, expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and has no previous criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years on a charge of murder in the second degree. After having served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole on August 3, 1946. He now asks commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole has advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent parole record and they have no objection to releasing him from parole supervision.

Neither the present judge, Honorable Thomas L. Hoban, or the district attorney of Lackawanna County have any objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since he has an excellent record on parole, and since the Board of Parole does not object to his release from parole, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted and that he be free from parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Barnes, A-13582, No. 6144, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John Barnes, convicted of Murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on

December 27, 1923 be commuted from life imprisonment to 25 years and 7 months, expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-three years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to death in 1923 and in June 1924 his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

This applicant was convicted by a jury and his conviction resulted from the killing of his wife after an argument over her doing laundry for "scab" miners. He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because of his excellent institutional record.

The present judge, Honorable W. Russell Carr, of Fayette County, has advised the Board of Pardons through the Board of Parole, that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney, likewise, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney, likewise, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant is seventy-three years of age and has an excellent institutional record and served approximately one-third of his life, or over twenty-five years, we believe he has atoned for his crime against society, and we therefore, recommend that his life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nick Cannella, C-6420, No. 6383, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Nick Cannella, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 17, 1930, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years, 10 months and 10 days expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no previous criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of murder in the first degree. This grew out of a quarrel with his wife and her admitted unfaithfulness to the applicant.

This applicant has now served approximately nineteen years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable James G. Gordon, has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his position, but states that he will advise the Board through the district attorney's office. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that they have no opposition to the release as presently prayer for.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this applicant's petition be granted for the following reasons: (1) the fact he has served nearly nineteen years of a life sentence, (2) he has an excellent institutional record, and (3) there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Xenophon Chmoures, C-455,D-5841, No. 8801, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Xenophon Chmoures, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941 to be computed from January 13, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring July 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant together with six other accomplices, were involved in eight robberies and larceny of an automobile.

At the present time, the applicant has served approximately eight and one-half years of his minimum sentence of ten years. There is only one other accomplice who is serving time in the penitentiary, all of the other accomplices have been released.

The trial judge, Honorable E. V. Alessandrini, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no comment to make concerning commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary has written the Board of Pardons of his excellent institutional record and that he is considered to be a well-adjusted and cooperative prisoner.

Since he has served considerable length of time, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Fluellen, D-2979, No. 7886, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Fluellen, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1938 to be computed from March 4, 1938, be commuted from 15 years to 11 years 4 months and 20 days, expiring on July 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. At the present time, this applicant has served over eleven and one-fourth years of his sentence. He was sentenced for his participation in seven robberies, six of which were armed robberies.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant is reported to have a good institutional record and there is improvement in his attitude and adjustment since last reported. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that he has no opposition to the granting of commutation if the attitude of the applicant has changed, which we are assured it has.

The applicant's accomplice, James Bryson, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years, was granted commutation of his sentence in September 1948. Accomplice, Mack Evers, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years is still an inmate in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Under all of these circumstance, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished, and we therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Noble Gramah, Jr., No. 9901, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Noble Gramah, Jr., convicted of larceny of an automobile in the Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia County, on January 28, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no other conviction. He was placed on probation for a period of ten years on a charge of larceny of an automobile.

This applicant went for a ride in an automobile and when he asked an accomplice who was driving the car, whose care it was, he was told it was his uncle's car. The applicant later learned the automobile was stolen. An accident occurred and they were all apprehended. This

occurred approximately eleven and one-half years ago. The applicant served in the armed forces of the United States in the European Theatre for approximately four years. Further, this applicant was only eighteen years of age when this occurred.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has stated he has no objection to the granting of this pardon. The district attorney of Philadelphia does not oppose the granting of a pardon.

In view of the fact that this applicant has an excellent military record, the fact he has been in no further trouble for over twelve years, and is apparently rehabilitated, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mike Hayden, B-2937, No. 9888, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Mike Hayden, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 27, 1931, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years and 9 months, expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years for robbery, receiving stolen goods. He and his accomplice were convicted of a perpetration of a series of robberies. They held up and robbed proprietors and patrons of three barbecue stands. He served his minimum sentence and was released on parole. He has been on parole for approximately thirteen years. During his time on parole, the applicant served with the armed forces of the United States and although the period of service was short, he was given an honorable discharge of medical disability.

This applicant desires to operate a tavern and restaurant and in order to secure the license, he must have a release of himself from parole. He has indicated by his past conduct over the last thirteen years that he has given up his lawless ways and we believe him to be a fit subject for release from parole supervision.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Dittmer Immel, B-8357, No. 9894, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Dittmer Immel, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 13, 1942 to be computed from April 28, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 3 months, expiring July 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He pled guilty generally to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. The killing arose over the infatuation of applicant's wife with another. The attempt to break up the meretricious relationship between his wife and the other man.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and if eligible for parole, they would recommend him for release. The trial judge, Honorable Thomas M. Marshall, has advised the Board of Pardons through the Board of Parole, that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels this applicant was driven to the end of his emotions by his wife's conduct. Having served over seven years, he has amply paid his debt to society. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent J. Isenberg, A-14521, No. 450, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Vincent J. Isenberg, convicted of robbery, aggravated assault and battery, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland County, on February 20, 1926, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from nine to eighteen years on the charge of robbery, ag-

gravated assault and battery, carrying concealed deadly weapons. After having served approximately seven years of his minimum sentence of nine years, his minimum sentence was commuted and he was released on parole and has been on parole for an additional period of sixteen years and three months. He now desires a pardon for the eighteen years which is his maximum sentence. He has shown every indication of complete rehabilitation during the sixteen years and three months he has been on parole.

At the present time, he is Chief of Police in Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, and we have received many letters testifying to his exemplary conduct which he has displayed. We have letters from citizens in all walks of life who have written in behalf of this applicant.

In view of his rehabilitation and the fact that he has risen to become the Chief of Police of a borough in the western part of the state, the Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has shown that he will not again offend against society, and that he should be granted the pardon which he asks for at this time. We, therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Kenefsky, E-874, No. 3504, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed on Paul Kenefsky, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Montgomery County, on November 13, 1942 and to be computed from February 10, 1949; and in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on November 27, 1942 and to run concurrent with sentence imposed in Montgomery County; be commuted on Bill No. 14 November Sessions, 1942 (Montgomery County) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 5 months and 12 days, expiring on July 22, 1949; and on Bills Nos. 438 and 439 November Sessions, 1942 (Philadelphia County) from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and except for the three arrests and convictions which are before the Board, this applicant has never been in any other difficulty. He was sentenced in 1942 from both Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties on concurrent sentences for his participation in eight robberies in those counties. At the present time, he has served over six years and six months in the Eastern State Penitentiary but because of his prior violation, only four months of this sentence applies to the minimum sentence of five years.

At the time of his sentence, the applicant was told that his sentence would run concurrently with his unexpired parole, but the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wheler and the decision of the Superior Court in the Lerner case states that was impossible for such a situation

to arise and that this prisoner first serve "back time" before he be permitted to begin the service of a new sentence. This violates the spirit of both Judge Knight's and Judge Carroll's sentence and in order to give effect to their sentence, we are recommending that a commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lena Fitzgerald King, 57209, No. 9931, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lena Fitzgerald King, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 16, 1943 to be computed from November 27, 1942 be commuted from 12 years to 6 years and 8 months, expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and she was convicted on the charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from five to twelve years. The applicant served her minimum sentence and has been on parole since November 27, 1947. She has no prior criminal record and the Board of Parole says she has an excellent record since being released on parole.

She now seeks a commutation of her maximum sentence on the grounds that being on parole is embarrassing to the applicant. She has been active in church work and does her own housework, having remarried and completely given up drinking.

The Board of Parole has no objection to her release from the restrictions of parole. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation of her maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

In view of this applicant's excellent rehabilitation and the fact that she had no prior criminal record, the Board of Pardons believes she would be a good risk to release from parole, and therefore, recommend that her maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Kosteleski, No. 9872, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Kosteleski, convicted of assault, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 28, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and was charged with assault and robbery in 1939. He was placed on probation for a period of three years and for the following ten years has been in no trouble whatsoever. This was a holdup and robbery when the applicant was only sixteen years old, and at the time the offense took place, his share of the loot was twelve (.12c) cents.

He is not on parole, and therefore, there is no recommendation from the Board of Parole.

He has recently married and is purchasing his home in a fine residential section of the City of Philadelphia. He served in the armed forces of the United States in the European Theatre for fourteen months and was honorably discharged by the United States Army. He is a steady worker and has been in no difficulty these past ten years.

There is no objection from the trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, nor does the district attorney of Philadelphia oppose the granting of a pardon.

Therefore, because of this applicant's military record, his good record since being placed on probation, and since this was his only offense against society; we are recommending that the petition be granted as prayer for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bert Kraiger, B-3435, No. 8828, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Bert Kraiger, convicted of robbery and rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on November 12, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 7 January Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 6 years to a maximum term of 2 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1949; on Bill No. 8 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 23, 1949; on Bill No. 9 from a maximum term of 6 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 24, 1949; and on Bill No. 10 from a minimum term of 5 years, to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 25, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 5 and 6).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from

twenty-seven to fifty-four years on a charge of robbery and rape.

This applicant has now served nearly seventeen years of his minimum sentence. The psychiatrists of the Western State Penitentiary, in his report to the Board of Pardons, states that he has made an excellent moral and social adjustment and that he does not indicate a psychopathic personality.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record for approximately the past seventeen years and that if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because of his excellent institutional record and long period of service.

The president judge, Honorable Jesse C. Long, is not in a position to make a recommendation to the Board of Pardons in this matter because he was not the trial judge at the time and has no knowledge of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case. The district attorney of Jefferson County has also stated the same thing to the Board of Pardons.

The trial judge, Honorable William T. Darr, is now deceased, Walter E. Morris, Esquire, the former district attorney, has not made any recommendation in this matter.

None of the present authorities have made any positive recommendation because of unfamiliarity with the subject.

We have, however, as heretofore indicated, a psychiatric report from the Western State Penitentiary, and the psychiatrist feels there would be no harm done to society if this individual was permitted his freedom.

We feel that this applicant has served a sentence almost as long as persons for first degree murder, and since he has an excellent institutional record and served such a long period of time, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leo C. Leahy, C-8398, No. 4223, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Leo C. Leahy, convicted of rape, satutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on November 4, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1570 November Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 6 years, 8 months and 20 days, expiring on July 24, 1949; on Bill No. 1571 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 25, 1949; on Bill No. 1571-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 26, 1949; on Bill No. 1572 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 27, 1949; and on Bill No. 1572-A from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from

eighteen to sixty years on a charge of rape and satutory rape. Since both his father and mother have died, his brother asks that this applicant be granted an opportunity to prove his complete rehabilitation. He has now served almost seventeen years of his eighteen minimum sentence.

The present judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he recommends that clemency be granted. The district attorney of Schuylkill County has stated that he does not oppose commutation because of the length of time his applicant has served.

Because this applicant has an excellent record of work over the period of years which has had in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the excellent parole plan which is offered, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Maloof, C-307, No. 9415, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward Maloof, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, conspiracy with intent to rob, assault, etc., in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County on September 2, 1947 to be computed from May 26, 1937, be computed from 3 years to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on July 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was charged with robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, etc., and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to ten years. His accomplice was given a sentence of two to ten years and has since been released. This applicant was no worse than his accomplice, however, the judge gave him the additional year for the costs of the prosecution in Jefferson County. However, it was reported to the Board of Pardons that all costs and fines in connection with the case have been paid.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state he has an excellent institutional record and if eligible for parole, they would recommend him. Neither the trial judge or the district attorney make any recommendation in this matter.

This applicant has served approximately two years and one month of his minimum sentence. Since he was no worse than his accomplice, we are recommending that a commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Max Mehlman, 65439, No. 9926, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Max Mehlman, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 7, 1949, be commuted from 1 year to 4 months and 20 days, expiring on July 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he was convicted on a charge of perjury growing out of a situation of the applicant being on a bail bond. At the time, this applicant had one-half interest in the property. Although the title held by the applicant was an equitable one, the legal title was vested in his partner. The applicant, on advice of counsel, signed the bail bond. He not only acted in good faith but did sign the security on the advice of counsel. He still owns one-half interest in the real estate. There was no intent to violate the law, and if anything, the mistake made by the applicant was relying on the advice of counsel.

We believe that a person is entitled to reply on the advice of counsel when given. The issue which was here involved was a technical legal problem, we do not see why this applicant should be incarcerated when he had no intent to violate any law. Accordingly, we feel that this applicant has been more than sufficiently punished, and therefore, we are recommending that the commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James A. McGrorty, 4753, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James A. McGrorty, convicted of larceny in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on July 28, 1928; and of indecent exposure in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia County, on November 27, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age. In 1928, he was placed on probation for a period of five years on a charge of larceny. In 1935, he was placed on probation for a period of five years for indecent exposure. Since that

time, this applicant has been in no difficulty whatsoever for a period of approximately fourteen years. In both of these cases, the applicant was placed on probation for a length of time that was in excess of the lawful maximum.

The applicant freely admits his difficulties with the law was due to drinking.

Since the applicant has now reached the age of forty-two years and since he has had nothing to drink for the last five years, the Board of Pardons feels this applicant has indicated he will not again become a law-breaker and we feel that he has shown he is ready for a pardon.

At the present time, he desires to secure a civil service appointment and cannot do so long as he had the two convictions against him.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel this applicant has earned the right to ask for this pardon and we are, therefore, recommended that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Warren C. Moylan, D-1345, No. 2803, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Warren C. Moylan, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 16, 1924 to be computed from April 16, 1934 be commuted from life to 15 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on July 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on April 16, 1924, for killing his wife in a fit of rage over her infidelities. Following that, he served sixteen years in the Eastern State Penitentiary when his sentence was commuted. He has been on parole for the past eleven years.

This applicant is now seeking commutation of his maximum sentence in order to release him from parole supervision in order that he might travel. This applicant has an excellent record on parole and is presently working for the International Circulation Company who desires to send him to Georgia or Florida and to make a branch manager of him. The applicant is anxious to make the change, but he wishes to be free from parole. There is no complaint concerning his activities. He has remarried and has one son by this marriage.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons and slated that he leaves the matter of commutation of his sentence up to the Board of Pardons and Board of Parole. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

Since the applicant is a veteran of World War I and for the past eleven years has shown that he does not again intend to offend against society, we do not believe it to be a mistake to grant the applicant commutation of his maximum sentence as prayed for, and we are there-

fore, recommending that this maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Burman Perry, D-5404, No. 8712, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Burman Perry, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Chester County on December 2, 1940 to be computed from September 4, 1940, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years, 10 months and 20 days, expiring on July 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He pled guilty murder in the second degree and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Ernest Harvey, has written the Board of Pardons that he knows of no reason why the application should not be granted. The district attorney of Chester County states he does not oppose the granting of commutation of this applicant's sentence.

Since this applicant has served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence, this is his first conviction, and since he has an excellent institutional record; the Board of Pardons recommends that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dominick Raspa, C-9755, No. 3701, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Dominick Raspa, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lan-

caster County on June 12, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. After he served his minimum sentence, he was released on parole.

He now seeks commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free from parole supervision. He has an excellent record with the Board of Parole and since he is sixty-one years of age, parole supervision can be, and probably is to this applicant, a very irksome procedure. However, he has adjusted well under supervision and has been on parole for a period of five years. The reason for desiring this commutation is that he may take a position outside the state or to go on trips outside the state.

Because of the fine adjustment on parole, the Board of Pardons believes this applicant will not again offend against society, and we therefore, recommend that he be free from parole supervision and that the commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Dennis E. Robinson, No. 9882, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Dennis E. Robinson, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on August 14, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad when he stole sixty-four watches from a shipment of watches on this railroad. This happened nearly eight years ago and since that time he has been in no further difficulty.

He has served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of four years in the Southwest Pacific area. He has been steadily employed, is married, and we feel he has made an excellent adjustment. He is purchasing his own home and he implied the solution of his conduct is to the effect that he will not again offend against society.

The Board of Pardons, therefore recommends, in the light of his army service and his subsequent good conduct, that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Sailer, No. 9913, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward Sailer, convicted of establishing gambling place, lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on January 17, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and in 1941 he was convicted of establishing a gambling place and setting up a lottery; the lottery was familiarly known as "numbers." There is no doubt but that this applicant was guilty of the crime and he pled guilty to it. He served his minimum sentence and since that time has been in no further trouble.

He has been on parole over eight and one-half years and he has stayed free of any further breaches of the law.

The President Judge, Honorable Harold L. Ervin, states he was not the trial judge, the trial judge having since died, but that he has no comment to make on the applicant. However, the district attorney of Delaware County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant has shown himself to be completely rehabilitated and is now working as night manager of a restaurant. He is married and has one daughter and desires this pardon to remove this blot from his character and from his family.

We believe that this applicant has seen the error of his ways, and if granted a pardon, he will not again offend against society. We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Reuben H. Shook, C-7924, No. 3536, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Reuben H. Shook, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montour County on April 12, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years, 3 months and 10 days, expiring on July 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and has one prior conviction. He was sentenced in 1932 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery. He served

his minimum sentence and was released on parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence. He has now been on parole for a period of seven and one-half years. He has an excellent record on parole.

This applicant desires a release from parole in order to marry and move to Florida. Since he has been on parole seven and one-half years, he has given every indication of complete rehabilitation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant will not again become involved in any breaches of the law, and we therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert L. Spiese, C-477, D-9336, No. 9393, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert L. Spiese, convicted of robbery, assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on December 9, 1946 to be computed from September 25, 1946 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 10 months, expiring on July 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and three accomplices heldup the victim and robbed him of \$7,650.00 of which \$650.00 was returned, and this applicant pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years.

At the present time, he has served two years and nine months of his minimum sentence. He desires commutation at this time in order that he may enter Pennsylvania State College in the fall. He has been accepted for admission and on the earnest pleas of his mother, the good conduct of the boy and the fact that he has served all but four months of his minimum sentence, we believe that commutation of his minimum sentence should be granted.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Stewart, C-1299, No. 335, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon George Stewart, convicted of burglarly, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Chester County on February 3, 1922, be commuted on Bill No. 1 January Sessions, 1922, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years, 11 months and 4 days, expiring on July 21, 1949; and on Bill No. 2 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age. He was sentenced in 1922 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-seven to thirty-years on a charge of burglarly and larceny. After having served approximately eleven years of his sentence, his minimum sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. He has now been on parole nearly sixteen years and is asking that his maximum sentence be commuted.

The Board of Parole has stated to the Board of Pardons that during the past fifteen years, this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has not been involved with the law in any way since his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has fully cooperated with the parole supervisor and the parole agent feels he is a good subject for release from supervision.

The trial judge, Honorable W. Butler Windle, states he has no objection if the Board approves of commutation. The district attorney of Chester County states he is not opposed to a commutation of his maximum sentence.

In view of this man's conduct over the past sixteen years, the Board of Pardons recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Paul Weck, No. 9904, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Harry Paul Weck, convicted of pool selling and bookmaking in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 16, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was arrested and convicted of pool selling and bookmaking in 1942 and played on probation for a period of six months. Since that time he has shown himself to be completely rehabilitated.

He is engaged as a salesman for a manufacturer of church metal wares and has never again thought of

illegal pursuits. He is married and recently purchased a home in an excellent neighborhood of Philadelphia and has shown that he can become a law-abiding citizen in the community. He has done everything to impress the persons with whom he is associated of his intention to become a law-abiding citizen.

The Board of Pardons believes he can be recommended for a pardon in order to save him embarrassment in his present employment, and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Orvel Wright, No. 60124, No. 9421, June Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Orvel Wright, convicted of robbery, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on July 3, 1945 to be computed from June 15, 1945, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on July 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he has no previous criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for robbery and larceny to nineteen years on a charge of robbery and larceny.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Fayette County has stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

The applicant, if released, will be the support of an aged mother and will again be able to support his wife and three small children, six, four and three years.

It is believed that this applicant was the unwilling tool of his accomplices and that if given another opportunity, will not again violate the law.

We believe that he has served a sufficient time so that further imprisonment would act as a deterrent as we believe he is fully rehabilitated. Under all of these circumstances, and to again restore him to his family and his aged mother, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Barry, D-6325, No. 7252, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Barry, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 20, 1942 to be computed from February 10, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 8 months and 15 days, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery of his victim in which the loot of \$10.00 was received.

He has made, however, an outstanding adjustment in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge has no opposition to the commutation of his sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since this applicant has now served over seven years of his minimum sentence of ten years, the Board of Pardons feels he has been adequately punished and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Cloyd Bitting, D-510, No. 4691, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Cloyd Bitting, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Perry County on April 10, 1935, be commuted from life imprisonment to 14 yrs. 6 mos. & 15 days, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the murder of his wife and her paramour.

This applicant was sentenced approximately fifteen years ago in Perry County by the late Judge Barnett. He was granted court appointed counsel, a young lawyer who is now the Republican nominee for judge in that district. At that time, Judge Barnett suggested that if he pled guilty to murder generally, a verdict of perhaps manslaughter or second degree murder would be imposed. However, the judge found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree and imposed a sentence of life imprisonment. This so enraged the community that they sent a delegate to the judge to suggest that he change the sentence. The judge, however, was adamant in his refusal and the applicant was sent to the Eastern

State Penitentiary. It has been the opinion of both the bench and bar of Perry County that he should never have been convicted of murder in the first degree.

The present judge does not oppose his release. The district attorney recommends his release, and in view of the mitigating fact, that he found his wife in the arms of her paramour, becoming enraged, shot and killed both the paramour and his wife; the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor,
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Carson, C-1021, No. 9951, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Carson, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 17, 1949, be commuted from 2 years to 8 months, expiring on October 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and this is the first offense for which he has ever been convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to five years on a charge of larceny. This applicant was one of the persons who actually took the goods of the victim in his car. Complete restitution has been made to the employer.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record and in spite of the short time he has served, they recommend that consideration be given to this matter because of this applicant's physical condition. He is in very poor health at the present time, in suffering from hypertensive heart disease and bronchial asthma. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed if his health is as stated.

Two other accomplices in this matter have had their sentences commuted, and we are, therefore, recommending that this applicant be given commutation at this time because of his present bad physical condition.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor,
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Francis Devlin, No. 9962, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter Francis Devlin, convicted of Fornication in the Court of Morals of Allegheny County, on December 19, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is the only offense for which he was convicted. He was sentenced on a charge of fornication and fined \$50.00 and thirty days in the Allegheny County Workhouse. He was arrested and held for the court as a result of a raid and the finding of a girl friend in his room.

He has maintained since this offense a good reputation and served honorably with the armed forces of the United States. He has learned the trade of watch making and desires to open and extend a business in his own home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In order to get the credit required for the extension, he must be able to get further credit references and reports, and this old conviction is a hindrance to him.

The district attorney of Allegheny County does not oppose the granting of a pardon.

In view of his excellent record in the past seven years, the fact he is married, has an honorable discharge from the army; impels the Board of Pardons to recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor,
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Golden, A-5370, No. 9947, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John J. Golden, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, on April 17, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1939 to a term of imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial School at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. After having served approximately one year, he was released from imprisonment and has worked at various jobs in the past eight years. For a period of four years, 1944 to 1948, he served in the armed forces of the United States and claims to have received an honorable discharge.

This applicant has applied for the position as fireman with the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia. However, he will not be appointed to this position as long as there is a criminal record against him. He is married and has four children and is presently receiving compensation.

It is believed that if he is given a pardon, he will probably realize his responsibility to a greater degree and be able to cope with the problems which heretofore hindered his advancement.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Logan Groves, D-1475, No. 7950, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Charles Logan Groves, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 16, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 132 July Sessions, 1936, from a minimum term of 7½ years to a minimum term of 4 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on October 16, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 129).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is not the first time he has been in trouble with the law. He has had eight prior arrests and four convictions and a violation of probation. He was sentenced for the commission of two armed robberies, the loot being \$275.00. He has now served over thirteen years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that his one misconduct while in prison should not now be held against him. His accomplice has been released and this applicant will be required to be returned to Illinois where he must serve the balance of a ten year sentence.

Since this applicant has been so severely punished and since he must be returned to Illinois, we feel, even though the district attorney has opposed the commutation of sentence in this matter that he should be granted commutation in order that he may begin serving the Illinois sentence. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Claude Harris, C-4723 (name legally changed from Claude D'Aras), No. 4021, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Claude Harris (name legally changed from Claude D'Aras), convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny, conspiracy, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 20, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for the breaking and entering hosiery bills where a quantity of stockings were stolen. After having served ten years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years, the applicant was released on parole and he has for the past eleven years been under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole. He has held various jobs with different companies and performed well in all of them. At the present time, he is working for the Appliance Sales Company of Philadelphia as a salesman and his employer states he is making an excellent record in this position.

He desires to go into business for himself and feels he has learned the business with his present employer who will give him a start if he can secure a pardon.

In view of this applicant's excellent record on parole and the fact that this was his first conviction of any sort, the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished by his ten years of incarceration and eleven successful years on parole.

The district attorney of Philadelphia does not oppose the granting of this pardon, and we are recommending that this matter be terminated by the granting of a pardon in order that this applicant may further his standing in the community and may not be hindered by this conviction.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leroy Hawkins, Jr., No. 9860, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Leroy Hawkins, Jr., convicted of setting up and maintaining an unlawful lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 30, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first offense. He was placed on probation for a period of six months on a charge of setting up and maintaining an unlawful lottery. He states he did not either set up or maintain this lottery but merely went to the place for making a bet. While there, the place was raided.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, writes the Board of Pardons and states that he recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant is presently engaged as a private watch-

man and has taken the examination for appointment to the police department in the City of Philadelphia. He also has an excellent army record and has received an honorable discharge. He is holder of the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. He is married and has one son approximately two years of age.

In view of this good record, since the occurrence of this offense, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and that this record should not further hinder his rehabilitation nor his right to a position. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Jones, D-8746, No. 9424, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Jones, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, etc., in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1946 to be computed from February 4, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 8 months and 21 days, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and larceny. There were three accomplices with the applicant and together they committed a series of robberies. At the time these robberies were committed, this applicant was only fifteen years of age and he did not realize the seriousness of the offenses. Furthermore, this applicant has now served nearly four years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant was improperly sentenced when he was sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary. He was only fifteen and one-half years of age at that time and this matter should have been handled by the Juvenile Court, and if any sentence was entered it should have been to the reformatory instead of the penitentiary where he would associate with hardened criminals. We cannot right the wrong which put him with older and hardened criminals, but we can and do recommend that commutation of sentence be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nesbit R. Jordan, Jr., D-2793, No. 7644, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence imposed upon Nesbit R. Jordan, Jr., convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 19, 1938, to be computed from January 10, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 740 January Sessions, 1938, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 11 years, 9 months and 4 days, expiring on October 14, 1949; and on Bill No. 741 from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on October 15, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abe Liebman, B-3671, No. 5172, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Abe Liebman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 24, 1933, be commuted from life imprisonment to 16 years, 6 months and 4 days, expiring on October 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the crime of murder committed in the perpetration of an armed robbery.

Generally, it is not the policy of this Board to recommend to Your Excellency applicants for commutation of life imprisonment unless they have served a longer period of time than this applicant. However, we believe these extenuating circumstances to exist: This applicant was only seventeen years of age when this crime was committed. Within a few months after admission to the Western State Penitentiary, he enrolled in the high school classes and in two years completed his high school education. He was the first prisoner in the State to receive a high school certificate from the State Department of Public Instruction. He then became a teacher in the prison high school and at the present time he is principal of this school. He has, while in the institution, learned accounting and cost analysis and has become efficient in the operation of office machines, such as the typewriter and calculator. In 1938, he assumed editorship of the "Keystone" magazine, a magazine put out monthly by the inmates of the Western State Penitentiary. He is still continuing in this position. In 1938, he began the study of the clarinet and at the present time is occupying the solo chair in the prison band. In order to occupy his spare time, he learned how to crochet and has at the present time made approximately \$2000.00 worth of these articles.

The trial judge has not written the Board of Pardons in this matter, but the assistant district attorney has stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The family of the victim, who had heretofore opposed commutation in this matter, has now stated to the district attorney's office that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that if we are ever to take a chance on commutation of life sentences, this is one case in which we are clearly bound as this applicant seems to be fully rehabilitated. He offers an excellent parole plan which the Board of Parole states will be accepted.

Since he has a good parole plan, and since he has served over sixteen and one-half years of a life sentence, and has a record as perhaps the most outstanding prisoner in the institution today, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Malone, D-8938, No. 9391, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James J. Malone, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 7, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 4 months and 20 days, expiring on October 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100.00 and to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of murder in the second degree. This applicant comes from

an excellent family. He found about his home an old 32 revolver which he placed in his coat pocket. While he and his friend were at a nearby store, this applicant and the victim began playing a game known as Russian Poker which consists of putting a gun to the side of one's head and pulling the trigger. After the applicant had pulled the trigger the third time, fate intervened, the gun exploded and the victim, who was applicant's best friend, was killed.

This young man was approximately eighteen years of age when this occurred and he is now approximately twenty-two years of age. He has been severely punished by this vnt and it has left a mark on his character that will forever remain there so long as he can think of this incident. He has matured while in the institution, however, he does desire to complete his college course. He will be welcomed back into the family circle. His father, who is a Colonel in the United States Army, is stationed in Washington, D. C. He will be sponsored by Michael J. McNerney, City Comptroller of Lancaster, and the parole plan is acceptable to the Board of Parole.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished and that if given an opportunity, he will not again offend against society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends to the Governor that the minimum sentence in this case be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph J. McLaughlin, D-5944, No. 4064, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Joseph J. McLaughlin, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on August 15, 1941 to be computed from August 15, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for the crime of burglary and larceny. Said sentence to be computed from August 15, 1943. The value of the loot was \$250.00.

This applicant has been on parole approximately six years and has made an excellent adjustment. At the present time, this applicant is in the contracting business in Wildwood, New Jersey, and he has an opportunity of furthering his employment in that State. Now, he is unable to go there unless permission is secured from his parole agent. He feels he can certainly become successful in this field of endeavor.

The district attorney of Montgomery County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The trial judge has not bothered to write the Board of Pardons his feelings in the matter.

The Board of Pardons does not want to stand in the

way of an applicant procuring a betterment in his profession and, if such is the case, feels the applicant should be given the freedom prayed for at this time. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Missino, D-6852, No. 7889, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Missino, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary, etc., in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1942 to be computed from November 25, 1942, be commuted from 18 years to 6 years and 11 months, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was the first major conviction. This applicant participated in six robberies. However, since his incarceration in the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has made a most remarkable readjustment. He has an outstanding record at the institution, having learned to read and write while there, and has learned the trade of cigar making in the penitentiary. There is no doubt that in the past six years and ten months this applicant has greatly improved his social outlook and his responsibility.

He has good sponsorship and we feel this applicant should not be given an opportunity to prove whether or not he has learned his lesson these past six years and ten months. We believe that he has, and we therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elmer L. Moore, C-920, No. 9758, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elmer L. Moore, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on November 15, 1948 to be computed from November 12, 1948, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year expiring on November 12, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and his brother, who was his accomplice, in and about Somerset County committed four burglaries. For this they were arrested. The applicant and his brother, who is older and has a criminal record, were sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Board that this applicant was under the control and domination of his brother, the accomplice in this matter. There is no doubt in the minds of the Board that the trial judge confused the prior record of the accomplice with that of the applicant in imposing the sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has a excellent institutional record and at the present time is employed in the kitchen. He has now served one year of his minimum sentence of three years.

The Board of Pardons feels that for a first offender, one who acted under complete domination of his brother who is a prior offender; this applicant has been severely and sufficiently punished. The district attorney of Somerset County does not oppose commutation and the trial judge makes no comment at this time.

In view of this applicant's excellent institutional record and the fact that he has served one-third of his minimum sentence, it impels us to recommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted as of November 12, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert E. Muldrew, D-9853, No. 9954, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Robert E. Muldrew, convicted of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on September 2, 1947, to be computed from August 14, 1947; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County, on December 23, 1948, be commuted on Bill No. 393 August Sessions, 1947, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 28 years, 2 months and 10 days; and on Bill No. 6 February Sessions, 1949, from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from 3 to 10 years on a charge of robbery in Philadelphia.

While serving his sentence of 3 to 10 years and while at Rockview Prison Farm, this applicant walked away from his work as he was despondent over the fact that an explosion had occurred at his father's place of business, a filling station. He was apprehended and placed under custody and given an additional sentence of 3 to 10 years for his escape from prison. This applicant, even though he has an escape against him, still receives an excellent record from the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary.

Both the trial judge and district attorney are opposed to this applicant's release.

The Board of Pardons, however, feels that this applicant has served a long portion of time for the crime which he committed, and since this is his first offense, and since he has such an excellent institutional record and will go to live with his parents in West Virginia; we feel that the Board can take a chance on this individual if we are ever to take a chance on individuals in prison. We are, therefore, recommending that his sentences be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Richard Plummer, D-6138, No. 9938, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Richard Plummer, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons, accessory before the fact, assault and battery with intent to kill in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 24, 1948, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on October 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is the first offense for which he has ever been convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from one and one-half to three years. At the present time he has served all but three months of his minimum sentence.

The Warden of the Philadelphia County Prison has stated in his report to the Board of Parole that this applicant has a good institutional record, and the district attorney states he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter. The sentencing judge does not comment at this time.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this was a neighborhood fight and that there was no real intention to shoot to kill anyone, and that the victim was just as much at fault as the applicant. The applicant's accomplice did receive a suspended sentence.

In view of these circumstances and the fact that he has an excellent institutional record, and since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Quartucci, D-2372, No. 3681, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William Quartucci, convicted of robbery, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 19, 1937, to be computed from August 7, 1937, be commuted from 10 years to a maximum term of 12 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on October 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis E. Quinn, D-3479, No. 792, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Francis E. Quinn, convicted of assault, being armed with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 8, 1935, to be computed from October 8, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years, expiring on October 8, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence

has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Sarkis, C-1032, No. 9958, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J. Sarkis, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 18, 1948 to be computed from February 23, 1949, be commuted from 1½ years to 9 months, expiring on November 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

This seems to be a fight between two men who had made a bet, the victim having welched on the applicant and the applicant feeling frustrated attempted to recover the value of the bet from the victim. This is a very peculiar case, in that when the trial was called, the victim testified he not only struck the first blow, but he was unwilling to prosecute in this matter. Nevertheless, this applicant was prosecuted and after a vigorous trial, the applicant was convicted. One of the applicant's accomplices was found not guilty and the other one given a term of not less than two months or more than twelve months. The Board is unable to learn. The applicant certainly did no more than the other alleged accomplices.

The Board of Pardons feels that this, at most, was a case of excessive retaliation by the applicant, in view of the fact that the victim struck the first blow. Under all of these circumstances, we feel that having served nine months of eighteen months, he has served sufficient time. The Board, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency, that his sentence be commuted when he has served nine months of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Luther Schnabel, D-8518, No. 3331, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Luther Schnabel, convicted of burglary in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lebanon County, on October 10, 1945, to be computed from September 19, 1945; and of burglary in the Quarter Sessions Court of Berks County, on December 13, 1945; be commuted on Bill No. 18 December Sessions, 1945 (Lebanon County) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 4 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on October 29, 1949; and on Bill No. 149 December Sessions, 1945 (Berks County) from a minimum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on October 30, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was involved with two accomplices in a series of offenses in Lebanon County. It was alleged in Berks County, the only matters presented against him in Berks County came from applicant's alleged accomplice and our investigation shows that this alleged accomplice is such a liar the police never believes anything he says.

There is no other evidence to connect this applicant, and under the circumstances, the contention of counsel for the applicant is that he should not be required to serve the sentence imposed in Berks County.

The judge in Berks County stated he leaves the matter in the hands of the Board of Pardons as does the district attorney of Berks County. The district attorney of Lebanon County, however, is opposed to commutation of sentence imposed in that county.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record with the exception of a misconduct in May of 1948. However, this is not regarded as prejudicial to his institutional record.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant should be granted commutation on the sentence imposed by Berks County by reason of the fact that there is not sufficient evidence to properly sustain conviction, and that we are of the opinion he has served sufficient time for the sentence imposed in Lebanon County. Therefore, under all the circumstances, we recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Shelton, D-6148, No. 9188, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Shelton, convicted of assault being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1941 to be computed from November 28, 1941, be commuted from 20 years to 7 years and 11 months, expiring on October 28, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of seven armed robberies. He has served nearly eight years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and under these circumstances we feel that this applicant should be given consideration at this time. His accomplice, Earl Keith, was commuted by the Board of Pardons after serving four and one-half years.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board, and the trial judge did not advise of his feelings in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels this applicant has been severely punished for the seven hold-ups which he participated in and since he had no prior criminal record, we feel that he has been adequately punished by this sentence. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted to the present time which he has served.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vere Douglas Tritch, No. 9992, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vere Douglas Tritch, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County on September 3, 1948 to be computed from August 23, 1948, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on October 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He, together with his accomplice, had been drinking heavily with the victim. As victim left to go to work, applicant and accomplice offered to drive with him to his home and place of work. When they got to victim's home, the accomplice robbed victim of his pocketbook and drove to Harrisburg. When they arrived in the City of Harrisburg, they stopped to get gas and victim got out of the car and reported he had been robbed by the accomplice. The accomplice, when he was apprehended by the police, attempted to throw away wallet of the victim. Not any time did the applicant have possession of the wallet or any of the contents thereof, the entire thing being done by the accomplice.

At the time of hearing before the Board of Pardons, the Warden of Lancaster County Prison, stated the applicant had a good prison record. The trial judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Lancaster County, however, opposes commutation.

This applicant is a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard and immediately prior to this offense, received an honorable discharge from the United States Army. The victim, himself, appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he felt this applicant had received a very severe sentence and petitioned the Board of Pardons to have mercy in this matter.

Since this applicant has served thirteen months of his minimum sentence, since he has an excellent institutional record, and since the victim believes he received too severe a sentence, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted and he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George N. Turner, D-1185, No. 7156, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George N. Turner, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 16, 1936, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 7 months, expiring on October 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Twyman, C-8691, No. 9957, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lawrence Twyman, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 24, 1940 to be computed from December 26, 1939, be commuted from 12 years to 9 years and 10 months, expiring on October 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from four to twelve years on a charge of murder in the second degree.

This applicant has been on parole for the past five and one-half years. He was sentenced for this crime which was committed following nearly a week of hard drinking and the killing occurred in a fight over a pitcher of wine.

Since the applicant was released on parole on December 26, 1943, he has been continuously employed and has made a good adjustment. While on parole, he has a record of savings amounting to \$3,000.00 and has generally adjusted to his surrounding element.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, makes no comment in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this applicant has been on parole for over five and one-half years and has proved his adjustment to society, that we can recommend that a commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Michael Whelan, No. 9944, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Michael Whelan, convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 21, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age. On February 21, 1949, he received a suspended sentence on a charge of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This applicant freely stated he had been to a wedding and had had several drinks and he had a slight collision in which the total damage to the victim's car amounted to \$18.00. This the applicant paid and the victim attended the trial which was held on February 21, 1949, and stated in open court that he did

not feel the applicant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Neither the district attorney of Philadelphia County or the trial judge oppose the granting of a pardon in this case.

The applicant requires a pardon in order that he may earn a living for his family. This seems strange. Nevertheless, but it is a fact, due to the existing laws in Pennsylvania that this applicant upon conviction loses his motor vehicle operating privilege for a period of one year by the sentence imposed by the court. This applicant's only occupation is that of a truck driver and a loss of license to him is a loss of livelihood. He is married and has one child. He will be restored to his position with the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin if his license is returned to him.

The Board of Pardons thinks he has been sufficiently punished being over seven months without a license and further suspension may cause him to lose his position. We, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl G. Wright, D-3857, No. 129-B, September Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Carl G. Wright, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 23, 1939 to be computed from February 24, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years and 8 months, expiring on October 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
CHARLES M. MORRISON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kepler A. Anderson, No. 65768, No. A-26, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Kepler A. Anderson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Armstrong County on May 14, 1949 be commuted from 15 months to 10 months expiring on March 14, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and has two prior arrests but no convictions. He attempted to commit a holdup because of the fact his wife was suffering from cancer. Becoming despondent and under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the applicant attempted to commit this crime. Because of his excellent previous reputation, the court sentenced the applicant to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from fifteen to thirty months. At the present time he has served approximately five months of his minimum sentence.

The Allegheny County Workhouse has stated that this applicant has a good record while in the institution. The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, has written the Board and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Armstrong County states he has no comment to make at this time.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished if he serves two-thirds of his minimum sentence. We are, therefore, recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted to ten months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Basciano, D-7051, No. 8447, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Basciano, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 24, 1943 to be computed from February 22, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 9 months, expiring on November 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has one prior conviction for which he was placed on probation. He was

convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. After careful examination of all the facts that were presented to the Board of Pardons at the oral argument, the Board is of the opinion that this applicant should presently be convicted of voluntary manslaughter and not murder in the second degree. There is no doubt but that the evidence indicates that the shooting, which later resulted in the fatal killing of one of the victims, was brought about by the victim himself while he was in a fight with the defendant.

The district attorney of Delaware County stated to the Board of Pardons at the time of hearing that he did not oppose granting of clemency in this matter for he felt that it might very well be a voluntary manslaughter case. The applicant has a good institutional record.

Since this applicant has served a period of time longer than the minimum sentence for voluntary manslaughter, and since it is his first major conviction, the Board of Pardons feels he has been adequately punished and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Coccio, No. A-24, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Coccio, convicted of larceny; receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. A little over ten years ago has was placed on probation for a period of three years involving larceny for merchandise from his employer.

He has not become involved with the law in any respect whatsoever since his release and is presently engaged with two other men in a tailoring partnership. He enjoys a good reputation and all persons who know him testify to his excellent character. The applicant is married and is the father of a daughter, now nineteen years of age. He feels that he was given every evidence of rehabilitation and this was his only fall from grace.

The Board of Pardons does not believe the applicant will again commit any other offenses and we believe he has learned his lesson and has become thoroughly rehabilitated. We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas E. Colbert, D-912, B-9546, No. 6676, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Thomas E. Colbert, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on October 13, 1932, to be computed from October 13, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 227 October Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 4 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on November 23, 1949; and on Bill No. 228 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 24, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 226 and 227.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of burglary. This applicant committed approximately fifty burglaries in private homes, the loot amounted to \$2155.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, writes the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant has now served over fourteen years of his minimum sentence of fifteen years and while in the institution had an eye destroyed by another prisoner through no fault of his own. We feel this applicant has been severely punished. Under all of these circumstances, we feel this applicant has been severely punished, and therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Dudick, C-971, No. A-4, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Dudick, convicted of burglary; larceny; receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Mifflin County on December 30, 1948 to be computed from December 27, 1948, be commuted from 13 months to 11 months, expiring on November 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced, together with three other accomplices, to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from thirteen to twenty-six months on a charge of larceny; burglary and receiving stolen goods. All of the applicant's accomplices were sentenced to a term of ten months in the Mifflin County Jail and after they had served approximately four months of their sentences, they were granted parole by order of the court. They were equally guilty with applicant and they applicant has no more evidence against him than the accomplices.

The trial judge, Honorable William W. Uttley, makes no recommendation, but leaves the matter of commutation up to Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Mifflin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but makes no positive recommendation for his release because of the relative shortness of his term of sentence.

The Board of Pardons, however, views this matter as being a long sentence in relation to the sentences imposed by the court on the equally guilty accomplices, and since the trial judge and the district attorney leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons, we feel this applicant should receive the same treatment as his accomplices did, and we therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William G. Gallagher, D-388, No. 4529, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William G. Gallagher, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on February 23, 1935, be commuted from 15 years to 14 years and 9 months, expiring on November 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.

NOT SITTING

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Gibbs, D-1337, No. 5953, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on James Gibbs, convicted of robbery, burglary, entering with intent to steal, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Philadelphia County, on May 25, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 881 May Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years and 6 months, expiring on November 25, 1949; on Bill No. 882 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 26, 1949; on Bill No. 884 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 27, 1949; and on Bill No. 887 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 28, 1949. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 880 and 881).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years for his participation in nine burglaries. At the present time he has served approximately thirteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advise the Board of Pardons that his institutional record is good and further that this applicant was only sixteen years of age when he was sentenced for this crime.

The court probably felt that because he had four prior arrests he should be given a lesson even though only sixteen years of age. The Board of Pardons feels that he has truly had a lesson.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County likewise leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels the applicant has been severely punished as at this time he has served over one-half of his minimum sentence with a good institutional record. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of his sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward A. Haley, No. 5466, No. 9902, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Edward A. Haley, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County, on November 12, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is eighteen years of age and he is making for a pardon which resulted from a conviction on charges of voluntary manslaughter.

This applicant was being attacked by approximately twenty persons of his age or older and they were shouting "lets get him," "kill the niggers," "lynch the bastards." As this crowd crashed the door where the applicant was living, they continued their shouting. The deceased was holding aloft in his hand, a broken piece of the door with which he was attempting to hit the applicant. The applicant, being frightened and fearing for the safety of his parents, picked up a Japanese souvenir dagger and ran down to protect them. Because the deceased ran at his parents and his brother, the applicant held out the dagger to ward off the victim and the others and the victim became impaled on the dagger.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he has no objection to the granting of a pardon and feels this applicant was severely punished as a result of his action.

Our investigation indicates that the applicant had a prior excellent reputation in his neighborhood and we feel that this was more an accident than a criminal act. Because our investigation leads us to believe that this was more an accident than a criminal act, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon Hellner, D-2837, No. 9527, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Leon Hellner, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 8, 1946 to be computed from December 17, 1945 be commuted from 8 years to 4 years expiring on December 17, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from eight to sixteen years on a charge of burglary and receiving stolen goods from a warehouse.

This applicant took Cuban alcohol from a warehouse, as he says, at the request of a man who is alleged to be

one of the owners. The applicant hired two men besides himself and took four days to remove it. He evidently labored under the misapprehension he had the right to do what he did, for he removed the barrels of alcohol in broad daylight. He even went to the police about the parking of the truck. He thought he had been hired by a man with full authority for the removal of these goods. However, he was arrested and convicted. His sentence was appealed to the Superior Court and the court affirmed the conviction.

The warden at the Philadelphia County Prison states this applicant would probably be a good parole risk. Since the accomplices received more out of this burglarly than the applicant did and were given only nine months of imprisonment, and this applicant was given a sentence of from eight to sixteen years, we believe the punishment does not fit the crime and that the sentence meted out to this applicant was much too severe.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted as of December 17, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert James Karl, B-9084, No. 8604, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert James Karl, convicted of burglary, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on September 25, 1944 to be computed from September 15, 1944 be commuted from 15 years to 5 yrs. 2 mos. & 10 days, expiring on November 25, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of burglary and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that his sentence be commuted, and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him for parole. The trial judge, Honorable George G. Patterson, leaves the matter entirely in the hands of the Board. The district attorney of Blair County has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

This young man was between the ages of seventeen and eighteen when this crime was committed and he could have been sentenced to the industrial school instead of the penitentiary.

The Board feels he has been severely punished in this matter and since he has served over one-third of his minimum sentence, we feel he should be given an opportunity to show that violations of the law only lead to trouble.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this applicant was a first-offender the sentence he received was quite severe for a youth under eighteen years of age and that

he has been sufficiently punished. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kimble, B-622, No. 163, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Kimble, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 10, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 yrs. 9 mos. & 12 days, expiring on November 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for the murder of his girl friend. There is no doubt that this applicant was guilty of the crime as charged for he pled guilty generally on the advice of counsel and the court found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

However, this applicant has now been in the Western State Penitentiary for a period of approximately twenty-two years and all during that time has had an excellent institutional record. He has never committed in those twenty-two years any offense whatsoever.

The trial judge is since deceased and no recommendation can come from him. The district attorney's office, however, stated they have no objection to the granting of commutation in this case.

Since this applicant has served nearly twenty-two years of a life sentence, since he has a good record in the institution, the Board of Pardons feels he has earned the right to have another chance, and we, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Kulesik, alias Albert R. Grickiewicz, legally changed to Albert R. Grick, B-2340, No. 1499, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Albert Kulesik, alias Albert R. Grickiewicz, name legally changed to Albert R. Grick, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on November 24, 1930, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery and he served seven and one-half years before he was released on parole. He has now been released for approximately twelve years. Approximately seven and one-half years after his release on parole, he was granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

He shows an excellent record on parole and is employed with the Security Banknote Company in Philadelphia. He served honorably in the armed forces of the United States for a period of two years and one month and was granted an honorable discharge. He has conducted himself above reproach and he asks that this blot may now be stricken from the record.

The Board of Pardons believes this applicant has met all the tests required of one who desires to secure a pardon, and we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Santo Mangano, D-7310, No. A-44, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Santo Mangano, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 3, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 6 years and 20 days, expiring on November 23, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was charged with aggravated assault and battery and was sentenced to a term of two years for this offense. The crime, briefly, in this: the applicant and his victim, who was his girl friend, had been going together for some two years and they had broken off and his girl friend still kept coming after the applicant and demanded money from him. On the occasion of this assault and battery, the victim had made an arrangement to meet the applicant and demanded money of him. When the money was not forthcoming, an escort of the victim came out of the shadows and pushed the applicant in the face. He retaliated with considerable force and as a result thereof was arrested and sentenced to a term of two years.

The Board of Pardons feels that there was sufficient

provocation and the mitigating circumstances are here. It is felt that a two year sentence was extremely harsh under all of the circumstances.

He has an excellent institutional record and is a good prisoner. If released, he will be in a position to support his wife and child. He is well adjusted in prison. The trial judge, Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he feels under the circumstances that the Board should recommend the release of this applicant.

Since this applicant has now served approximately six months of his minimum sentence of two years, we feel he has been adequately punished and since there was provocation in this matter, we recommend that this sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Thomas McCormick, C-446, No. A-38, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Thomas McCormick, convicted of burglary, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Butler County, on January 2, 1948; and of robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County, on January 20, 1948; be commuted on Bill No. 3 December Sessions, 1947, from a maximum term of 4 years to a minimum term of 2 years, expiring on January 2, 1950; and on Bill No. 18 January Sessions, 1948, from a minimum term of 1 year to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on January 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two to four years on a charge of burglary from Butler County, and at the same time he received a consecutive sentence of one to two years on a charge of robbery from Allegheny County.

His accomplices, who were equally guilty with the applicant, received a sentence of two to four years, and the applicant had no previous criminal record.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if the applicant was eligible for parole, they would probably recommend because this was his first conviction and that he has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he believes the applicant should serve no more than two years. The trial judge, Honorable John P. Egan, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he feels the applicant should serve no more than two years.

Since both the trial judge and district attorney feel that this applicant should not be required to serve more than the minimum sentence of two years, the Board agrees with their recommendation and also recommends to Your Excellency that this applicant's sentence be commuted at the expiration of two years.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth Miller, B-8674, No. 7439, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Kenneth Miller, convicted of felonious assault, intent to robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 7, 1943 to be computed from January 12, 1943 be commuted from 15 years to 6 years, 10 months and 10 days, expiring on November 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of felonious assault, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having been sentenced on this record he served approximately two and one-half years when he was released on parole. He has now been on parole for approximately three years.

The Board feels that this was a case of a rash youth who was led into this crime by mutual suggestions of older accomplices and the indulgence in alcoholic liquors. This applicant has adjusted well on parole and has made every opportunity to improve his reputation and his status in the community. He has worked hard, is married and in addition has become very stable in his religious duties. He realizes that "crime does not pay" and that only by sticking to the straight and narrow can he win success in life.

The district attorney of Allegheny County opposes the granting of a pardon in this matter, but leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons.

Many people in good repute in Allegheny County have come to the aid of this applicant and have written requesting that a pardon be granted to him.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that it is not good policy for us to grant pardons while the applicant is still on parole unless he is blameless or that there is some doubt as to his conviction. If neither of these facts can be established, the Board feels that it is poor policy to recommend a pardon while the applicant is on parole. However, in view of this applicant's good record and his attempted rehabilitation, the letters of prominent citizens in Allegheny County, we feel he merits some consideration, and the Board therefore, recommends commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter R. Novick, No. 59083, No. 9539, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter R. Novick, convicted of burglary, false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on July 20, 1944 to be computed from July 12, 1944 be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on November 22, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from six to twelve years for entering several homes and taking various articles, the total amount of cash taken appears to be approximately \$250.00.

The applicant has now served more than vve and one-fourth years of his minimum sentence, he has an excellent institutional record in the Allegheny County Workhouse. His immediate supervisor is of the opinion he is worthy of trial by release. His brother, who was his representative before the Board of Pardons, stated that he will give him a home and also a friend of the family will supervise his conduct. He has a good work record set for him and we believe he can adjust at this time.

Since he has served all but approximately nine months of his minimum sentence, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and if given an opportunity, will not offend against society. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that he be granted commutation of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Pestich, D-1892, No. 6831, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Pestich, convicted of robbery, rape, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Delaware County on January 6, 1937, to be computed from November 13, 1936, be commuted on Bill No. 223 December Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 10 days, expiring on November 23, 1949; and on Bill No. 222 from a minimum term of 7½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 24, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his

first major conviction. He was sentenced on charges of robbery and rape to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seventeen and one-half to thirty-five years. At the time this applicant was sentenced he was seventeen and one-half years of age.

There is no doubt but what the crimes in this particular case were vicious but there is no evidence of psychosis on the part of the applicant, and it is definitely established that this applicant did not commit the rape but that the rape was committed by one of the accomplices who has since had his sentence commuted by the Board. In fact, two of the accomplices received the same sentences as this applicant and have had their sentences commuted by the Board of Pardons.

The district attorney of Delaware County has no objection to the release of this applicant and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The present judge, Honorable Harold K. Ervin, expresses no opinion in this matter because he did not impose the sentence.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted because he was no more guilty than his accomplices, two of whom have had their sentences commuted and because he has served approximately thirteen years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patrick Sedlak, D-9965, No. 9804, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Patrick Sedlak, convicted of burglary; larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Perry County on October 14, 1947 to be computed from September 17, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on November 27, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced by the court of Perry County to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on the charges of burglary and larceny. This applicant comes from an excellent family and none of his brothers and sisters have even been involved with the law. In fact, two of them are members of the clergy.

This young man became involved in these offenses when he accepted money for trapping supplies and did not have sufficient money to fill the orders nor to return the money. Therefore, while taking these orders he would approach the farmhouse and if no one answered the door he would enter, search the house, and steal whatever he found. He finally was arrested and found guilty.

The trial judge, however, is opposed to the granting of commutation at this time. The district attorney states he feels the sentence imposed was too severe and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Pardons feels that he might be released with a satisfactory adjustment because of his excellent prior reputation and the assurance given by his brothers who are members of the clergy and intend to look after him. We, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Stallone, C-2410, No. 1720, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Pasquale Stallone, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lackawanna County, on March 15, 1924, be commuted on Bill No. 17 January Sessions, 1923, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 5 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on November 25, 1949; and on Bill No. 18 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 26, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and three victims were drinking together at his home when an argument ensued as to who would pay for the drinks and this applicant shot and killed three men. He was convicted of murder in the second degree and later after an appeal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pled guilty in both the other cases and received second degree sentences. These sentences were to run consecutively, and therefore, the applicant received a total sentence for from thirty to sixty years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served over twenty-five and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an outstanding institutional record and if granted commutation will be released to go to live in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, far removed from judge, Honorable Michael J. Egan, has stated that this the scene of the crime in Lackawanna County. The present matter is one for the Board of Pardons to dispose of as he was not the trial judge, the trial judge having since died. The district attorney of Lackawanna County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since he has an outstanding record in the institution, the Board recommends that he be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Tobin, C-8301, No. 2013, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Samuel Tobin, convicted of conspiracy to publish fraudulent railroad tickets, in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County, on September 30, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1177 March Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 2 months, expiring on November 30, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this was the first offense for which he has ever been convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of conspiracy to publish fraudulent railroad tickets, the amount involved was approximately \$25,000.00.

After having served a period of three years, the applicant was released on parole and in the past fourteen years has been under the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has made a good record on parole and has shown himself to be rehabilitated. He is respected in the community in which he lives and has a good reputation therein. His accomplice received a pardon from the Board of Pardons in May 1949.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon if the applicant has a good record. He has a good record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he is opposed to a pardon but not to a commutation of his maximum sentence.

In the light of this applicant's sentence and the length of time he has served; and the opposition to a complete pardon by the district attorney; the Board of Pardons recommends that a commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Zurek, No. A-21, October Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter Zurek, convicted of entering with intent to steal; larceny; receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 16, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. When he was sixteen years of age, he entered a vacant building taking fixtures and pipe therefrom to the total value of \$12.00 for which he was arrested.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not opposing the granting of a pardon in this case.

The applicant has really atoned for this one offense. He served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of three years and seven months, receiving the Purple Heart and an honorable discharge. He is married and employed and realizes that this conviction is a terrific blot on his record. He asks for a pardon, as set forth above, because of his excellent record and his good army record.

The Board of Pardons is recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
 Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
 Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
 Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Bommarito, D-1513, No. 5441, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Bommarito, convicted of larceny, robbery, assault and battery with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Lehigh County on August 10, 1936, be commuted from 15 years to 13 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on December 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this is his first conviction in Pennsylvania. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of robbery growing out of the holdup of a bank. After his arrest, he pled guilty and was given the above sentence.

He has served over five years of this sentence when his sentence was commuted and he was released to the parole authorities. He immediately returned to his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he has reestablished himself with his wife and mother. At the present time, he is employed with the Temple Motorcar Sales Company of Detroit and is adjusting very satisfactorily.

The Board of Parole in the State of Michigan has written to the Board of Parole in Pennsylvania and stated . . . "that this applicant has been very prompt in his reports and has been available at all times and the parole officer feels that he has made a very good adjustment. It is recommended that a discharge from parole at this time be granted." The present judge, Honorable James T. Henninger, states he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. The district attorney of Lehigh County has written and stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence if his record has been good.

Because of this applicant's excellent record while on parole over the past eight years and this commutation means only one-half year from parole supervision; and since both the judge and district attorney recommends; and since the parole authorities recommends; the Board

of Pardons, likewise, recommends that the commutation of his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Bowser, C-437, No. 9605, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Bowser, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon County on December 1, 1947 to be computed from October 6, 1947, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on December 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of burglary and larceny. At the present time, he has served two years and two months of his minimum sentence of three years.

He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Chester D. Fetterhooft, states that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, but further states that clemency might be in order on account of his wife and children. The district attorney of Huntingdon County has no objection to the release at this time and feels that the applicant might be worthy case in the light of his family.

The applicant's wife was his representative before the Board and from the attitude which she exhibited, we believe she will do all in her power to keep the applicant on the straight and narrow path. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and that his wife will take care of any further breaches of conduct that might tempt the applicant to get out of the straight and narrow path.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John R. Burgy, D-1139, No. 3877, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John R. Burgy, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Delaware County on February 14, 1936 be commuted from 20 years to 13 years, 10 months and 4 days, expiring on December 18, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to twenty years on a charge of robbery. This applicant served his minimum sentence and has been on parole for more than nine years of his parole period and he now seeks commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole, under whose supervision the applicant is, states that he has made a satisfactory adjustment and he now desires to remarry and does not wish to have the stigma of parole attached to any children he may have with this new wife. The district attorney of Delaware County at the time of hearing before the Board of Pardons stated he had no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence and does not oppose the granting of same.

Since this applicant has had an excellent parole period of over nine years and since he has shown every evidence of rehabilitation, we see no good reason for continuing this applicant on parole. We are, therefore, recommending that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Connerton, D-9265, No. 9593, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Connerton, convicted of prison breach in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 31, 1946 to be computed from June 25, 1948, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year, 5 months and 21 days, expiring on December 16, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and is now serving a sentence of two to four years in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of prison breach in the Philadelphia County Prison. While this applicant was imprisoned in the Philadelphia County Prison on a charge of burglary and larceny his parole was not forthcoming on the date on which the minimum sentence expired, he, therefore, walked away from the county prison thereby taking the matter into his own hands. He was

gone approximately two months when he was apprehended and returned and made to serve the balance of his maximum sentence of from four to eight years and given the sentence of two to four years for prison breach.

At the present time, this young man has served for burglary and larceny a total of nine years and he would still have a year and four months to do. Granted, he had no right to determine the expiration of his minimum sentence, but we can well be aware of his mental feeling when he was not granted his freedom at that time. We do feel he has been severely punished by the imposition of his nearly four more years' service for his thoughtless act of walking away from the institution.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant should be granted a commutation of the sentence for prison breach, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted from two years to one year, five months and 21 days.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Eberhardt, E-850, No. A-86, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Eberhardt, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on January 31, 1949, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on January 31, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of assault and battery, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and rape. This applicant was found guilty on all charges and sentenced only on the crime of rape. The girl with whom this person is alleged to have committed the act, had a very poor reputation in the community and this applicant comes from an excellent family as was represented to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would not hesitate to recommend him for commutation as he has shown himself to be completely rehabilitated. The district attorney of Carbon County has written and states that he believes this applicant is entitled to commutation. The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons as to his feeling in this matter.

Since the applicant has an excellent institutional record, and the victim has a very poor record, it is believed that this applicant has been sufficiently punished when it is further pointed out to us that this applicant did not actively have any relations with the victim. The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that clemency be granted after the service of one year which will be in January 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Godfrey, D-5975, No. 4221, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Godfrey, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 29, 1941 to be computed from March 21, 1945, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years and 9 months, expiring on December 21, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is not the first conviction, but his fourth conviction. This, however, is his second major conviction. At the time of the crime, the trial Judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, sentenced him to serve five to ten years concurrent with three and one-half years of his back parole time. This type of sentence was later shown to be incorrect with the establishment of the Lerner and Wheeler Decision, and the applicant has, therefore, been made to serve the back parole time before beginning his sentence of five to ten years. Applicant has, therefore, been imprisoned a total of over eight years and three months, but because of his back parole time, he has only been given credit for four years and seven months.

In order to give effect to the trial judge's sentence and since the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons, we feel that the sentence should be commuted since he has served a great deal longer period of time than the trial judge ever intended.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Hartman, B-7435, No. A-70, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry Hartman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, receiving stolen goods,

burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 20, 1940 to be computed from October 18, 1940 be commuted from 12 years to 9 years and 2 months, expiring on December 18, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this is his first major conviction although he has six prior arrests and two juvenile convictions.

At the time these offenses were committed, this applicant was nineteen years of age and has now served nine years of his minimum sentence of twelve years. He has an excellent institutional record and has made a great effort to better himself while in the institution. He has extended his educational background and has made every effort to show that he regrets what he has done and that he will become a valuable member of society when released.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary feel that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if given an opportunity on parole, will probably adjust to society. The trial judge, Honorable M. A. Musmanno, told the representative of the Board of Parole that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he leaves the matter of commutation to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has served a long period of time, has a good institutional record, and by reason of his attitude in prison, we believe he is worthy of consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that a commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Jones, C-4694, No. 6129, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of John H. Jones, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill County on July 2, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 5 months and 21 days, expiring on December 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on a charge of murdering a policeman. This applicant, although he killed a policeman and would normally not receive any mercy at our hands, has shown he did not fire with any deliberate aim to harm this policeman, but when he felt the policeman was shooting with intent to kill him, he shot more to scare him than with any intent to kill.

He has now served twenty-one years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and he has one of the most outstanding records in the institution where he is employed as chief cook in the diet kitchen. The penitentiary authorities state that this is one case that should receive consider-

ation from a Board of Pardons and they cite his excellent record and obvious rehabilitation. The present judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, states that he has no comment to make at this time. The district attorney of Schuylkill County, who was not the district attorney at the time of the trial, states he is opposed to commutation because a policeman was killed.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has atoned for this offense and we do believe there are certain mitigating circumstances which cause us to consider this applicant's plea for commutation, after having served twenty-two years of a life sentence. We are, therefore, recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Louis Landenberger, Jr., No. 6269, No. A-85, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the indeterminate sentence of John Louis Landenberger, Jr., convicted of involuntary manslaughter, leaving scene of accident without rendering assistance in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on January 4, 1949 be commuted from indeterminate term to 1 year expiring on January 4, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of involuntary manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident without rendering assistance, in which two persons were killed. This applicant was also injured in the automobile accident and although the Board does not believe there was any intention on his part to leave the scene of the accident, he was charged with that crime. The applicant was not shown to have been intoxicated although he did admit to having two glasses of beer three or four hours before having the accident. When this applicant awoke to the realization that he had been involved he immediately made arrangements through his attorney to help the estates of the deceased persons by arranging to make considerable settlements. This was done to the satisfaction of the estates of the deceased persons and it took practically the entire estate of this young applicant.

He has now been confined for a period of approximately one year. We believe this to have been more in the nature of a civil case than a criminal case insofar as gross negligence was not expressly shown. It was that type of unfortunate accident that could have happened to any one of us. We feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the trial judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lehigh County opposes the granting of a pardon, but leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons believes that this young man has been sufficiently punished and it would deter his rehabilitation if further incarceration was resorted to. We are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency, that

commutation of the indeterminate sentence at the Pennsylvania Industrial School be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Mason, C-8000, No. 3415, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Mason, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering with intent to steal in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on May 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 236 May Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years, 7 months and 10 days, expiring on December 17, 1949; and on Bill No. 256 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 18, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he was sentenced in 1932 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years. After having served nine years of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons commuted the sentence and the applicant has been on parole for a period of eight years and four months. In that period of time, the applicant has been under the supervision of the Board of Parole. He has made a satisfactory adjustment on parole and the Board of Pardons feels that he will not again commit any offense against society whatsoever.

The Board of Parole has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the commutation of the maximum sentence or the granting of a pardon. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable T. L. Hoban, has stated to the representative of the Board of Parole that he is willing to leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has been on parole for over eight years; since he has an excellent record on parole and is rehabilitated, we feel he should take his rightful place in society and that he will not again commit any offenses which will cause him to breach the faith which has been placed in him.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted to this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anna Kathryn McMullen, No. 2509, No. A-58, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Anna Kathryn McMullen, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on March 19, 1948, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on December 19, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is her first conviction for any offense whatsoever. She pled guilty to a charge of forgery.

This applicant was a bookkeeper and as such she acted more or less in the capacity of manager and bookkeeper. The operation and conduct of the business was done in such a loose and inefficient manner and the manager was the son-in-law of the president of the company. It was his direction and loose business methods that resulted in this applicant being charged with this offense. Her conviction was the result of the manager having her mingle his personal funds with the funds of the company.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy. The trial judge, Honorable Chester D. Fetterhooft, Specially Presiding, states to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Blair County writes and recommends this applicant in the highest degree.

Under all of these circumstances and since this applicant has now served one year and nine months of her minimum sentence of two and one-half years, the Board of Pardons recommends that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Napoliello, No. A-13, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Michael Napoliello, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 20, 1937; and of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 14, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and he was convicted of burglary and larceny. This happened at the time that the applicant was about seventeen years of age and it was more in the nature of a childish prank than with any criminal intent.

Subsequently, this applicant served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of four years and is now married and about to become a father. He realizes the seriousness of his offense against society and we do not believe this applicant will again commit any offense whatsoever. He has been in no further trouble for a period of eleven years, and under those circumstances, we feel that his continued good conduct can be assured.

Because of this applicant's excellent service with the armed forces of the United States we feel that his act was an act of an immature boy and he has shown how to behave and because of his added responsibility, we therefore, recommend that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
NOT SITTING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Nowitch, B-4875, No. 298, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Samuel Nowitch, convicted of entering a building in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on December 20, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 73 September Session, 1935, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 11 months, expiring on December 20, 1949; and on Bill No. 76 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 21, 1949. (Applicant was granted parole on Bill No. 66.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony therein.

Although the applicant is not free from a criminal record, still he is no worse than his accomplices. He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and they recommend the granting of a commutation. The trial judge, Honorable Thomas M. Marshall, has stated to the representative of the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant has served a period of approximately thirteen years and ten months out of a minimum sentence of fifteen years. If we count the time he spent in the county prison awaiting sentence and trial, he would have served approximately fourteen years and three months.

Since he has served such a long period of time and since the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that he be granted parole, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley J. Swatsky, No. A-83, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley J. Swatsky, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on May 16, 1949 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year expiring on May 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices stole scrap and sold it and received approximately \$90.00 which they divided.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the trial judge, Honorable C. W. Staudenmeier, has no comment to make at this time nor has the district attorney.

If the applicant is released, he will be in a position to aid his wife and children who are in dire need. He has been an excellent prisoner while in prison.

Since this was his first conviction, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of one year or May 16, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jonas Tarrant, B-910, No. 3159, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Jonas Tarrant, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Westmoreland County on August 10, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 yrs. 4 mos. and 10 days, expiring on December 20, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was insanely jealous of his wife and at the time he believed that his wife was carrying on an affair with the intruder. He alleges that he had no intent to kill his wife, however, the applicant was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the penitentiary and the psychologist there states he does not manifest any anti-social or aggressive trends and is friendly and cooperative and they would recommend him for release on parole if he was eligible to accept it.

The Board of Pardons believes that having served nearly twenty-two years of a life sentence that this applicant should be given some credit for his excellent institutional record and rehabilitation and we are, therefore, recommend that the life sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Thomson, C-7885, No. 1427, November Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Thompson, convicted of attempted extortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on April 2, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and in 1932 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years on a charge of attempted extortion. He served two and one-half years of his minimum sentence when he was released on parole. He has been on parole over fifteen years. In that period of time, the applicant has set himself up in the electric welding business and he has become quite successful in the operation of this business. There has been no complaints during the entire fifteen years on parole. His maximum sentence would expire in 1952. The applicant, however, asks for a pardon at this time.

This applicant has never been in any further trouble with the exception of this affair and we feel that this offense was the result of a confused mental state at the time, due to financial and business worries. It is shown that he has brought up a fine family and that he bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood.

Neither the trial judge or the district attorney of Philadelphia County have any objection to a pardon at this time.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has earned the right to a pardon over the last fifteen years and we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Beltz, C-8399, No. 4085, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon John Beltz, convicted of rape, robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on November 4, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1569, November Session 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 3 months expired on February 4, 1950; on Bill No. 1569-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expired on February 5, 1950; on Bill No. 1570 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expired on February 6, 1950; on Bill No. 1571-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expired on February 7, 1950; on Bill No. 1572 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expired on February 8, 1950; on Bill No. 1572-A from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expired on February 9, 1950; on Bill No. 1573 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expired on February 10, 1950; and on Bill No. 1574 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expired on February 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he has now served seventeen years of a minimum sentence of twenty-seven years for the crime of rape and robbery. This applicant admits, with two accomplices, that this offense occurred on eight different occasions, however, this was the first conviction for any offense whatsoever.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The present judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, recommends that commutation be granted. The district attorney of Schuylkill County states he is not opposed to granting of commutation of sentence for this applicant.

This applicant's sponsor in this matter is the Chief of Police of the Borough of Shenandoah, and he stated to the Board that he is well aware of the defendant's crime and acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Board of Parole and feels that this applicant can be released to society without fear.

He has shown no psychiatric tendencies nor does he have a psychopathic barrier to his release. He has an excellent parole plan and the authorities of Schuylkill County recommend his release.

Since he has served such a long period of time, the Board of Pardons recommends that the commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Brown, D-7155, No. A-100, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Frank Brown, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and of Philadelphia County Quarter Sessions on May 13, 1943 to be computed from April 19, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 10 months, expiring on February 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major arrest and conviction. He and seven accomplices were convicted of a series of purse snatchings and strong-armed robberies and applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. The applicant has also stated he was never involved in more than one robbery and we have a record from the Philadelphia County Courts which indicated this statement that he was only involved in one strong-arm robbery is true as demurrers were sustained to all the other indictments.

Since this was a first-offender, being sentenced for the first time, the Board feels that this applicant received a very severe sentence in being sentenced to a term for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, this applicant has served almost seven years of his minimum sentence and we believe that since he was only eighteen years of age when this offense took place, he has received a very heavy and severe sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, does not recommend and in fact opposes commutation of sentence at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board in view of his long period of time and he is not opposed to granting commutation.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has had an excellent institutional record over the past six years and they believe with the proper guidance he could make good.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends under all of these circumstances, that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lloyd Martin Collier, Jr., No. 64670, No. A-91, December Session, 1949.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lloyd Martin Collier, Jr., convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Somerset County on September 11, 1948 be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 5 months, expiring on February 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is the first conviction for any offense whatsoever. This applicant and his bother took an automobile without the consent of the owner. His son, aged twenty-three months,

wandered away from his home into the forest of Somerset County and the applicant and his brother had been search for the son for several days. Being unable to find him, he became despondent over the loss of his son and took this car while on a drinking spree.

At the present time he has served one year and nearly four months of his minimum sentence of one and one-half years.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states the applicant has an excellent institutional record and he recommends commutation be granted. The trial judge, Honorable Norman T. Boose, recommends that the applicant should receive favorable recommendation. The district attorney of Somerset County, however, is opposed to the granting of commutation.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and under all the circumstances, we, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William W. Deck, No. 47980, No. 130-B, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William W. Deck, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 21, 1934, be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 9 months and 10 days, expiring on December 31, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Ellison, D-725, No. A-129 December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Ellison, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 29, 1942 to be computed from October 20, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 4 months, expiring on February 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was arrested for strong-armed robbery from a victim and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from ten to twenty years.

This applicant, of course, alleges that this was a case of mistaken identify. The district attorney, however, has stated the identification was sufficiently complete in this matter. The applicant has now served over seven years and two months of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable George G. Parry, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection at this time to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

This is the first time this applicant has applied to the Board of Pardons for commutation of his sentence. He provides a satisfactory parole plan and the Board of Parole recommends that his plan be accepted.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and with the parole plan offered he should be able to rehabilitate himself. We, therefore, recommend that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis Factor, D-9349, No. 9756, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Louis Factor, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 2, 1947 be commuted from 7 years to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on February 2, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. It is the first time he has ever been convicted and arrested for any offense whatsoever. This applicant and his accomplice hi-jacked a truck and sold the contents for \$10,000.00. He has now served over three

years of his minimum sentence of seven years. Only the applicant was ever arrested for this offense and he is the only one who is serving any time for it. The accomplice was never arrested. The applicant also faces a federal detainer for this crime.

It has been pointed out to us that this applicant is needed at home in order to remove the family from Public Assistance rolls. The trial judge, Honorable Henry G. Sweeney, has stated he has no objection to the granting of clemency if the Board feels he is entitled to it. The district attorney of Delaware County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated that his office does not oppose the granting of commutation of sentence.

Since this applicant has served three years of his minimum sentence and since this is his first conviction and his family are in desperate circumstances and need his support; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert J. Gore, No. A-126, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert J. Gore, convicted of burglary, entering, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 15, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and except for this offense has never been in any trouble whatsoever. In 1939, this applicant and his accomplice were charged with breaking into four different homes and selling the loot they had stolen. He was given a sentence of not less than fifteen days or more than two years and has since been released and is not now on probation.

Shortly after his release, on the outbreak of war, this applicant was inducted into the service of the United States Army and served with the Eighty-fifth Infantry Division. He was wounded in action. He has been in the employee of the Reading Railroad Company for the past three years and before that with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately eleven years.

The trial judge, Honorable L. Stauffer Oliver, has written the Board of Pardons and states he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, for the following reasons recommends that a pardon be granted. Because this applicant has never before or since been in trouble whatsoever; because of his excellent record with the armed forces of the United States; because of his obvious rehabilitation; and because he is married, is a conscientious father and husband.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Hreben, D-6712, No. 6273, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Hreben, convicted of breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on February 21, 1939 to be computed from September 21, 1942 be commuted from 30 years to 7 years and 5 months, expiring on February 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and there is nothing in his prior record that would recommend him for commutation of his minimum sentence of thirty years. This man was sentenced on February 21, 1939, by Honorable T. Linus Hoban of Lackawanna County, to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years; sentence to begin at the expiration of the maximum sentence imposed in 1933 for burglary. He has, therefore, been continuously incarcerated for nearly eleven years but only seven years and three months apply because he was a parole violator at the time of his sentence.

Since his incarceration, this applicant has given evidence of rehabilitation and during the war was a tireless worker and was commended by the officers who had contact with him for many years. Also during the war he sent considerable money to friends who were wounded or injured while in the military service. He has a habit of thrift which is indicated by a substantial prison balance. He was greatly interested in the military career of his sentencing judge, T. Linus Hoban, and Judge Hoban has written the Board of Pardons that he recommends commutation of his sentence be granted. The trial district attorney, now the Honorable Michael J. Eagen, one of the Common Pleas' Judges of Lackawanna County, also recommends commutation. The present district attorney, Carlson M. O'Malley, states he has no objection to commutation if the Board feels the applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated.

Other persons in the community have written to the Board of Pardons and recommend that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Because of this applicant's very obvious attempt at rehabilitation, the recommendations of the sentencing judge, the former district attorney, and the present district attorney, the length of time this applicant has served; the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Oscar Jasper, No. A-128, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Oscar Jasper, convicted of being a male bawd in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 29, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced when he was twenty-eight years of age for being a male bawd and given a term of two years in the House of Correction. He was released at the age of thirty and since that time has been in no further trouble.

The facts, under which this applicant was convicted without defense of counsel, are that he had no apparent trade or occupation and was without any means of subsistence and was described as a frequenter and loiterer in and about a badway house. It is doubted if this applicant could have been convicted had he been represented by counsel.

The Board of Parole of the State of Pennsylvania state that this applicant has a good reputation in the community in which he lives and that he has a position with the Federal Government in Philadelphia. Although the trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states he is opposed it is doubted if he is familiar with the facts in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County does not oppose the granting of a pardon.

This applicant has been in no further trouble for almost twenty-one years, and therefore, impresses us as having made an excellent adjustment and the Board of Pardons is, therefore, recommending that the sentence be wiped out with a full and complete pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Katz, D-2314, No. 3593, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Katz, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on July 12, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and he was sentenced on a charge of receiving stolen goods, having

purchased meats and cheese from two men which should have led him to believe that the goods had been stolen. The amount involved was \$700.00 and before the applicant went to prison, he made full restitution for the full value of the goods.

The Board of Parole of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania state that the applicant has a good reputation. The trial judge, Honorable Edward B. Farr, states he has no objection if restitution has been made, and that has been done. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant served honorably in the armed forces of the United States for a period of two years and received an honorable discharge. He has since married and is a good father and husband.

Because of his excellent reputation, the fact he has made full restitution, and that the sentencing authorities have no objection to a pardon, and further, that he served honorably with the armed forces of the United States; leads us to recommend that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Earl Edgar Knerr, E-1332, No. A-112, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Earl Edgar Knerr, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 25, 1949 to be computed from April 4, 1949 be commuted from 2 year to 1 year expiring on April 4, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is 23 years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was one of three accomplices and they committed robbery against his wishes so he says. However, the records show that the applicant went willingly with the accomplices and he knew what was going on. This is further pointed out by the fact that when he was apprehended he pled guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to four years. At the present time, this applicant has served eight months of a minimum sentence of two years. He now asks that this sentence be commuted.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and they state he has a good conduct record there. The trial judge, Honorable William L. Troutman, has written to the Board of Pardons and stated that he recommends commutation because of the fact that he knows the applicant's family and they are people of excellent reputation. The judge positively states he believes he has been sufficiently punished and if the applicant is released there will be no further trouble from him. The district attorney of Northumberland County informed the Board of Parole agent that he was in favor of commutation.

Because of the strong recommendation from the sentencing judge, this Board of Pardons is moved to rec-

ommend to Your Excellency that commutation be granted as of the expiration of one year April 4, 1950. Were is not for the strong recommendation of the trial judge, the Board would not be inclined to mercy in this matter because of the sentences given the accomplices, but we did feel we cannot overlook the strong recommendation of the trial judge, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted at the expiration of one year.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry John Lapinski, B-7989, No. 7291, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henry John Lapinski, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 15, 1942 to be computed from December 16, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years and 2 months, expiring on February 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major imprisonment. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years and he served his entire minimum sentence. After the expiration of his minimum sentence, the applicant was released on parole and shortly thereafter married.

The applicant has been steadily employed and owns a truck and takes small contracting jobs for himself. He has been in no further trouble and has an excellent reputation in his present community. A letter of favorable recommendation has been received from the Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, stating that their dealings with him have been favorable and they recommend that favorable consideration be granted by the Board.

The Board of Parole has stated the facts but does not make any recommendation as to termination of parole supervision. They confirm his present good record and reasons for termination of parole supervision as stated to the Board. The trial judge, Honorable James L. O'Toole, recommends that commutation of the maximum sentence be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County recommends that the application be granted.

Since this man has been on parole over three years and has therefore been under supervision eight years of the ten year maximum and throughout this period he has maintained an excellent institutional and community record and reputation, and since further parole supervision will hinder his contracting business; the Board of Pardons is recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert C. Love, C-67, No. A-20, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert C. Love, convicted of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on February 26, 1947 to be computed from January 17, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on February 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was an officer and director of the First Securities Company and as such had in his possession the filing and call of assets of the company. He began his peculations as early as 1930 and this continued for a period of approximately seventeen years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he is employed as a clerk in the front office. We have received a report from the trial judge, Honorable Walter W. Braham, who states he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Lawrence County states he has no objection to the granting of this application if the Board sees fit to do so.

Many letters are included in the file recommending mercy and clemency for this applicant. They come from persons in all walks of life, all of whom have lived in the community of New Castle, Pennsylvania, where this applicant did reside. They are sufficient to indicate that community sentiment is in favor of this applicant's release from incarceration.

Because of this applicant's excellent institutional record, because the trial judge and the district attorney do not object to commutation as prayed for, and because of the great number of persons who live in that community recommended his release; the Board of Pardons is recommending that commutation of this sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Meehan, D-4313, No. 5674, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon John Meehan, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 9, 1935 to be computed from October 9, 1939, be commuted on Bill No. 780 September Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 10 years and 4 months, expiring on February 9, 1950; and on Bill No. 784 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on February 10, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. For the fact that this applicant was returned for parole violation, he would be finished with the minimum sentence of fifteen years in October of this year. However, because of the time served for parole violation, he will have served approximately fifteen years and three months by the time he is released.

He has some prior record although most of it occurred in his youth when he was between the ages of eleven and seventeen. The offense for which the applicant is serving the parole violation occurred when he was nineteen years old. In that charge, the applicant and the accomplice helped and robbed a grocery store and later a pawn February 1946 at which time he had served eleven years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary advises the Board of Pardon that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole, would recommend him. The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, has written the Board of Pardons and states that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because of the applicant's good institutional record; the fact he has served almost fifteen years of his minimum sentence, which together with parole violation would amount to approximately twelve years; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel F. Monaghan, No. A-92, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel F. Monaghan, convicted of larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on May 16, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year expiring on May 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and three accomplices dug up part of the pipes of the Borough of Shenandoah Water System and sold them for junk. They used the money to buy drinks. Each one of them received \$26.00. One of

the accomplices received a sentence of two to four years and the other two accomplices were not sentenced.

The Warden of the Schuylkill County Prison has written that this applicant has a good institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudenmier, has written and stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Schuylkill County informed the representative of the Board of Parole that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

This applicant, during the past war, served in the United States Army overseas and was given an honorable discharge.

The Board of Pardons recommends that this applicant's sentence, under all of the above circumstances, be reduced to one year, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted at the end of one year, expiring on May 16, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Newman, No. 5492, No. A-109, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Eugene Newman, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on September 20, 1948 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on March 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. This applicant did become embroiled in a fight with the victim and believing the victim to be of certain homosexual tendencies, he beat him and robbed him. The victim then had the applicant and his accomplices arrested. The applicant's two accomplices received sentenced of three months each while the applicant was given a two and one-half to five years in the Northumberland County Prison.

In the Board of Parole report, it is stated that the trial judge, Honorable Robert M. Fortney, is not opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Northumberland County has stated in the parole report that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

This recommendation is made because of the fact that the applicant comes from an excellent family and because his accomplices, who were equally guilty, received minimum sentences in the connection with the alleged offense.

Since the applicant has served one year and three months, the Board recommends that he serve one year and six months and that he be released on parole March 20, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alan James C. Robertson, D-6484, No. 129-B, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alan James C. Robertson, convicted of assault and battery with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on October 10, 1930, be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, 2 months and 20 days, expiring on December 30, 1949.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Sopczynski, C-603, No. 9654, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence Stanley Sopczynski, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Erie County on February 26, 1948 to be computed from February 24, 1948 be commuted from 2½ years to 2 years expiring on February 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of breaking into and entering a service station. Restitution has been made in this matter.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has never had anything but an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible to apply for parole, they would recommend him because it is his first major imprisonment, his excellent institutional record and the fact that he has served over three years in the United States Army from which he was honorably discharged. The trial judge, Honorable Elmer L. Evans of Erie County, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that if it appears rehabilitation is possible, he has no objection to a parole. The district attorney of Erie County has stated to agents of the Board of Parole that he will leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This young man, if freed, will return to his parents and will be given employment in the City of Erie. The Board of Parole recommends that the man be accepted upon his receiving adequate employment.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Heinrich E. Untch, No. 64804, No. A-35, December Session, 1949.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Heinrich E. Untch, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 27, 1948 to be computed from October 6, 1948, be commuted from 3 years and 3 months to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on February 6, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from three years and three months to ten years on charges of a robbery of a store. A gun was used but the applicant did not carry it. The total amount of loot taken was \$600.00 and the applicant received approximately \$60.00 as his share.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has informed the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Henry Elenbogen, has not seen fit to advise the Board of Pardons of his position in this matter. However, he has advised a representative of the Board of Parole, when he was interviewed in September 1949, that he does not favor commutation at this time. The district attorney of Allegheny County appeared before the Board of Pardons and he stated he has no opposition to the granting of commutation at this time.

The applicant, at the present time, has served over half of his minimum sentence. His parole plan calls for parole to Youngstown, Ohio, in the custody of his mother. He has employment and the Bureau of Probation and Parole of the State of Ohio has given its consent to parole supervision of this applicant and they recommend that he be accepted for supervision.

We were advised by the district attorney and the applicant's counsel that this applicant was the youngest of all the participants in this crime and this applicant was led into this crime by his older accomplices.

Since this was the applicant's first major offense and conviction; since he has now served approximately one year and four months of his minimum sentence; and since he has an excellent institutional record; we, therefore, feel that this applicant's plea for commutation should be granted and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur A. Abelson, No. A-166, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Arthur A. Abelson, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on February 17, 1937 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He has applied for a pardon, having been placed on probation for a period of six months on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The applicant had taken several baskets from a bread truck which had been stolen. Subsequently after being placed on probation he served in the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge.

He is now a probationary employee with the post office department of the United States Government. However, he cannot be given a civil service status nor may he advance through the postal department without receiving a full pardon in this matter. At most, this applicant was the innocent victim of this affair. It is doubted if he was actually guilty of the crime although he was convicted of this matter.

Since this was the applicant's only misstep in his nearly forty years of life, and since he served in the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge there, bears a good reputation in his own community; the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant should not be further hindered by this criminal record since it is almost thirteen years ago that this offense took place.

For the above reasons, we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George D. Adams, Jr., C-7913, No. A-168, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George D. Adams, Jr., convicted of robbery, pointing fire-arms in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on April 12, 1932, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years and 11 months, expiring on March 12, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery and pointing fire-arms. This applicant served his minimum sentence of ten years and since that time he has been a good, honest and substantial citizen. There have been no complaints or suspicions about him.

The Board of Parole has no objection to his release from parole at this time through commutation of his maximum sentence. The present judge, Honorable William G. Barthold, stated that he leaves the matter of commutation of his maximum sentence up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Northampton County states he is not opposed to commutation of sentence.

The reasons advanced by this applicant for release from parole supervision is that he wishes to be married.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has demeaned himself well while under parole supervision over the past seven and one-half years, and we feel that further supervision could have salutary effect on the applicant, and we therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patrick J. Carney, B-2236, No. 2361, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Patrick J. Carney, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on September 26, 1930, be commuted from 20 years to 19 years, 5 months and 5 days, expiring on March 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this is not the first major conviction. In fact, he has received seven-

teen arrests and six convictions in his long period of time.

He was released on parole on a ten to twenty years sentence in 1940 after he had served approximately nine years and three months of his minimum sentence. While on parole a period of approximately eight years, he became involved in August 1948 for violation of the narcotic law. He was returned to the Western State Penitentiary as a technical parole violator because he had been drinking and using drugs. There was no evidence that this applicant had sold any drugs or attempted to involve any person in this matter.

At the time this applicant was convicted and sentenced, it was not required to give consideration to the time spent in jail prior to sentencing. However, this was changed in the Act of 1937. This applicant's maximum sentence would expire September 26, 1950, and all he is asking the Board of Pardons to do is to give him credit for the six months and twenty-three days which he spent in jail in 1930 awaiting trial.

The trial judge, Honorable William A. McConnell, who heard this case is deceased and the present judge, Honorable William A. McConnell, who heard this case is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Harry Rowand, states he is opposed although he did not write any letter to that effect. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to granting of jail time which the applicant asks for.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the applicant be given credit for the time spent in the Allegheny County Jail awaiting jury sentence, and we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted as of March 3, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward J. Carolan, C-981, No. A-5, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward J. Carolan, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset County on January 12, 1949 to be computed from January 11, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on March 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this is his second major conviction. He had, heretofore, been placed on federal probation for violation of the Dyer Act. This time he was arrested and sentenced on a charge of breaking a show window of a jewelry store and stealing watches therefrom. He claims to have been intoxicated, however, the value of the loot was \$1371.00. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

He came under the care of Dr. Hudson, the psychiatrist at the Western State Penitentiary. His psychiatric record indicates the individual to be of the psychopathic type of personality. At the hearing in this matter it was stated

clemency should be granted so that this applicant may receive psychiatric treatment at a hospital of the Veterans' Administration.

At the time of hearing this matter was brought to the attention of the Board and a representative of the federal parole office appeared before our Board and advised us that they had received word from the Veterans Administration in Massachusetts that the applicant is acceptable for admittance to a psychiatric hospital.

The trial judge, Honorable Norman T. Boose, feels that it is a meritorious case and should receive consideration. However, the district attorney of Somerset County is opposed to consideration at this time, even though it means receiving treatment in the institution.

The Board feels that this applicant should receive treatment in a psychiatric hospital and not in a penitentiary where such treatment is limited in scope.

The Board, therefore, recommends that this applicant be commuted on condition that he be transferred from the Western State Penitentiary to a psychiatric hospital in Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Dargis, No. A-125, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Dargis, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on April 11, 1932, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of six months on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The charge grew out of a debt in which the debtor owed the applicant some money and he turned over a truck to the applicant in settlement of the debt; but the debtor was not sole owner of the truck. When the other part-owner demanded the truck from the applicant, he refused until he was given payment of the debt. When he refused to return possession, he was arrested and the above sentence resulted.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent reputation in the community and he is a reliable business man and actively participates in civic and business affairs. He was sentenced by a visiting judge and the visiting judge is not available for comment. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon in this matter.

This applicant has shown that he is not a criminal character and his reputation in the community is such that the Board of Pardons feels he can be granted this pardon without any reoccurrence of an affair of this nature. Therefore, in order to remove this blot from the applicant's record, we are recommending to your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Pasquale Donadio, D-3164, No. A-172, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Pasquale Donadio, convicted of entering with intent to steal, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 13, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and prior to the last war, the applicant was in conflict with the authorities on at least three different occasions for juvenile violations. However, in 1938, he became involved in breaking and entering with intent to steal and larceny. The applicant attempted to enter a taproom and the watchman spying him, shot the applicant and wounded him. He was given a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from two to six years, and after having his two year minimum sentence, was released on parole on June 10, 1940. He was under parole supervision and received his final discharge from parole on June 8, 1944.

During this period of time, he served in the United States Merchant Marine. However, while serving in the Merchant Marine, he was hospitalized in Port Said and was returned to this country where he was granted a discharge. He is now employed in the Philadelphia Public Library and requests a pardon in order that he may be eligible for permanent appointment to this job as watchman and janitor.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states he believes that this applicant has been sufficiently punished by his suffering from the shock when he attempted to enter the taproom. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of this pardon.

Since he has had an excellent record on parole, we do not feel he should be further penalized by this conviction and the Board of Pardons, therefore, is recommending that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Isadore Gendelman, D-9327, No. 9150, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Isadore Gendelman, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarters Sessions of Lancaster County on April 20, 1945 to be computed from December 22, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 2 months, expiring on February 22, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction for a crime in Pennsylvania. He, has, however, served a period of eight years in New Jersey in connection with this crime, so that at the present time, this applicant has served continuously for sixteen years although only three years and one month apply to his present sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and he has established an excellent reputation there.

Even though the applicant has served approximately sixteen years of continuous confinement, the trial judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, and the district attorney of Lancaster County have stated they are opposed to the granting of clemency. All the accomplices have since been released by reason of commutation of their minimum sentences, some having received commutation as long ago as November 1942 or over seven years.

Since this applicant has served seven years longer than his other five accomplices, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, particularly since he has been in continuous incarceration for more than sixteen years, we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter E. Grinnel, C-578, No. A-148, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter E. Grinnel, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on February 23, 1948 to be computed from December 8, 1947, be commuted from 3½ years to 2 years and 3 months, expiring on March 8, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three and one-half to ten years on a charge of robbery. This applicant had two accomplices at the time of his arrest. He has now served over two years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary

state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record but they did not recommend commutation because of the fact that he once served a term in the Pennsylvania Industrial School from which institution he was paroled to the United States army. The trial judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook, does not oppose granting of commutation and the district attorney of Crawford County does not oppose the granting of commutation. Both of the accomplices were as guilty as he was and they were given five years probation, none going to jail.

Even though this applicant has been in difficulty before and served a period of time in the Pennsylvania Industrial School, we think the sentence is too severe in relation to the sentence meted out to his accomplices. Since his accomplices were placed on probation, we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the fact that he has a good institutional record and has served over two years of his minimum sentence, we recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William P. Jacobs, No. A-174, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William P. Jacobs, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 18, 1939 be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his only conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for six months for larceny of some merchandise from an automobile.

Subsequent to his release, he enlisted in the United States army and served overseas for over two years. He received an honorable discharge for four years in the armed forces.

He has shown a determination to be a law-abiding citizen and because of his long army service and the fact that no objection is raised to the granting of this pardon by the authorities of Philadelphia County, the Board of Pardons feels that this stigma should be removed and that a pardon should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas Labroschiano, No. 9620, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Thomas Labroschiano, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on September 18, 1947, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-four years of age, and has no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of six months for committing a burglary. This happened three years ago.

At this time, he realizes he should not have attempted to enter this place but he acted in haste and without full and careful thought and at a time when he was unemployed.

The Board of Parole feels he will not again offend against society. He served with the armed forces of the United States and received an honorable discharge by reason of certificate of disability due to physical defect. He was given an excellent character rating. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandroni, recommends that a pardon be granted in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this pardon should be granted, and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Liggins, No. A-151, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that James Liggins, convicted of forcible entry, larceny in the Court of Juvenile of Philadelphia County, on March 27, 1924, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and the offense for which this applicant was convicted occurred twenty-six years ago when he was a child of nine years. He was the unwitting dupe of a group of older boys and as such became involved in this offense.

He is now employed in the United States Post Office and they refuse to grant him a civil service rating so long as this juvenile charge of forcible entry and larceny remains against him.

The Board of Pardons feels that if this applicant has maintained a good reputation in the past twenty-six years, he should not be penalized for what occurred in 1924 when he was but an infant.

We are, therefore, recommending that he be granted a pardon in order to remove the stigma from himself and his family.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Levin Logan, C-5276, No. 5096, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the Life sentence of Levin Logan, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 3, 1929, be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 11 months, expiring on March 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this was his first major conviction. The applicant got into an argument over a card game and as the result, he drew a gun and shot the victim. The alleged motive in this case was robbery and the applicant pled guilty to murder generally and was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentence to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

However, the applicant now states to the Board that there was no thought of robbery, and therefore, he was improperly advised and should not have received this sentence. These facts being as they are, we must take the record as we find it, and therefore, we recognize that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and all adjustment records concerning this applicant are commendable.

The trial judge, Honorable Horace Stern, has not seen fit to advise the Board of his position. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

We find that the applicant has served almost twenty-one years of a life sentence, that he has maintained an excellent record for over a generation in the Eastern State Penitentiary, and since there is no opposition to his commutation, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph Main, B-6345, No. 4531, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Ralph Main, convicted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Crawford County, on September 26, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three and one-half to seven years on a charge of perjury. He committed this crime on the advice of counsel who is disbarred from giving this advice to the applicant.

The applicant served his minimum sentence and was released on parole on March 26, 1942, and has been on parole ever since or a total period of eight years. He has been completely rehabilitated and for the past two years has been employed by the General Electric Company in Erie, Pennsylvania. He has a good reputation in Meadville and has been appointed special policeman in the Borough of Sagertown. This conviction has a serious effect upon his proper fulfillment of the office of special policeman. Because of his conviction on a charge of perjury, he is unable to testify in court against persons he has arrested.

The trial judge, Honorable O. Clare Kent, has written the Board and recommends favorably the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Crawford County, has also written and states he believes he has become completely rehabilitated and states: . . . "he would be entitled to every consideration with respect to his request for pardon."

Because he has completely rehabilitated himself and his reputation is now excellent, we feel he has earned the pardon which he is praying for, and we therefore, recommend that a full and complete pardon be granted to the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lester Matthews, D-4046, No. 5923, January Session, 1950

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Lester Matthews, convicted of being armed, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 26, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years, 8 months and 2 days, expiring on January 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Henry Roberson, B-2677, No. 3660, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Henry Roberson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 21, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 18 years and 9 months, expiring on February 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary when he became involved in a struggle with the victim who had taken a revolver from the applicant's dresser drawer. During the struggle, the gun went off and the victim was killed instantly. At this time the applicant was approximately twenty-one years of age and he pled not guilty but was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

He has an excellent institutional record and has been in no difficulty whatsoever in the institution, and the institution recommends if he was eligible for parole they would recommend him because of his excellent record in the institution and the length of time he has served. The trial judge, Honorable Charles W. Culver, was not Pardons his feelings in this matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County was present at the Board of Pardons and he stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board, but he does not oppose commutation at this time.

Since the killing seemed to be more accidental than anything else, we feel that the service of eighteen years and approximately nine months of a life sentence is a long time. There seem to have been no motive, such as jealousy or passion, involved in the killing.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant is entitled to consideration at this time, and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Rock, C-6225, No. 4628, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Frank Rock, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 12, 1930, be commuted from 30 years to 19 years and 9 months, expiring on March 12, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he has a prior criminal record which did not amount to much until he received this sentence of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny.

The applicant served his minimum sentence and has now been on parole for a period almost equal to the time spent in prison, to-wit, ten years. However, he was given a maximum sentence of thirty years so he would have ten years and approximately four months yet to serve on parole.

The Board of Parole state he has an excellent record on parole and they have no objection to the discontinuance of supervision by commutation of his maximum sentence. However, they are objecting to the applicant's plea for a pardon. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has written the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to favorable action. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Since he has served almost nine and one-half years on parole supervision, the Board of Pardons is recommending that further supervision be dropped and that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ella Mae Scott, No. 1426, No. A-143, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the indeterminate sentence of Ella Mae Scott, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 23, 1947, be commuted from an indeterminate term to 2 years and 4 months expiring on February 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and she has no prior criminal record. She was sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, on a charge of killing her husband.

The facts, as they were presented to the Board of Pardons, indicate that her husband was of a violent nature and inflicted violence upon this applicant over a period of several years. This killing occurred after the applicant had tried to get away from the victim, but he, nevertheless, pursued her and she committed this crime as he was attempting to administer a beating to her with a chair leg.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County states there is a history of violence here and the district attorney's office is unable to understand why the applicant had not committed this crime sooner. He is not opposed to commutation at this time. The trial judge, Honorable Curtis Bok, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John A. Sharpe, D-4071, No. 199, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of John A. Sharpe, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, carrying concealed deadly weapons in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 28, 1947 to be computed from November 12, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 4 months, expiring on March 12, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-seven years of age and he has six prior arrests and six convictions. He was allegedly connected with a jewelry robbery occurring in Philadelphia although he was living at that time in the State of Illinois. He was thereafter returned to Philadelphia and held for a period of two years. He was then taken to New York State and sentenced for the same crime, where he served one year, and was again returned to Philadelphia and held for violation of parole by the commission of these offenses.

This applicant has made bids for his freedom to both the state and federal courts on writs of habeas corpus. In both instances, it was stated that the applicant present his difficulty to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has received a very severe sentence in connection with this

offense. All of the accomplices have long since served their sentences and been released.

This applicant has at the present time served almost eleven years for this crime and since the federal court and the state court have indicated that they feel this is a matter for the Board of Pardons, we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Edward Smith, D-7340, No. 7721, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Edward Smith, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Session and Oyer & Terminer of Philadelphia County on October 17, 1939 to be computed from August 11, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 6 years and 7 months, expiring on March 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to thirty years on a Philadelphia County sentence which was made to run consecutively with a Montgomery County sentence of four to eight years. At the present time, he has served ten years and six months although only six years and six months apply to the ten year minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection.

Because this applicant has served over ten years for a series of burglaries and larceny of an automobile, the Board of Pardons feels that he has been sufficiently punished in this matter and if given his freedom he will be in a position to reestablish his family and to support them at the present time. We are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Shirley Snyder, No. 2573, No. A-175, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Shirley Snyder, convicted of issuing worthless checks and drafts in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on October 11, 1948 to be computed from September 9, 1948 be commuted from an indeterminate maximum of 3 years to 1 year and 6 months, expiring on March 9, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this was her first major conviction. She was sentenced on a charge of issuing worthless checks and drafts and sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, and has now served over one year and five months of her indeterminate sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold L. Erwin, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of release of the applicant in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County, who attended the meeting of the Board of Pardons, states they are not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since the applicant's accomplice was only required to pay the costs and make restitution in the amount of \$35.00, we believe that this applicant has been given very severe punishment and we feel that one year and five months in the institution is sufficient punishment for this type of crime.

Because she has a good record in the institution and the fact that the authorities in Delaware County are not opposed to her release, the Board of Pardons recommends that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Williams, B-3185, No. 6693, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Henry Williams, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 14, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 21, April Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 7 years 10 months and 28 days, expiring on March 12, 1950; on Bill No. 22 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on March 13, 1950; on Bill No. 23 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on March 14, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 20).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is the first major conviction. He was sentenced on four charges of robbery and given a sentence of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years. At the present time, he has served almost eighteen years of his minimum sentence of forty years and he asks commutation of his sentence now in order that he may go to Alabama where he has a parole plan with relatives. It is believed that his plan should be accepted by the Board of Parole and they so recommend.

The trial judge, Honorable O. C. Kent, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no recommendation to make in this matter, it having occurred many years ago that he has a meager recollection of it. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he is not opposed to the granting of commutation especially since this applicant will go to Alabama to live.

This applicant's accomplice in this robbery died in prison after he had served eleven years of his minimum sentence of twenty years.

This applicant, having served almost eighteen years for this series of crimes and being only nineteen years of age when they were committed, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the sentence be commuted and the parole plan be accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph E. Wright Jr., D-8295, No. A-163, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph E. Wright, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Perry County on May 15, 1945 to be computed from March 28, 1945, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years and 11 months, expiring on February 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary and larceny growing out of breaking into several summer cottages. The accomplices received a suspended sentence.

He has now served almost five years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary describe him as trustworthy, well adjusted and cooperative.

The applicant's representative told the Board of Pardons that his sentence was given by the two associate judges of Perry County and was against the recommendation of the president judge, who is the only member of the court learned in the law.

The trial judge, Honorable Walter W. Rice, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he believes that the sentence should be commuted. The district attorney of Perry County also states that the sentence should be commuted.

Since this applicant's accomplice, who being equally guilty with him received a suspended sentence, the Board of Pardons feels this applicant was severely punished, also because of his good institutional record and the recommendation of the sentencing authorities in Perry County, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Zimmerman, C-4352, No. 5934, January Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Zimmerman, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on February 1, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years and 1 month expiring on March 1, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is fifty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for life for the killing of a man and his wife with whom he had had considerable trouble. Threats had been made by the victim against the applicant's life but the applicant did draw a gun, killing the victim. He pled guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Since that time he has maintained an excellent institutional record and the authorities of the penitentiary state that this applicant now shows maturity of judgment and stability of character. The trial judge leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons and so does the district attorney of Philadelphia County.

Since this man has now served approximately twenty-two years of a life sentence with an excellent institutional record and with no objection from the authorities of Philadelphia County, the Board of Pardons is recommending that commutation of his life sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry W. Bryant, Jr., D-9402, No. 9192, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry W. Bryant, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1947 to be computed from December 18, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, 3 months and 10 days expiring on March 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for breaking into three homes and selling articles of furniture and clothing. The loot, in the three cases, amounted to approximately \$5,000.00.

The applicant has now served over three years and two months in the Eastern State Penitentiary where he is given a superior rating in mentality. He has an excellent institutional record. He served in the armed forces of the United States and was overseas in Germany where he received the Purple Heart on two separate occasions. He was a student at Temple University when this offense took place.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, states he has no objection to the granting of commutation at this time.

Because of the applicant's fine army record, his excellent institutional record, and the fact that there is no opposition in this matter; the Board of Pardons recommends that the applicant's sentence is commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Chaplinsky, Jr., 4793-B, No. A-187, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Chaplinsky, Jr., convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on May 16, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 10 months and 10 days, expiring on March 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from two to four years for his participation with two others in digging up pipes which belonged to the Borough of Shenandoah Water System no longer in use.

One of the accomplices of this applicant, Daniel F. Monaghan, filed a petition for commutation and it was heard at the January 1950 Session of the Board of Pardons and commutation was granted.

This applicant has a good parole plan and since he has

no prior criminal record, the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished. The trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudemeier, does not oppose nor does the district attorney of Schuylkill County.

Since this applicant's accomplice has already received commutation of his minimum sentence, since the applicant has no prior record, and he has an excellent institutional record; we are recommending that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Agazio Fraietta, A-14626, No. 1607, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Agazio Fraietta, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer & Terminer of Allegheny County on June 16, 1926 be commuted from life to 23 years 9 months and 10 days, expiring on March 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1926 to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for life and after having served approximately ten years, he was released on parole.

He has been on parole for a period of over fourteen years and he now asks the Board of Pardons for commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole states he has had an excellent record on parole and he never has been cited for any infraction of the parole rules. The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, and the district attorney of Allegheny County are not opposed and leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for approximately twenty-four years, fourteen of which have been on parole, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henton Gary, D-3361, No. 6361, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Henton Gary, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 6, 1938, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 6 months, expiring on March 6, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Frank Halagich, No. A-202, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Frank Halagich, convicted of attempted statutory rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on October 17, 1941 to be computed from October 16, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Jail for from two to four years on a charge of statutory rape. This applicant never served one day in jail but was immediately placed on probation by the trial judge. The facts, as indicated to the Board of Pardons, do not read as an attempted statutory rape on the part of this applicant.

The Board of Parole has indicated that this applicant is not on parole, but that he served his parole period without a blemish. The applicant served in the armed forces of the United States Army during the last war and was in the Southwest Pacific Theatre. He received an honorable discharge. He has been in no further trouble for a period of eight years and three months. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of this pardon as prayed for.

The reason this applicant desires a pardon is that he is engaged to be married and desires to clear his name before taking unto himself a wife. Under all of these

circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that the applicant has shown that he will not again offend against society and we believe we can take a chance on this applicant. We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Fred C. Hopton, Jr., 65624, No. A-209, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Fred C. Hopton, Jr., convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 19, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 11 months and 10 days, expiring on March 29, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from three to ten years on a charge of sodomy. The applicant has an excellent institutional record and this is the only time that he has ever been in any difficulty. Many letters have been sent to the Board testifying of his prior good reputation and expressing the feeling that what this applicant needs is medical treatment rather than penal confinement.

The representative, Ralph T. Bell, Esquire, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has given us a plan in which this applicant will be sent to the psychiatric department of St. Francis Hospital and will be under the care of Dr. C. C. Wholey, an eminent psychiatrist in that institution.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson, recommends commutation if he is turned over to a psychiatric institution. The district attorney has likewise agreed to this commutation if he is turned over to a psychiatric institution.

It may be stated on behalf of the applicant that he has served honorably in the armed forces of the United States holding the rank of First Lieutenant, and was given an honorable discharge.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted in this matter if the applicant is transferred from the Allegheny County Workhouse to a psychiatric institution and that he remains there until cured, and that thereafter he remains on parole until the expiration of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Poindexter, D-8436, No. A-214, February Session, 1950.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommends that the minimum sentence of Howard Poindexter, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1945 to be computed from August 11, 1945, be commuted from 8½ years to 4 years, 7 months and 20 days, expiring on March 31, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight and one-half to seventeen years on charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery.

At the time of the hearing in this matter, the applicant's representative argued to the Board of Pardons that there is no evidence to sustain a conviction of robbery or attempted robbery and there is slight evidence to sustain a charge of assault and battery. The Board of Pardons has often heard this plea, but this is the first time the district attorney of Philadelphia County, James W. Tracey, Jr., joined with the applicant's counsel and stated to this Board that he agreed there wasn't sufficient evidence of robbery or attempted robbery in this case.

Since the district attorney has agreed the most the applicant is guilty of is assault and battery and he has now served more than the maximum time for that crime we believe he has served enough time in the penitentiary. The trial judge, Honorable Vincent A. Carroll, recommends to the Board that the applicant be granted clemency. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends that clemency be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frederick V. Powers, A-13217, No. A-217, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frederick V. Powers, convicted of counterfeiting bank checks in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on January 25, 1924, be pardoned.

Our reason for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this was the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from

three and one-half to seven years on a charge of counterfeiting bank checks.

This applicant served his minimum sentence and then was on parole a like period of time. During the time on parole he enjoyed a good reputation in the community and has been in no further trouble for almost twenty-three years.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated he has no opposition to the granting of a pardon as prayed for. This applicant served in the United States Army and had a good record there. He has worked steadily since his release, he is married and is faithful to his wife.

The Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and we believe he has demonstrated he will never again offend against society. In the light of his institutional record, his record on parole, his service with the armed forces of the United States, and his obvious rehabilitation; we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Williams, D-4066, No. 132-B, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Walter Williams, convicted of assault with intent to rob, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 6, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 532 September Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 3 years and 6 months, expiring on March 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George A. Williamson, D-1886, No. 131-B, February Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George A. Williamson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 8, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 2 months, expiring on March 8, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joshua Allen, No. 64208, No. A-144, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joshua Allen, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 24, 1948 to be computed from March 16, 1948 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years and 1 month, expiring on April 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and he has never before been in any trouble whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to eight years on a charge of voluntary manslaughter. He was arrested in the City of Pittsburgh during a strike of taxi cab drivers. This applicant was driving a taxi cab and had not joined the strikers when a group of strikers threatened to kill the applicant and made some very degrading remarks about

him. As they came after the applicant, he attempted to pull away and in order to protect himself from being beaten by the mob, fired a shot back over his left shoulder as he was driving away. There was no intention to fire into the crowd or to do deliberate harm to anyone. However, one of the strikers was killed by this wild shot.

The applicant has a very good institutional record in the Allegheny County Workhouse and the trial judge, Honorable Walter P. Smart, recommends that this applicant be granted commutation. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

At the present time, the applicant has served approximately two years of a minimum sentence of four years. He is married and has two children to support.

Because of the hardship to his family and the fact that the trial judge recommends commutation be granted and the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to commutation; the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert Joseph Allen, D-3710, No. 6256, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Robert Joseph Allen, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1939 to be computed from December 17, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 932 December Sessions, 1938, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 11 years and 4 months, expiring on April 17, 1950; on Bill No. 933 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 18, 1950; and on Bill No. 934 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. This applicant, with no prior criminal record, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He and five accomplices committed, in the space of one month, a great many armed robberies. At the time he was engaged in these criminal escapades, he was only nineteen years of age. He has now spent almost twelve years of his life in prison.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has a good institutional record. Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer of the institution, has advised the Board of Pardons that he knows this applicant well and feels that the Board would not be taking any chance if commutation was granted. The trial judge, Honorable Gerald F. Flood, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he has no recommendation to

make in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, who appeared before the Board states that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board because he feels the applicant has been severely punished.

The other accomplices of this applicant have had their sentences commuted and also, this applicant received one of the heavier sentences with no prior criminal record; and for that reason the Board of Pardons is recommending his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Junior Leonard Brown, C-1383, No. A-222, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Junior Leonard Brown, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on September 9, 1949 to be computed from August 3, 1949 be commuted from 1 year to 8 months and 17 days, expiring on April 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one to five years on a charge of burglary and larceny.

The Board, after hearing the argument in this matter was convinced this applicant did not have anything to do with the burglaries but was merely the poor "dupe" in this case. The person who was perhaps the perpetrator of this offense refused to waive extradition and the result he is still free and living in West Virginia. The applicant's other accomplice received the same sentence and he is still confined.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant received a very heavy sentence and that he was forced by circumstances to participate in the matter. Had he stood trial he might never have been convicted. Since he has served eight months of a minimum sentence of one year and since he plans to return to West Virginia to his family, we are recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry Carbaugh, D-1288, No. 6368, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry Carbaugh, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Adams County on May 2, 1936 to be computed from March 28, 1940, be commuted from 20 years to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on April 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is forty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery. After he served a period of a little over seven years, he was released on parole. Since that time, he has been reporting to the Philadelphia Office of the Board of Parole under whose supervision he has been. He has been under their supervision for practically seven years. He has approximately ten more years to serve on parole before the expiration of his maximum sentence.

Neither the trial judge, Honorable W. C. Sheeley, or the district attorney of Adams County have any recommendation to make in this matter. The Board of Parole reports to the Board of Pardons that he is making a favorable adjustment, that he lives quietly, and that there have been no complaints about his behavior.

The applicant states that he feels he has shown in the past seven years of his conduct that he has become a good citizen and he hopes the Board of Pardons will favorably consider the application for commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Pardons feels that he has indicated by his past conduct he will no longer be a risk if supervision is removed, and we are, therefore, recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted and that he be released from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Fanelli, C-6251, No. 6448, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Fanelli, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 20, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 10 months, expiring on April 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and on June 20, 1930, was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for his participation in a

holdup which resulted in death to the victim. The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that since this was a killing in the perpetration of robbery, he must oppose the granting of commutation.

Since this applicant has such an excellent institutional record, and since it is the position of the Philadelphia authorities that they must oppose every petition for commutation where there is killing in the perpetration of a robbery, the Board of Pardons is unable to see any force and effect in this opposition. Furthermore, the accomplice who fired the shot, according to the trial judge, was granted a commutation in October 1942. This means that the applicant has now served a period of time approximately seven and one-half years longer than his accomplice who was equally guilty and fired the fatal shot.

Since this is so, we feel the merit in this applicant's petition that he should be given the same treatment that was accorded his accomplice. The Board of Pardons, therefore, is recommending that commutation of this life sentence be granted, even though it is opposed by the district attorney. We feel that unless such action is taken by us, that this applicant may feel that he is being dealt with unfairly by society; and, if at some future date, he is commuted by this Board or another Board, when released from the penitentiary will react with rancor toward society in general.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Ferko, A-12232, No. 538, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Steve Ferko, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 26, 1922, be commuted from life to 28 years, expiring on April 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1920 to be electrocuted but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary April 26, 1922. After having served approximately sixteen and one-half years of his life sentence, he was released on parole. He has been on parole approximately eleven years and four months and during that time he has made every effort to atone for the great crime which he has committed. He has been working in Cleveland, Ohio and Detroit, Michigan and has married. He is a prominent layman in the Hungarian Baptist Church.

The Michigan authorities have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant is a model parolee and he has solved the problems of rehabilitation. He fulfills speaking engagements in Michigan and attends Evangelical meetings throughout Michigan, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. The parole authorities have advised the Board

of Pardons that they feel there is no need to continue the applicant on parole supervision any longer as he has made complet rehabilitation.

The Board of Pardons has received many letters from persons in high places who have written us and requested that we grant relief to this applicant.

This applicant first sought a pardon but at the time of the hearing, we were requested to change it to commutation of his maximum sentence. There was vigorous opposition to the granting of a pardon in this matter by the family of the victim. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

We agree we do not feel a pardon should be granted in this case, but we feel that the applicant is a rehabilitated individual and further parole supervision will have no effect upon the future conduct of the applicant.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends to Your Excellency, that commutation of the maximum sentence be granted at this time and that the applicant be free from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Goga, C-562, No. 9844, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Goga, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 18, 1948 to be computed from February 13, 1948 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 2 months and 10 days, expiring on April 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to fifteen years on a charge of rape. His accomplice was Donald Dean Wolfe. After conviction, the victim gave birth to a child and the court was reluctant to sentence the defendant if arrangements could be made for expenses and support of the child born out of wedlock.

The victim has since married and has written to the Board of Pardons that her present husband married her with full knowledge of the child and that he intends to adopt this child and make the child one of his family. The applicant and his accomplice have made arrangements to pay all expenses that the victim has had in consideration with the birth of this child.

The trial judge, Honorable Roy T. Carson, states he is neither opposing nor favoring the application and that the plan referred to above was the best plan that the court could work out in this situation. The district attorney of Washington County is opposed.

At the present time, the applicant has served over two years and two months of his minimum sentence and he will have approximately twelve years or more of parole

supervision. He is not a hardened criminal since he has attempted to make financial restitution. We believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Claudy Mackey, D-9768, C-1229, No. A-178, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Claudy Mackey, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 16, 1947 to be computed from July 4, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years 9 months and 20 days, expiring on April 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this is the first arrest which this applicant has ever had. The applicant is alleged to have threatened two sailors at 3:00 o'clock in the morning and to have asked them for money. In connection with this, the applicant was arrested and given a sentence by the Honorable Harry S. McDevitt to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, stated at the time of the hearing that he feels this applicant received a very heavy sentence for his participation in this affair.

The Board of Pardons is of the same opinion, and is, therefore, recommending that since he has served one-half of his minimum sentence he be granted commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicola Naccarato, No. 9332, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicola Naccarato, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on May 8, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and he was charged with setting up and maintaining a lottery. He was alleged to have set up a "numbers" writing establishment. Since this offense, which occurred nearly nine years ago, the applicant has been in no further trouble.

He is now engaged to be married and he wishes to have this conviction removed so he can enter into the state of wedded bliss without any blemish on his record.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon. The Board of Parole states that this applicant is a steady, dependable worker and is very much respected by his fellow citizens.

In view of the fact that he has a good reputation, that he is a dependable worker, and the fact that he desires to be married; the Board of Pardons feels that he should be granted the pardon as prayed for and we so recommend to Your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Augustus Norton, D-2947, No. 7853, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Augustus Norton, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 2, 1938 to be computed from February 24, 1938, be commuted on Bill No. 982 February Sessions, 1938, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 12 years and 2 months, expiring on April 24, 1950; on Bill No. 983 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 25, 1950; and on Bill No. 976 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and in 1938 was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years for strong-armed robbery. This is perhaps one of the longest sentences we have seen meted out by a court, however, this is a particular vicious type of crime.

The Board of Pardons has no doubt that a sentence of this kind has its effect on the community in general and will deter others from committing like offenses. This applicant has now served over twelve years of this minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Otto R. Heiligman, is deceased and the present judge has no objection to the granting of this petition, since it is reported to both him and to us that this applicant has an outstanding record in the penitentiary. The district attorney of Philadelphia County was at the hearing and stated to the Board of

Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant received from the trial judge a very lengthy sentence, that he has served a major portion of it; and under these circumstances we are recommending that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George O'Farrell, B-7981, No. A-250, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence imposed upon George O'Farrell, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 10, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 138 March Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on April 20, 1950; and on Bill No. 139 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. This applicant served nearly nine years of his minimum sentence when he was released on parole. He has now served nine and one-half years on parole and the Board of Parole gives him a very excellent record under their supervision.

The trial judge, Honorable Francis Shunk Brown, Jr., has written the Board of Pardons and states he has no objection to the granting of commutation to the applicant but leaves the matter up to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that he has no objection to the granting of the petition as prayed for.

The reason the applicant desires commutation of his maximum sentence is that he is offered a position in California and will move there with his family but does not desire to take this position when his crime would immediately cause him to be placed under supervision of the California authorities. He believes this would be a handicap to his starting out in a new life, so he asks that we recommend the granting of this petition.

Because of the fact that he has a good record on parole for the past nine and one-half years; and he has become stable through marriage and now has a child to consider; the Board of Pardons is recommending to Your Excellency in view of the recommendations of the sentencing authorities that the maximum sentence of this applicant be commuted

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Daniel J. Orfitelli, No. 62158, No. 9438, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Daniel J. Orfitelli, convicted of robbery, carrying concealed deadly weapons, burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on November 27, 1946 to be computed from October 16, 1946, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on April 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-one years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to ten years on a charge of robbery, carrying concealed deadly weapons, burglary and larceny. The applicant, together with seven other accomplices, became involved in a series of burglaries over a period of eight months. In four of these burglaries a gun was carried. All of the accomplices, save one, have had their sentences commuted. This applicant seeks commutation because this was the first major conviction. The applicant has now served three and one-half years of his maximum sentence of four years.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board that the applicant has a good institutional record. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since all but one of the accomplices have been released, he is seeking likewise a commutation of his sentence. Nicholas Panaia, one of the accomplices, was released in May 1949.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant was in no worse position than his accomplices heretofore named, and we are, therefore, recommending that this applicant be given the same consideration as his accomplices and that his sentence be commuted at the present time

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Kenneth Puscavage, C-7196, No. 2837, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Kenneth Puscavage, convicted of robbery, shooting with intent to kill, larceny, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on June 17, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 469 May Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 18 years and 10 months expiring on April 17, 1950; on Bill No. 427 from a maximum term of 3 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 18, 1950; on Bill No. 547 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 19, 1950; on Bill No. 548 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 20, 1950; and on Bill No. 552 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on April 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Irving Sadoff, D-4702, No. 7037, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Irving Sadoff, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 10, 1940, be commuted from 30 years to 10 years and 1 month, expiring on April 10, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our

recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul J. Salvatore, No. 9724, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Paul J. Salvatore, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 30, 1942, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-one years of age and this is the only crime he has committed and for which he is asking a pardon. While employed in a garage at the beginning of the war in 1942, this applicant, when tires and tubes were hard to get, took from his employer a tire, tube, and wheel from an automobile.

He served his minimum sentence of nine months and upon his release in January 1943, was inducted into the armed forces of the United States. He served honorably in the overseas theatre and had his final discharge in the general demobilization at the end of the war. He is married, and it is now over seven years since his maximum sentence expired. He has been in no further trouble.

This applicant paid the debt to society and now asks a pardon on the grounds that he has learned his lesson and that it has hurt him in his attempt to secure a position. In fact, he cites one instance where, after having been given a position, he was forced to leave it because of the fact his criminal record was disclosed.

Since this applicant served his country in time of need and since he has served the maximum sentence, and for a period of over seven years has been in no further trouble, the Board of Pardons does not feel that this criminal record should follow him all the days of his life, so we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Percy Washington, D-2830, No. 6312, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Percy Washington, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1938 to be computed from January 15, 1938 be commuted from 25 years to 12 years and 3 months, expiring on April 15, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and in 1938 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-five to fifty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. He and two accomplices were involved in twenty-four holdups over a period of two and one-half months. The crime wave in this case was violent but short-lived. This applicant has now been in the Eastern State Penitentiary for more than twelve years.

The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has been severely punished and they are not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons that this application has a good institutional record.

Since this applicant has served almost half of his minimum sentence of twenty-five years, his good record in the institution, and the recommendation of the district attorney, the Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has been severely punished and are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Dean Wolfe, C-564, No. 9843, March Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Dean Wolfe, convicted of rape in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Washington County on February 18, 1948 to be computed from February 13, 1948 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years 2 months and 10 days, expiring on April 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to fifteen years on a charge of rape. His accomplice is John Goga. After conviction, the victim gave birth to a child and the court was reluctant to sentence the defendant if arrangements could be made for expenses and support of the child born out of wedlock.

The victim has since married and has written to the Board of Pardons that her present husband married her

with full knowledge of the child and that he intends to adopt this child and make the child one of his family. The applicant and his accomplice have made arrangements to pay all expenses that the victim has had in consideration with the birth of this child.

The trial judge, Honorable Roy T. Carson, states he is neither opposing nor favoring the application and that the plan referred to above was the best plan that the court could work out in this situation. The district attorney of Washington County is opposed.

At the present time, the applicant has served over two years and two months of his minimum sentence and he will have approximately twelve years or more on parole supervision. He is not a hardened criminal since he has attempted to make financial restitution. We believe this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Brizzi, No. A-260, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Brizzi, convicted of burglary, entering with intent to commit a felony, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on December 11, 1933, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this was his first conviction. He was placed on probation for a period of ten years for having borrowed his girl friend's radio and when they quarreled he failed to return it. He has not been in any further trouble and this offense occurred more than seventeen years ago. He is married and is presently a constable in the City of Philadelphia, having been duly elected in the general election of 1949. He does not wish this one conviction to effect his future life and he and his wife are annoyed with the blot on his otherwise clean record and name.

Since the people in his neighborhood have shown their faith and trust in him by electing him to the office of constable, the Board of Pardons feels he should not be hindered by this blot in his name, and we are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Orlando Caroluzzi, D-7163, No. A-281, April Session, 1950.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Orlando Caroluzzi, convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 14, 1943 to be computed from May 10, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years and 10 days, expiring on May 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced on charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years.

The applicant has a fair institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and the trial judge has not given us his opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation of this sentence.

At the present time, the applicant has served seven years of his minimum sentence. The Board of Pardons feels that he has been sufficiently punished and if released will not again become involved with the law.

Because he has served seven years of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Alfred Contardi, No. 3680, No. 133-B, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Alfred Contardi, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 9, 1939 to be computed from April 21, 1939, be commuted from 20 years to 11 years and 1 month, expiring on May 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the

maximum sentence of the applicant be committed and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Duboy, B-5588, No. 555, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on John Duboy, convicted of prison breach, robbery, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Fayette County, on June 21, 1937, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 year, 10 months, and 29 days, expiring on June 5, 1950; and on Bill No. 25/202 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 6, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on final bill of back-time, Bill No. 21/84 December Sessions, 1930, effective July 6, 1947; and on parole on Bill No. 243 June Sessions, 1937, effective July 6, 1948.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty-one to forty-two years for prison breach and robbery in 1937 from Fayette County. He was later brought before the court in Westmoreland County and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years for robbery. This sentence to run concurrently with the Fayette County sentence.

This applicant was on parole at the time the series of crimes were committed and he has now been confined for nearly thirteen years.

This applicant has been seen by various persons and he has convinced them of his complete rehabilitation. We feel that these persons are the type of persons who would not be led astray by false prophets of rehabilitation. We do not feel the applicant is like a professional thief who on the arrival in prison immediately takes on the air of rehabilitation and secretly awaits his release to complete further depredations against society. Those who have seen this applicant are firmly convinced that he is completely and wholly rehabilitated by his thirteen years in the institution.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable W. Russell Carr, asks us to cautiously consider.

The Board of Pardons has cautiously and carefully considered all the facts in this case and we have come to the conclusion that this applicant is rehabilitated and should be given consideration at this time. We are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Lee Harris, No. 81760, No. 9798, April Session, 1950.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ernest Lee Harris, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on November 29, 1946 to be computed from July 7, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on June 7, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to twenty years on charges of burglary and larceny. This sentence was later changed by the court to the Delaware County Prison. The applicant was the driver of the get-away car and the accomplices were the ones who committed the burglaries.

The Warden of the Delaware County Prison has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has a good institutional record. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and has written no opinion. The present judge, Honorable Harold L. Ervin, states he has no opinion to aid the Board of Pardons in their decision. The district attorney of Delaware County does not oppose the granting of commutation. The applicant has served over three-fourths of his minimum sentence. The accomplices are still confined.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished for the crime which he committed, and we are, therefore recommending, in light of the length of time he has served and his good institutional record, that a commutation be granted to him as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Hughes, alias James J. Hughes, Jr., No. A-201, April Session, 1950.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommends that James J. Hughes, alias James J. Hughes, Jr., convicted of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 18, 1948, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was

his first conviction. The applicant was charged with setting up and maintaining a lottery and he was found to have a number of paper slips in his possession known as "number slips." He pled guilty and was placed on probation for a period of one year. He has not been in any further trouble since that time.

The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, has no objection to the granting of a pardon and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant has served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of four years and eight months and received an honorable discharge. He served in the South Pacific and Okinawa theatres. Since his return to civilian life, he has maintained himself in a lawful manner, is married and has a child.

Since this applicant served in the armed forces for a period of four years and eight months, and has successfully completed probation, and has stated he has learned his less; the Board of Pardons believes he should be granted a pardon and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Elias F. Leonard, Jr., D-7204, No. 9600, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Elias F. Leonard, Jr., convicted of burglary, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 7, 1943 to be computed from May 30, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, expiring on May 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on charges of burglary and receiving stolen goods. This applicant's crime consisted of stealing cars, taking the tires from them and reselling them during the past war.

All the applicant's accomplices, and there were four in number, were given suspended sentences and permitted to go in the army at this time. However, the applicant, who was just nineteen years of age, was given this very stiff sentence in the penitentiary.

Since he has now served nearly seven years of his minimum sentence, and since he has an excellent institutional record; the Board of Pardons is recommending that he be granted commutation at this time. One of the reasons that we are moved to do this is because of the fact that the accomplices, who were equally guilty, received suspended sentences while the applicant was the only one who suffered confinement.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Philip Manzella, D-871, No. 6075, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Philip Manzella convicted of robbery, larceny, assault and battery with intent, escape from prison in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on September 25, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 96 January Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 14 years and 8 months, expiring on May 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-one years of age and although he has had numerous arrests, this is the first conviction. The applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twelve to twenty-four years on charges of robbery, larceny, assault and battery, escape from prison. On March 20, 1947, he was released on parole at the expiration of his minimum sentence and returned to his home in Detroit, Michigan. The applicant operates a confectionery store in Detroit and he desires to have his maximum sentence commuted after he has been on parole over three years in order that he may return to his native land of Italy to visit relatives. If he is not granted commutation of his maximum sentence, he will not be permitted to leave the country without permission from the parole office which it is doubtful will be given in such a matter as this.

The president judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, states he has no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence. The district attorney of Lehigh County has stated that if his conduct on parole is good, it should be granted. The Board of Parole has indicated he has an excellent record on parole and there is no bar to having his maximum sentence commuted.

Since there is no objection from the authorities in Lehigh County, and since this applicant has an excellent record on parole; the Board of Pardons recommends to Your Excellency that his maximum sentence be commuted for the reasons herein set forth.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Horace Murray, No. 903, No. A-291, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Horace Murray, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, leaving scene of an accident in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on November 5, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 6 months, expiring on May 5, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Beaver County Jail for a period of two years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter and failing to reveal identity at the scene of an accident. This applicant was driving a truck which went out of control and a passenger in the truck was killed. The applicant also was injured and spent several weeks in the hospital. Later when the case was tried in court, he was not present. This probably accounts for the fact that he received such a stiff sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Morgan H. Sohn, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that he is opposed to granting a pardon but recommends parole could be granted. The Warden of the Beaver County Jail has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished and that this was an accident in which he was injured as well, and his failure to appear in court was due to ignorance rather than intentional default. We are, therefore, recommending that commutation of his sentence be granted at the expiration of six months.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clements J. Musial, D-9044, No. A-278, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clements J. Musial, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on July 27, 1946 to be computed from May 13, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years expiring on May 13, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years for burglary and larceny of a restaurant in the City of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he took money and whiskey to the value of \$900.00. This applicant has been in prison almost four years of his minimum sentence of five years. His minimum sentence is due to expire on May 13, 1951.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been severely punished. He has an excellent institutional record over the past three years or more.

The Board has been asked to commute the applicant's maximum sentence but we are not in accord with this suggestion. However, because there is no objection from

the trial judge or the district attorney of Luzerne County in this case, and since he has served over four-fifths of his minimum sentence; we are recommending that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Francis Prendergast, D-4779, No. 8154, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Francis Prendergast, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on March 11, 1940 to be computed from September 30, 1939, be commuted from 12 years to 10 years and 8 months, expiring on May 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary on charges of robbery for from twelve to twenty-four years. There were seven robberies but this applicant only pled guilty to two of them. At the present time he has served over ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence of twelve years. All the accomplices have been released or are now in Farview.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The present judge, Honorable Michael J. Eagen, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lackawanna has made no comment.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this was the first major conviction, since he has served over ten and one-half years of his minimum sentence, since he has an excellent institutional record, and since there is no objection from the Lackawanna County authorities; we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Soldridge, D-9576, 5033, No. A-272, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Soldridge, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on June 10, 1946 to be computed from April 15, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 1 month, expiring on May 15, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty years of age and this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of murder in the second degree. He has now served three years of this sentence.

At the time this affair occurred, the applicant was slightly over sixteen years of age. From his record before us, the Board has been able to learn that this applicant was under the control and domination of the accomplice who not only had the revolver but fired the fatal shot.

The Board has had the matter argued to them that this applicant was the unwitting dupe of this older individual and whose criminal influence actually caused the imprisonment of this youth.

The trial judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Lehigh County has stated he is not opposed to granting of commutation in this matter.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that commutation be granted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ember Raymond Sprow, D-3978, No. 5987, April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Ember Raymond Sprow, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County on April 29, 1939, be commuted from 15 years to 11 years and 1 month, expiring on May 29, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bertha M. Wells, No. 557, No. 2667,
April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Bertha M. Wells, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lawrence County on July 28, 1930 be commuted from life to 19 years and 10 months, expiring on May 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was her single conviction. She was sentenced to a term of life imprisonment in the State Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy, on July 28, 1930. After she had served approximately nine years of this sentence, the applicant's sentence was commuted by the Board of Pardons and she was released on parole approximately eleven years ago. She has an excellent record while on parole and her conduct has been observed by many persons in the City of New Castle where she resides.

She asks that a commutation of maximum sentence be granted because of her excellent record since her release from the institution. Many citizens of New Castle have written the Board of Pardons requesting that the Board exercise clemency in this matter and grant the applicant a commutation of her maximum sentence that she prays for.

The Board of Pardons is impressed with the number of letters submitted by the citizens of New Castle and also by the fact that neither the trial judge or the district attorney have any objection to the granting of commutation of her maximum sentence. We are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that her maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Michael Zeltusky, No. A-290,
April Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Michael Zeltusky, convicted of violation of the election law under the Act of 1919 in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County, on September 16, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of detaching ballots from their stubs when he was not a member of the election board, but was serving in the capacity of deputy constable at the election booth. The applicant in his zeal to assist the voters, committed a violation of the election laws. He has now become a member of the police force in the City of Pottsville and he has not been in any further trouble for a period of almost fifteen years.

Since he has an excellent reputation in his own home town, and since he has been appointed to the police force; we feel that he has shown that he will not again offend against society and that we can grant a pardon without fear of his violating the trust and confidence which will be imposed in him.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, is recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH, Acting
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Branch, D-9848, No. 9840,
May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Branch, convicted of robbery, assault in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on August 27, 1947 to be computed from August 5, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years, expiring on August 5, 1950.

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he has no prior criminal record. This applicant and an accomplice committed robbery and assault. The accomplice was never arrested or tried but the applicant, who hit the victim on the head in an attempt to affect robbery, was arrested and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and since April of this year he has been an inmate of the Delaware County Prison by security of a transfer. The President Judge, Honorable Harold L. Erwin, states he has no opinion since Judge MacDade passed in this case. The district attorney of Delaware County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Since the applicant has served almost three years of his minimum sentence of five years, and since he has a good institutional record, and since there is no objection from the sentencing authorities of Delaware County, and the further fact that this man has been in no other trouble prior to the commission of this crime, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of sentence be

granted as of August 5, 1950, when his three years' time will have been served.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Milton Claybaugh, C-546, No. A-316, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James Milton Claybaugh, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Juniata County on February 3, 1948 to be computed from January 25, 1948, be commuted from 5 years to 2 years and 5 months, expiring on June 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was the first arrest for any offense whatsoever. The applicant and his wife, who was an accomplice, broke into two places, one of which was a school house. The total amount of loot involved was approximately \$1000.00 and restitution was made.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Walter W. Rice, who is no longer a member of the bench in Juniata County, has written the Board of Pardons and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Juniata County states he favors commutation of sentence in this matter.

The applicant served in the armed forces of the United States during the past conflict and has an honorable discharge.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record, and the sentencing authorities of Juniata County are not opposed to his release, and the fact the district attorney favors commutation, the Board of Pardons recommends that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Cody, Jr., D-7104, No. 8014, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Carl Cody, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on April 26, 1943 to be computed from April 17, 1943 be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 2 months and 10 days, expiring on June 27, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this was the first conviction for any offense on a serious matter. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary of a house or houses and securing jewelry to the value of \$500.00. This applicant was just eighteen years of age when the offenses complained of were committed. He pled guilty to these offenses and even though this was the first conviction and he was only eighteen years of age, nevertheless, he was remanded to the Eastern State Penitentiary for this long period of time.

He has now served over seven years of this minimum sentence and the Board of Pardons feels that he has learned his lesson in this matter.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report to the Board of Pardons that he has a good institutional record there for the past six years. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph Sloane, has written the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because of the fact that this applicant has served such a long period of time of his minimum sentence; has a good institutional record; and since there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Colaianne, No. A-298, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nicholas Colaianne, convicted of receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on October 30, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age, and although he has two prior arrests, he was sentenced to a term of three years probation for receiving stolen electric light bulbs. The applicant states he was unaware that the bulbs were stolen, and although light bulbs valued at \$160.00, and was indicted for selling a large shipment of electric light bulbs valued at \$1510.00.

Whether or not the shipment of electric light bulbs

was as the applicant alleges or as the indictment alleges, at this time it seems to be of little merit. The Board is more interested in knowing what this applicant has done in the past sixteen years and how he has conducted himself.

Our investigation shows that for the last sixteen years he has engaged in the salvage and scrap business, that he is married and has three children; that he has established his own home and has risen to the position of office manager of the Colonial Salvage and Scrap Company and his present income is approximately \$7500.00 annually. If ever there was any business in which a person of criminal tendencies could take advantage of the law, it is the salvage and scrap business and if after a period of sixteen years this is his first brush with the law, it speaks well of his complete rehabilitation. The fact that he is married and has a wife and three children indicates to us that this man is settled in temperament and disposition.

In order to avoid further embarrassment to him and his family, and because of his good conduct over the past sixteen years, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Stanley Czajka, D-9386, No. A-145, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Stanley Czajka, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1947 to be computed from January 16, 1947 be commuted from 5 years to 3 years 5 months and 10 days, expiring on June 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods in connection with the rifling of a tap room. The applicant and his accomplices were apprehended by the police before they had any chance to remove the loot.

At the present time, this applicant has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence. He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, has made no recommendation to the Board of Pardons in regard to the disposition of this application.

All of the accomplices in this matter were placed on probation and the applicant was the only person who received a jail sentence at the time of the hearing in this matter. There is nothing in the record which discloses why this applicant should have received treatment so different from his accomplices.

Since all the accomplices were placed on probation, the

Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely dealt with. Also the fact he has served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence, that he has an excellent institutional record, and because he is the only one of the group who received a prison sentence, we feel this applicant has earned the right to commutation, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mack Evers, D-2978, No. 8821, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mack Evers, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 15, 1938 to be computed from March 4, 1938 be commuted from 30 years to 12 years, 3 months and 20 days, expiring on June 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is the fourth time he has been convicted of offenses. He was sentenced following a plea of guilty to robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirty to sixty years. At the present time, he has served over twelve and one-third years of his minimum sentence. His two accomplices, who received sentences of from twenty-five to fifty years and fifteen to thirty years, have had their sentences commuted and have been released on parole.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state to the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has written the Board of Pardons he is opposed to commutation unless the Board of Pardons is definitely satisfied that this applicant has been rehabilitated and leave the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since the reports from the Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary are favorable and the judge and district attorney leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons, we are of the opinion that this applicant has been rehabilitated to the point that further incarceration would be of no effect and the only thing left to do is to give the applicant a chance to prove himself in society. Should he fail to prove his rehabilitation, he will be returned to the Eastern State Penitentiary for a period equivalent to the balance of his natural life. If the applicant has learned his lesson, and as we believe he has, he will not again become involved in further difficulties and he will make a successful parole adjustment. That is the chance we must take with this applicant, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Carl Fowler, Jr., No. A-304, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Carl Fowler, Jr., convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, on March 23, 1938, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and an accomplice were involved in the stealing of a case of butter. At the time this offense occurred, the applicant was only seventeen years of age. This series of crimes occurred in the wild exuberation of the applicant's youth and at a time when he was unemployed. The offense was committed for the purpose of obtaining money to carry on his recreational activities. Since the applicant has grown older, his impetuosity has been checked and he has not been in any further difficulty.

We feel that this applicant has learned his lesson and that he will not again be a menace to society.

Since he has been in no further trouble for over twelve years, the Board of Pardons believes he has shown he is completely rehabilitated, and under all the circumstances, we are recommending that the applicant be granted a pardon as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Peter J. Gallas, B-9309, No. 8991, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Peter J. Gallas, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 8, 1945 to be computed from April 30, 1945, be commuted from 8 years to 5 years and 2 months, expiring on June 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a

term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from eight to sixteen years for robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and has improved his occupational standing by acquiring a barber's license. If commutation is granted in this matter, the applicant will be released to a parole plan in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, where he will reside with his mother.

The trial judge in this case is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no knowledge of this matter and no recommendation. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Therefore, since this applicant has served over five years of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record, and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Donald Irvin Graves, No. 35-45, No. A-340, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Donald Irvin Graves, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Berks County on April 24, 1947, to be computed from April 3, 1947, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 3 months, expiring on July 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Berks County Prison for from four to eight years and his accomplice received a sentence for from five to ten years in the Eastern State Penitentiary for commission of four robberies in which cash and pistols were taken. The total loot amounted to approximately \$500.00. Guns were used in the commission of these robberies.

At the present time, the applicant has served over three years of a minimum sentence of four years. The Warden of the Berks County Prison recommends that this applicant be granted commutation of sentence. The trial judge, Honorable Warren K. Hess, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he does not oppose if the Board, in its discretion, is of the opinion that the applicant is a good parole risk. The district attorney of Berks County has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that commutation be granted.

Since this applicant has such an excellent institutional record and has served over three-fourths of his minimum sentence, and the further fact that the sentencing author-

ities in Berks County recommend that he be given another chance, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Goldfine, No. A-327, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles Goldfine, convicted of carrying concealed deadly weapons; aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on November 25, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from six months to three years on November 25, 1935, on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons and aggravated assault and battery. Sentence reconsidered on November 25, 1935, and placed on probation for a period of one year.

This applicant admits he was carrying a blackjack and the victim had threatened the applicant and the applicant thought the victim had a gun. For this reason, he pulled the blackjack. However, the applicant did not use his backjab on the victim.

The Board of Parole, in its investigation, states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he served almost two years in the United States Army. He was given an honorable discharge upon his release.

The applicant states in his behalf that he was carrying this blackjack because he was the owner of a theater and had most of his day's receipts in his pocket when the victim made his attack on the applicant. There is nothing in the record to contradict this statement.

The trial judge has not seen fit to advise his reaction in this matter, but has stated to the Board of Parole that he leaves the matter up to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board.

Since this applicant has led an exemplary life for the past fifteen years and since he has an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States, the Board of Pardons feels he should be granted the pardon he now seeks.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Hershman, E-853, No. A-353, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Hershman, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Carbon County on January 31, 1949, be commuted from two and one-half years to one year four months and twenty-six days, expiring on June 27, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. This applicant and a group of five other accomplices took a young girl, aged sixteen years for a ride and thereafter committed the crime of rape upon her.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and has a good reputation in the community in which he lived. He has no previous criminal record.

The trial judge, Honorable James C. McCready, stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Carbon County states he has no objection to the granting of clemency.

Because this young man has no previous criminal record and a prior good reputation, and further, because this is no objection from the sentencing authorities from Carbon County, the Board of Pardons is recommending that commutation of sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles E. Kuhn, D-1872, No. 6586, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles E. Kuhn, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on January 7, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 865 December Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years, 5 months and 20 days, expiring on June 27, 1950; and on Bill No. 866 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on June 28, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 865).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this is the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years.

This applicant, without any accomplices, committed eleven armed robberies of taxicab drivers in a period of one month's time. A gun was used and the loot amounted

to \$150.00. Although sentenced to the Eastern State Penitentiary, he has been serving time in Philadelphia County Prison and he receives from that institution a report that his conduct there has been above reproach.

Since he has served over thirteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence; and since this was his first major conviction; and further, since the district attorney is not opposed to the granting of this commutation; the Board of Pardons is recommending to Your Excellency that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, Jr.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Licwinko, No. 3322, No. A-263, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Anthony Licwinko, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on April 30, 1943, be commuted from 20 years to 7 years and 2 months, expiring on June 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced to an indefinite term of imprisonment in the Pennsylvania Industrial School for Boys, at Huntingdon, for the commission of burglary. After having served approximately two years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. On or about October 25, 1945, this applicant disappeared and no further reports were made to his parole officer until March 1946, when he was picked up by a parole officer and lodged in the Montgomery County Prison. He was reparaoled on June 25, 1947. Subsequently, in September 1948, he again became a technical parole violator by failing to report and approximately a year later, or on August 7, 1949, he was re-arrested as a technical violator and returned to the Pennsylvania Industrial School, at White Hill.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, states that he is willing to give the applicant another chance, however, he doubts he will keep out of trouble. The district attorney of Montgomery County states he has no objection to commutation and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons does not recommend a pardon in this matter but does recommend that the xamium sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Marshall, No. A-302, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William Marshall, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on May 12, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on May 12, 1943, to an indeterminate term of imprisonment to the Pennsylvania Industrial School for boys, at White Hill, on a charge of burglary. After his release from that institution, he enlisted in the armed forces of the United States and became a combat infantryman in the European Theater.

The applicant has made a fine rehabilitation record since his release and is now a free-lance photographer, having learned this occupation in the United States Army. He has many recommendations in his file and the Board of Parole states that his present reputation is good.

The trial judge, Honorable Heber W. Dithrich, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that a pardon be granted. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since this applicant was only eighteen years of age when this offense occurred, and since he has served honorably in the armed forces of the United States, and since there is no objection to the granting of a pardon from the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County, the Board of Pardons is recommending to Your Excellency that this applicant be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Payne, No. 39433, No. 8172, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon William Payne, convicted of sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 4, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 8, April Sessions, 1935, from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on April 10, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many prisoners whose release on parole has been affected by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. Thomas Lynch v. Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, 320 Pa. 341. In this opinion it was held that unless a prisoner, who was serving sentences imposed to run consecutively, was recommended and approved for parole at the expiration of the first

minimum sentence, he would be serving the maximum of that sentence, and if no recommendation for parole was made at the expiration of the second and subsequent minimum of sentences imposed to run consecutively, the prisoner would be serving the maximum of the second and subsequent sentences. In other words, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is not automatically paroled at the expiration of the minimum term but is merely eligible for parole at that time, and if not favorably considered by the Prison Board at any time thereafter, the prisoner is required to serve the full sentence.

It was the custom for a long period of time for the officials of both the Eastern and Western State Penitentiaries to lump consecutive sentences and the Boards of Trustees would only make recommendations for release on parole at the expiration of the period of time equal to the total of the minimum sentences.

Since the Supreme Court held this procedure improper, the applicant and others, whose cases were not considered for parole at the expiration of their minimum sentences, through no fault of their own, will have to serve a much longer period of time than contemplated by the sentencing judge and the prison officials.

The failure of the Board of Trustees to make the necessary recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum sentences was an honest mistake, as most, if not all, sentencing judges shared the same view as the prison officials in deeming it to be unnecessary to make recommendations for parole at the expiration of the minimum of every consecutive sentence. Sentencing judges throughout the state have uniformly believed and taken into consideration in passing sentences the Prison Board practice that consecutive sentences would be lumped making a total minimum and a total maximum.

We believe that a great injustice would be done and that it would be most unfair to keep the applicant incarcerated for a longer period of time than recommended by the Board of Trustees of the institution in which the applicant is confined.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lawrence Powers, No. 64053, No. 9845, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lawrence Powers, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on April 30, 1948 to be computed from April 26, 1948 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 2 months, expiring on June 26, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is the first conviction for any offense whatsoever. The applicant, with five accomplices, committed a series of five burglaries. This applicant received \$60.00 for his share of the loot.

The Warden of Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board of Pardons that he has an excellent institutional record, is diligent about his work and worthy of a trial by release on parole.

The trial judge, Honorable Henry X. O'Brien, has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County states his office is not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

Since this applicant has served over two years of his minimum sentence of three years on a first offense basis, and because he has an excellent institutional record, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clara Grace Prophet, C-7165, No. 6235, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Clara Grace Prophet, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on June 13, 1931, be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 10 days, expiring on June 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this is her first conviction for any offense whatsoever. She was sentenced on June 13, 1931, to a term of life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for the murder of her husband. Her brother, who was alleged to have been her accomplice, was given life imprisonment but was freed in 1941 following commutation of sentence in which the applicant alleged that her brother did not participate in the killing of her husband.

Prior to the killing of her husband, the applicant bore an excellent reputation in the neighborhood in which she lived and character witnesses stated she was a devoted mother, an ardent church worker and industrious housekeeper. It was alleged at the time of trial that the motive of killing was abnormal sexual practices of her husband to which the applicant objected. At this time the applicant has served over nineteen years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, has advised the Board of Pardons he is not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated that he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished and that she has now served almost two decades for the killing of her husband.

The Board also feels that there is merit to her application at this time in view of the length of time she has served prior to her sentence and the fact that the sentencing authorities have no objection to the granting of commutation as prayed for. We are, therefore, recommending for the above reasons that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Anthony Rodia, No. A-296, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Anthony Rodia, convicted of using slugs in telephone box in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on June 8, 1934, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was arrested for making a telephone call on a public telephone and using a slug to pay for the call. This occurred sixteen years ago. Since that time, the applicant has served in the armed forces of the United States and has an excellent record there. He received an honorable discharge and is now employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

This applicant enjoys a good reputation in the community in which he lives, and therefore, asks that a pardon be granted for this slight offense.

This applicant has remained free from difficulties for a period of approximately sixteen years, he has a good reputation where he lives, is a good worker, and for the sake of himself and his wife the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted because of his past good conduct over the last sixteen years.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael F. Romano, B-9520, No. 9004, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Michael F. Romano, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bever County on February 1, 1946, to be computed from January 10, 1946; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 19, 1946, be commuted on Bill No. 10 March Sessions, 1946 (Beaver County), from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 4 years, 5 months, and 18 days, expiring on June 28, 1950; and

on Bill No. 88 March Sessions, 1946 (Allegheny County and to run concurrent and to be computed from November 19, 1946), from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 3 years, 7 months, and 10, expiring on June 29, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this is the first major conviction. He and two accomplices stole an automobile and then committed a series of robberies. He served in the armed forces of the United States during the war and was given an honorable discharge. These offenses occurred after the applicant was released from the service.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary for the past three years. He has now served almost four years and six months of his minimum sentence of five years.

An accomplice who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to eight years already has had his sentence commuted. The other accomplice, who had a prior criminal record is still incarcerated.

The trial judge, Honorable Robert E. McCreary of Beaver County, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Beaver County leaves the matter of commutation is up to the Board of Pardons, while the district attorney of Allegheny County is opposed to granting of commutation.

Because of the fact that this applicant has only six months more of his minimum sentence to serve, and since he has an excellent institutional record, and the Beaver County authorities are not opposed, although the Allegheny County District Attorney's office is opposed, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant merits a trial on parole, and we are, therefore, recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Skoski, B-7273, No. 3110, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Walter Skoski, convicted of assault with intent to commit robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 19, 1940, to be computed from July 6, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, expiring on July 6, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is not the first time he has been convicted of any offense. The fact is, that this applicant has twice before been granted parole which he violated upon his release. In the light of the present just statement, it may well be stated then, "why is the Board of Pardons recommending this commutation?" The reason that moves us to recommend is that Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the Western State

Penitentiary, who has had this man under custody for almost ten years, has stated to the Board that he has an excellent institutional record and that he believes that the institution has done all for this applicant that it possibly can and that he also strongly recommends that we grant him commutation at this time. The Warden has gone out of his way to help the applicant to secure and set up his parole plans. The Board of Parole has approved his plans of rehabilitation.

The trial judge, Honorable William H. McNaugher, states he does not believe this applicant should be granted a commutation except under special conditions, and that is his usual recommendation, therefore, he is opposed. The district attorney of Allegheny County has advised the Board of Pardons that because of the applicant's long period of incarceration and his excellent record in the institution that they are not opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

Because of Warden Stanley P. Ashe's personal interest and his belief in this applicant, and our faith and confidence in Warden Ashe's intentions, plus the long period of time the applicant has served, leads us to recommend to Your Excellency that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Mary Stochen, No. 4316-B, No. A-29, May Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Mary Stochen, convicted of abortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on February 24, 1949 be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on June 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and she is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Luzerne County Prison for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of abortion. At the present time she has served one year and three months of the two and one-half minimum sentence. She has asked the Board of Pardons to grant the commutation on the basis of her physical condition.

The trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, caused an examination to be made of this applicant and Dr. H. Gordon Guyler and Dr. Robert H. Stroh, made an examination of this inmate in the Luzerne County Prison. Their opinion was that this applicant was too ill to remain the Luzerne County Prison because of the following findings:

1. Advanced hypertension with a circulatory insufficiency as indicated by the edema of both feet and ankles.

2. Cardiac or heart deficiency as indicated by a valvular lesion with radiating pain to the left shoulder and arm. These symptoms are suggestive of Angina Pectoris.

3. There is an underlying syndrome of soreness and pain in the stomach area with occasional attacks of vomiting. This fact in combination with her history of a gall bladder attack three years ago, which required mor-

phine for sedation would indicate an underlying condition of gall stones or cholelithiasis.

The trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, receiving the above recommendations from the examining physicians, wrote the Board of Pardons and stated that in his opinion clemency should be extended this applicant for the following reasons:

1. That the defendant has now been imprisoned for over one year.

2. That the medical examiners have reported that further confinement will have an adverse affect on her health.

3. If released, she plans to live with her daughter in Philadelphia.

The district attorney of Luzerne County stated he recommends that commutation in this matter be granted for the same reasons that Judge Valentine does.

Under all the above circumstances, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that further confinement will adversely affect the health of this applicant and for the reasons set forth above, we recommend that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William H. Archer, D-170, No. 5196, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon William H. Archer, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 4, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 1229 December Sessions, 1934, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years and 8 months, expiring on August 4, 1950; and on Bill No. 1230 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 5, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served approximately eight and one-half years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole July 16, 1943. He has been on parole approximately seven years.

The Board of Parole state this applicant has an excellent record on parole and that he has given evidence of rehabilitation. The Board is of the opinion that he need not be supervised any longer. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased, and therefore, we have no recommendation from him. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation in this case.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and will not again commit any offenses against society by his past record over the last seven years. Since the district attorney of

Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of a commutation of his maximum sentence, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew Leonard Bannon, No. A-373, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Andrew Leonard Bannon, convicted of statutory rape in the Court of Municipal-Juvenile Division of Philadelphia County, on September 20, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was placed on probation for a period of one year for statutory rape when this applicant was sixteen years of age. The girls involved were fifteen years of age at the time and although the girls had agreed to sexual relations with the applicant and his accomplice, they were apprehended before anything took place. Following the conviction, the applicant was placed on probation. He successfully completed his probation period and when war broke out, he enlisted in the United States Navy where he served in the submarine corps for three and one-half years. He was granted an honorable discharge from the Navy.

He has been in no further trouble for approximately thirteen years. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is since deceased and the present judge did not given any opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

In view of this applicant's good record over the past thirteen years, his excellent war record and the fact the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed; the Board of Pardons is recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nicholas Bell, No. A-367, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Nicholas Bell, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on February 13, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 6 months expiring on August 13, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices stole scrap and sold it and received approximately \$140.00 which they divided.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudenmeier, is not opposed to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Schuylkill County advised that he is opposed to any commutation until at least half of the minimum sentence has been served.

If the applicant is released, he will be in a position to aid his wife and children who are in dire need. He has been an excellent prisoner while in prison.

Since this is his first conviction, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted as of August 13, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Andrew J. Beruck, No. A-386, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Andrew J. Beruck, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on March 6, 1950 be commuted from 2½ years to 6 months expiring on September 6, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices stole scrap and sold it and received approximately \$140.00 which they divided.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudenmeier, is not opposed to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Schuylkill County advised that he is opposed to any commutation until at least half of the minimum sentence has been served.

If the applicant is released, he will be in a position to aid his wife and children who are in dire need. He has been an excellent prisoner while in prison.

Since this is his first conviction, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted as of September 6, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Floyd Brown, D-8178, No. 8954, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Floyd Brown, convicted of robbery, burglary, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Session of Dauphin County on March 19, 1945 to be computed from February 16, 1945, be commuted from 8 year to 5 years and 6 months, expiring on August 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eight to thirty-four year on charges of robbery and burglary by the late Honorable William M. Hargest. The facts are that this applicant and accomplices broke into Cotterel's on Market Street in Harrisburg and Loew's Regent Theatre, following which they took an automobile, drove to York where they abandoned it. The applicant was only seventeen years of age when these offenses occurred and he was under the influence and direction of older accomplices who had a prior criminal record. This applicant received a severe sentence for not having been in any trouble before.

The trial judge is deceased and the present judge makes no recommendation in this matter. The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has an excellent institutional record and there is no objection to the granting of a commutation as prayed for by the authorities in Dauphin County, the Board of Pardons recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Margie Butler, No. 4021, No. A-323, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Margie Butler, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 26, 1942 to be computed from August 21, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years expiring on August 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is her first major conviction. She was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree. This applicant was in such a state of intoxication that after the crime was committed, she walked into the police station and turned over the gun stating she did not remember what happened. It was stated to the Board that this applicant was so intoxicated at the time she gave herself up that the police were unable to question her for several hours.

At the present time, the applicant is an inmate of the Philadelphia County Prison and has an excellent institutional record there. The trial judge, Honorable George G. Parry, is unable to give a recommendation, however, the Honorable Joseph L. Kun, the president judge of Judge Parry's court, has written and stated he has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant submits an excellent parole plan and it is believed that she has become completely rehabilitated and will not return to dissolute ways of life if she is released on parole.

Since this applicant has now served almost eight years of her minimum sentence, and this is her first major conviction; the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and since she has a good parole plan, the Board is recommending to the Governor that the balance of her minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Conco, C-9284, No. 3239, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Conco, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on October 14, 1933, be commuted from 7 years to 5 years and 18 days, expiring on August 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age. In 1933 he was arrested and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven to fourteen years for the crime of robbery. After having served approximately four months in the Eastern State Penitentiary he was transferred to the Lackawanna County Prison. There followed a series of three applications to the Board of Pardons for commutation of his minimum sentence. When he was advised his application for commutation in April 1938 had been refused, he walked away from the Lackawanna County Prison and then fled to Baltimore, Maryland. He established himself in the produce business in Baltimore and for the next twelve years lived a life of a respectable citizen of that community.

In March of this year, he felt it was necessary for him to clear his record and so having set his affairs in order he gave himself up and was returned to Pennsylvania to serve the balance of his sentence of fourteen years.

If released, he plans to go to live in Baltimore where his business is now located. Many hundreds of petitions were filed by the attorney for the applicant from people in Baltimore asking for his release.

The trial judge, Honorable Will Leach, who is no longer a member of the bench, and the president judge, Honorable Thomas Hoban, have not given an opinion in this matter. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has stated to us that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has some merit in his petition by reason of the fact that for a period of twelve years in Baltimore he did not become involved with the law in any manner whatsoever. The fact that he has not become involved in any offense since 1935, a period of more than seventeen years, shows that this man must have lived many deaths to have lived for the past twelve years with the threat of prison hanging over him if he made one misstep. It speaks well for him that not one mistake was made. But for the fact that he wishes to clear up his record, he would still be free and running his business in Baltimore. That he has many friends is not denied as the petitions will show.

The Board feels that this further fact should be taken into consideration, that in the original crime when he held up a speakeasy, the applicant was the only one who served time for the offense. One accomplice died before he could be tried, and for some unknown reason, the other accomplice who was equally guilty with the applicant was never brought to trial.

Under all of these circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished and that he has shown himself to be truly rehabilitated and will never again commit any offense whatsoever. We are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Patsy Corso, No. 54092, No. 6531, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Patsy Corso, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on June 9, 1941; and of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Butler County on June 21, 1944, be commuted from a maximum term of imprisonment imposed at March Sessions, 1941 (Allegheny County) from a maximum term of 16 years to a maximum term of 9 years and 2 months, expiring on August 9, 1950; and on sentence imposed at March 1942 Sessions (Butler County and to run concurrent) for a maximum term of 8 years to a maximum term of 6 years, 1 month and 21 days, expiring on August 10, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and this is the first major conviction. He was sentenced in Allegheny County to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from five to fifteen years and in Butler County to a term of imprisonment for from two to eight years. The sentence in Butler County was to run concurrently with sentence imposed in Allegheny County. Since he was sentenced in 1941, this sentence has expired and there is but two years left on his maximum sentence. The applicant had his sentence commuted in 1946 after he had served four and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

Following the applicant's release from the Allegheny County Workhouse he became ill and his ailment was diagnosed was anemia. He then secured a position with his brother-in-law as a truck driver for a beverage company. Because of the applicant's physical condition, he is unable to engage in heavy physical labor, however, he feels he can carry on his own beverage business and desires to secure a license as a beer distributor. However, he does not desire to do this while he is on parole.

The Board of Parole makes no comment about his release at this time. The trial judge, Honorable Heber Dithrich, a member of the Superior Court, has written the Board of Pardons and states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board.

Under all the circumstances, and since this applicant has been on parole over four and one-half years, the Board of Pardons feel he has been sufficiently punished and that he has shown excellent adjustment in society. We do not feel he should be required to suffer any longer for this one offense for the past four and one-half years that he can conduct himself properly, we are recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Creta, C-8397, No. 5644, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon James Creta, convicted of rape, statutory rape, robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on November 4, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1569 November Session 1932, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 7 years and 9 months expiring on August 4, 1950; on Bill No. 1569-A from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 5, 1950; on Bill No. 1571 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 6, 1950; on Bill No. 1571 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 7, 1950; on Bill No. 1571-A from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 8, 1950; on Bill No. 1572 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 9, 1950; on Bill No. 1572-A from

a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 10, 1950; on Bill No. 1573 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 11, 1950; and on Bill No. 1574 from a minimum term of 1½ years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 12, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he had no prior conviction. In 1932 he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-seven to eighty-six years on charges of rape, statutory rape and robbery. He was the accomplice of John Beltz and Leo Leahy both of whom have had their sentence commuted by the Board of Pardons and by Your Excellency, the Governor.

This young man was nineteen years of age when the offenses took place. He has now served over one-half of his entire life behind walls of the Eastern State Penitentiary. Before he went to prison, however, he was married and of the other two accomplices, this young man is the only one whose wife has stood by him during his imprisonment. He has learned a trade in prison and has religiously sent money to the wife to aid her and their child. He has mastered the trade of barber and if released will operate a barber shop either in the vicinity of Shenandoah or with his brothers in New York State where he will become a usefull member of society. This was a terrible crime but the applicant has paid a terrible price.

The present judge, Honorable Cyrus M. Palmer, has written the Board and states he favors commutation of this applicant's sentence. The district attorney of Schuylkill has stated to the Board that he favors commutation.

Since the applicant has an excellent institutional record and is a model prisoner and since the authorities of Schuylkill County favor commutation, the Board of Pardons feels he has been sufficiently punished for this offense and that commutation should be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Everett H. Day, D-2078, No. 7638, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Everett H. Day, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 25, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 918 March Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 4 months, expiring on July 25, 1950; on Bill No. 919 from a maximum term of 15 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on July 26, 1950; and on Bill No. 920 from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on July 27, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 918 and 919).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and at the present time has served over thirteen years of a minimum sentence of fifteen years. He has served an extremely long portion of his sentence but this is because he is a parole violator by the commission of this offense. All five accomplices with whom this applicant committed the offenses have had their sentences commuted or served their minimum sentences. This applicant has served over three years and three months longer than any other accomplice for this crime. We believe that to be sufficient for the parole violation which he committed by these separate offenses.

The applicant was sentenced by the late Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, and the present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has no comment to make. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

Because of the fact that this applicant has served a very long period of time, and the fact that all of his accomplices have had their sentences commuted or served their minimum sentences, and the further fact that this applicant has had a good institutional record for the past thirteen years; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Dougherty, No. 65587, No. A-103, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of John Dougherty, convicted of assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on April 25, 1949 be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 4 months, expiring on August 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He and two accomplices, after drinking a great deal, returned to the City of Erie where they became boisterous and pugnacious. Their ramblings took them around the City of Erie where they deliberately started fights with several people, and it was the results of these fights that the applicant and his accomplices were sentenced to this long term of imprisonment. The applicant received a three year sentence in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

We feel that this applicant received a severe sentence in this matter and that it is out of proportion with other cases in which similar events took place.

Both the trial judge and the district attorney of Erie County are opposed, but at this time, the applicant has served almost one-half of his minimum sentence.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has been severely punished, and therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Faber, B-3415, No. 5754, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of George Faber, convicted of being a habitual criminal in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on October 11, 1932, be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 10 months, expiring on August 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is seventy-four years of age and he is the only person who was ever convicted on the Fourth Offender Law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and sentenced under that law to life imprisonment. It is conceded the applicant has a bad prior record consisting of nineteen arrests, twelve convictions and one parole violation. The offense for which he is serving a life sentence is for the breaking and entering a store where rugs were stolen. At this time the applicant has served over twenty years of this life sentence. He has only made application to the Board of Pardons three times in that period, the last being in February 1945.

The trial judge, Honorable William E. Hirt, is now on the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and has not given his opinion in this matter. The Honorable Elmer L. Evans, President Judge, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation.

In this man's age and his physical condition, it is doubted if he would ever be able to again offend against society. However, this applicant is beginning to show signs of senility and is eager not to die in prison.

The Board of Pardons feels he is no longer a deterrent to society, and because of his age, his excellent institutional record, and since the district attorney and the president judge are not opposed to the granting of commutation; we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re applicant of Edward G. Fadule, A-366, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edward G. Fadule, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on February 13, 1950 be commuted from 2 years to 6 months, expiring on August 13, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He and two accomplices stole scrap and sold it and received approximately \$140.00 which they divided.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the trial judge, Honorable C. A. Staudenmeier, is not opposed to commutation at this time. The district attorney of Schuylkill County advised that he is opposed to any commutation until at least half of the minimum sentence has been served.

If the applicant is released, he will be in a position to aid his wife and children who are in dire need. He has been an excellent prisoner while in prison.

Since this is his first conviction, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted as of August 13, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Albert Few, D-6063, No. 6934, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Albert Few, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 19, 1939, to be computed from October 22, 1941, be commuted from 15 years to 8 years and 10 months, expiring on August 22, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years for a series of burglaries which involved private dwellings where the applicant would take case and jewelry. It was not shown that the applicant was involved in more than one or two of the alleged housebreakings. At the present time he has served almost nine years of his minimum sentence. During his stay in the Eastern State Penitentiary he is described by the Board of Trustees as a proficient worker and has demonstrated habits of industry. He has a disciplinary record that is unblemished and staff members have commented about the outstanding rehabilitative effort which this prisoner has put forth.

This man was sentenced by Honorable A. D. MacDade and the present judge has no opinion to express in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Because of this applicant's outstanding institutional record and the fact that he has served almost nine years of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert J. Hewitt,, D-5718, No. 7069, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Robert J. Hewitt, convicted of forgery, fraudulent conversion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 15, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of forgery and fraudulent conversion. He served his minimum sentence of five years and since that has been on parole for a period of approximately four and one-half years. This applicant is now employed with the Philadelphia Title Insurance Company and they wish to advance him in the company but do not feel they are justified in so doing while he is still on parole.

This applicant has made an honest effort to make restitution for the amount of money involved which was approximately \$40,000.00.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph Sloane, has stated to the Board that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has stated to the Board that he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

This applicant has shown he has rehabilitated himself and rather than prevent him from furthering the rehabilitation, we are, with the approval of the trial judge and district attorney, recommending that this applicant be granted a pardon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Lawrence Honchell, 60979, No. 6696, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum

sentence of John Lawrence Honchell, convicted of blackmail by accusation in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on October 9, 1942 be commuted from 8 years to 7 years, expiring on August 31, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from four to eight years on a charge of blackmail by accusation. After having served his minimum sentence he was released on parole August 31, 1948. The applicant is now living in the State of Indiana and at the present time has established a used car business in the vicinity of the City of Elkhart. Since he has made a new start in life and gone to a different state in an attempt to rehabilitate himself, we feel him to be deserving of serious consideration.

The parole officer in the State of Indiana states: . . . "It is the opinion of our office that the Board of Pardons would do well to look favorably upon this applicant's petition for commutation of his maximum sentence." They also believe that the granting of this petition will give the applicant a greater incentive to stay on the straight and narrow path.

Since he has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately two years and since his maximum sentence will expire in August 1951, the Board of Pardons recommends that the maximum sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles P. Kelly, No. A-360, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles P. Kelly, convicted of lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 5, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and except for the offense for which he seeks a pardon has never been convicted of any offense whatsoever. In 1941, over nine years ago, this applicant had received numbers slip from a young acquaintance and also received money for the play. Before he had time to turn over the slips, he was arrested by the police.

The Board of Parole has investigated this applicant's character and find it does not contain any blemishes.

During this time, the applicant served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of three and one-half years. He is now up for an appointment as police officer but cannot be appointed until he has his record cleared.

Since this applicant has never before or since been involved with the law for any offense and this offense occurred approximately nine years ago, the Board of Pardons is recommending to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted because of his army record and the fact he has been in no further trouble.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Angelo J. Lado, D-438, No. 2427, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Angelo J. Lado, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 20, 1935, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is the only offense for which he has ever been convicted. He has been in no further trouble since the time he was released on parole, approximately fourteen years ago. This applicant, together with an accomplice, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, held up a victim whom they were friendup with and took one (\$1.00) dollar from him for the purpose of continuing their drinking. Because of the fact that a gun was used, we have no doubt that this was the cause of the applicant's sentence. He served one year and three months of his minimum sentence and was released on parole.

Following his release on parole, the applicant served in the armed forces of the United States for a period of approximately four years, much of it in combat.

The trial judge, Honorable Edwin O. Lewis, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he is not opposed as he believes the likelihood of returning to criminal ways of life very remote.

Because of the applicant's service in the armed forces of the United States and the fact he has been in no further trouble for upwards of fourteen years, the Board of Pardons believes he has demonstrated he is completely rehabilitated and for that reason we are recommending to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abram Lewis, No. A-225, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due

public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Abram Lewis, convicted of pool selling, bookmaking and conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on November 20, 1939, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is the first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for six months on November 20, 1939, on charges of pool selling, bookmaking and conspiracy. There is no doubt about the fact that the applicant was guilty of this offense. However, for the past eleven years he has been in no difficulty whatsoever. He is now married and the father of two children.

He desires this pardon to clear his record because of his children and the effect it may have upon them in their later life. He has a good record with his employer, having been with them approximately five years and earning approximately \$100.00 a week. He is believed to be honest and trustworthy by his employer.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, is not opposed to the granting of a pardon. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of a pardon.

Since this applicant has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately eleven years and is presently engaged in raising a family, we believe this applicant will not again offend against society.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that a pardon be granted this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Marzolf, B-5439, No. 5139, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon George Marzolf, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on March 22, 1937, on Bill No. 12 February Sessions, 1937, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 year and 5 months, expiring on August 22, 1950; on Bill No. 13 from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 23, 1950; and on Bill No. 14 from a minimum term of 3 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on August 24, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this is not the first conviction. He has been arrested on prior occasions and has four times been convicted of other offenses. He was arraigned on eight charges of robbery and pled guilty. As a result of this plea of guilty, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from twenty-one to seventy years. At this time the applicant has served over thirteen years and three months of this minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have advised the Board of Pardons that they would recommend because of the applicant's outstanding institutional record and his excellent parole plan. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph A. Richardson, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Joseph A. Richardson, is deceased and the present judge, Honorable Frank T. Patterson, states he has no comment to make at this time. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Because of the fact that this applicant has served such a long portion of his minimum sentence and has had during this time an excellent institutional record and the fact the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation; the Board of Pardons feels this applicant has been severely and sufficiently punished for these offenses. We are therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Matthews, D-8184, No. 8775, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Paul Matthews, convicted of robbery, conspiracy, etc., in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on March 20, 1945 to be computed from December 23, 1944 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 8 months, expiring on August 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was arrested on charges of robbery although there is nothing to show that this applicant was a part of the gang which committed the vigorously asserted that the applicant had nothing to do with the robbery and was not connected in the offense, although he was guilty of coming into the State of Pennsylvania in a stolen car.

The trial judge was Honorable Albert D. MacDade and since he is no longer a member of the court, he present judge has no opinion to offer in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County, however, states he is opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter.

The Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been severely punished for this offense which was his first major conviction, and since he has now served more than five and one-half years of his minimum sentence and will still have to serve a term in Maryland in regards to the stolen automobile; we feel he has been sufficiently punished and that his sentence should be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Curtis McCoy, B-1886, No. 6242, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of William Curtis McCoy, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Washington County on February 21, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 6 months, expiring on August 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for life in the Western State Penitentiary on a charge of murder in the first degree. This was a crime of passion rather than one growing out of commission of a robbery or other violent felony. It was the usual lovers' quarrel that ended up in a shooting. Following the killing, the applicant is very contrite.

The applicant's representative stated to us that the district attorney of Washington County, at the time of the trial of this case, was willing to accept the plea of second degree murder, by the applicant's belief in his rights, refused to plead guilty. Consequently he was convicted of murder of the first degree. He has an excellent institution record.

The president judge, Honorable Carl E. Gibson, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Washington County does not make any recommendation in this matter.

Therefore, since the applicant has served over twenty years, has an excellent institutional record, and now has reached the age of fifty-two years, we believe he has been severely punished and will not again offend against society; we are recommending that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel W. Mims, D-9439, No. 9265, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Samuel W. Mims, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 31, 1947 to be com-

puted from January 24, 1937, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 11 months, expiring on December 4, 1950. Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced for the snatching of purses from several women. This occurred approximately during a period of two weeks while the applicant was engaged in fairly heavy drinking. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years and has now served over three and one-half years of his minimum sentence of five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased, and therefore, we have no recommendation from him. The present judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, has advised the Board that he has no knowledge of the case and leaves the matter up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation here sought.

It is felt that this applicant would not have been involved in this offense if he had not been under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This applicant has an excellent parole plan and it is believed he has now learned his lesson and if released will show some stability in life.

The Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and under all the circumstances, we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted as of December 24, 1950, at which time he will have served three years and eleven months of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest P. Pace, D-9864, No. A-400, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ernest P. Pace, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on September 4, 1947 to be computed from July 17, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 5 months, expiring on December 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to thirty years on a charge of burglary, which included the breaking into stores and breaking open safes.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they believe he would be a good risk on parole. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased, therefore, we have no recommendation from him. Honorable Joseph L. Kun, the present judge, has no knowledge of the facts of the case and thus no opinion. The district

attorney of Philadelphia County does not offer any objection to the commutation but leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant was only seventeen years of age when he committed this crime, and since he has now served approximately three years of his minimum sentence, has a good institutional record; the Board of Pardons recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted because of his good institutional record and his youth when the offenses were committed. We are also taking into consideration that he had no prior criminal record.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted after he has served three years and five months, and that he be released on parole December 17, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Tony Palumbo, B-2246, No. 7907, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Tony Palumbo, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on October 6, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years and 10 months, expiring on August 6, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-eight years of age and he was involved in murder of the first degree. The applicant was the driver of the car that was used to take the actual killers to the place where this offense occurred. All of the applicant's four accomplices were electrocuted for this offense. At the present time the applicant has served over nineteen years for this offense and is over sixty-eight years of age. He is a hospital patient and is suffering from chronic asthma. He desires to have his release in order that he may be with the members of his family who will take him to the State of Illinois where he will live out the remaining days of his life.

The trial judge, Honorable John E. Evans, has not written the Board of Pardons or made any comment. The district attorney of Cambria County leaves the matter of commutation up to Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served almost twenty years of a life sentence and is in poor physical condition, and will spend the rest of his days with his family, the Board of Pardons believes there is no further point in keeping this applicant confined and that he should go to live with his family in Illinois. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER, (Dissents)
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles J. Percival, No. A-204, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Charles J. Percival, convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County, on May 6, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$350.00 and costs for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This applicant had gone from his home at Sixty-third and Walnut Streets in Philadelphia to get a friend and fellow officer of the United States Army. This applicant had a slight accident, hitting a telephone pole in Haverford. As a result, he was taken to a hospital where he was pronounced under the influence of intoxicating liquor by the hospital physicians. The only damage that was done was to the applicant's automobile and the telephone pole. From the description of the matter, as it appeared to us, he must have not been under the influence of liquor to a great extent.

This applicant is employed as supervisor for the Howard Johnson Restaurant Company, supervising forty-one of their restaurants along the Atlantic Seaboard. He has an honorable discharge from the United States Army and had an excellent reputation prior to this offense. In his capacity as manager of the Howard Johnson Restaurants, he is required to travel a great deal and not only will this conviction hinder him in his employment but will be a blot on himself and his family for the rest of his life.

We feel that since more than one year has expired since the happening of the offense, we can recommend to Your Excellency that a pardon be granted to this applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin B. Pike, No. 67363, No. A-384, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Melvin B. Pike, convicted of assault and

battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County on December 15, 1949 be commuted from 27 months to 1 year expiring on December 15, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from twenty-seven months to three years for slapping an officer while he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This applicant, although he is thirty-five years of age, acted like a spoiled brat and we feel that the judge who sentenced him exhibited the feeling of abhorrence in the applicant for his conduct.

At the present time he has served approximately seven months of this sentence.

We feel that an applicant applying for commutation who deliberately flouted the law should not be granted any relief, but in this case the court placed too heavy a sentence upon the applicant for what he did.

The Board of Pardons is, therefore, recommending under all the circumstances, that this applicant serve one year of his minimum sentence which expired on December 15, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Delbert L. Quick, B-8908, No. 7675, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Delbert L. Quick, convicted of burglary and larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Clinton County, on December 22, 1943 to be computed from December 20, 1943; and of robbery in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions Court of Lycoming County, on June 7, 1944; be commuted on Bills Nos. 3 and 12 January Sessions, 1944 (Clinton County) from a minimum term of 8½ years to a minimum term of 6 years and 8 months, expiring on August 20, 1950; and on Bill No. 38 December Sessions, 1943 (Lycoming County) from a maximum term of 2 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on August 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary from Clinton County for from eight and one-half to seventeen years on charges of burglary and larceny. He was also sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from one to two years on a charge of robbery from Lycoming County. This sentence to begin at the expiration of original sentence. This applicant broke into two places of business, threatening the manager, and also stealing a car. The loot amounted to approximately \$1,000.00. This applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Western State Penitentiary and the Board of Trustees of that institution state that if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him because this is his first major conviction.

The trial judge, Honorable Henry Hipple, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that this applicant receive commutation. The district attorney of Clinton County does not oppose commutation and states he has no objection to the granting of commutation at this time.

Since this applicant has served over six and one-half years of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leon E. Rush, No. 65223, No. A-79, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Leon E. Rush, convicted of fraudulent conversion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on January 17, 1949 to be computed from December 20, 1948 be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on August 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-three years of age and this was his first offense for which he was convicted. This applicant was caught "short" in the gray market in steel and had accepted money for iron and steel which he failed to deliver. When he was unable to get the steel for shipment, he converted to his own use large sums of money which he had received in payment of steel. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for four years. At the present time he has served approximately one and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The district attorney of Allegheny County has advised the Board of Pardons that they are not opposed to the granting of this commutation at this time.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not commit any similar to this, and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Edward Santella, B-9861, No. A-67, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Edward Santella, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on September 3, 1946 be commuted from 9 years to 4 years expiring on September 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He and two accomplices held up a gambling establishment where he lost all his money, and robbed the proprietor of approximately \$1,000.00. Restitution of this sum has been made at the present time. At the present time, the applicant has served almost four years of his minimum sentence. Prior to being involved in this offense, the applicant served over eight years and nine months in the United States Army with an excellent record.

The trial judge, Honorable Richard D. Laird, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that the applicant's sentence be commuted. One of the other judges, Honorable Edward G. Bauer, who was the district attorney at the time this applicant was convicted, recommends that clemency be granted. The district attorney of Westmoreland County recommends that clemency be granted.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant received too heavy a sentence for what he did, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Tabor, D-8207, No. A-30, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Tabor, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Bucks County on September 23, 1943 to be computed from March 24, 1945, be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 5 months, expiring on August 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he does not have a very good past criminal record, having been arrested seven different times and convicted four times and now is serving this sentence, and this sentence was a parole violation. For that reason he did not get credit for the first eighteen months of his service so that although he has now served over five years and three months, he has in reality been confined for approximately seven years. This applicant has an outstanding institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and during the past war made ship models for the United States Navy Department. A model was also made by the ap-

plicant which graces the Governor's Office in the State Capitol in Harrisburg.

The trial judge, Honorable Hiram H. Keller, and the district attorney of Bucks County, both favor the granting of commutation in this matter.

Because the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state this applicant has an outstanding institutional record and because the trial judge and district attorney are not opposed, but favor the granting of commutation, and since he has served almost all of his minimum sentence of seven and one-half years; the Board of Pardons is recommending that commutation be granted in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Samuel Thompson, D-5850, No. 6798, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Samuel Thompson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 18, 1941 to be computed from February 11, 1941, be commuted from 15 years to 9 years and 6 months, expiring on August 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served six years and one month of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole by commutation of his minimum sentence. At the present time, he has been on parole for nearly three years and now asks that his maximum sentence be commuted.

This applicant, while in the institution, was private secretary to Mr. Frank P. Tucker, Senior Parole Officer at the Eastern State Penitentiary, and performed services for him. Following his release, he went to work for Herbert L. Maris, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and at the present time is private secretary for Mr. Maris. He has since married and now asks commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may be free from further supervision in the exercise of his position as private secretary with Mr. Maris. Mr. Maris speaks very highly of the applicant and so does Mr. Tucker, and both recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Allesandrone, states this applicant has merit but leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County also leaves the matter up to the Board. The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been completely rehabilitated. The fact that he is private secretary to a prominent member of the Bar and faithfully performed this office over the past two years, leads us to believe he has forsaken his criminal way of life.

Under all of these circumstances, we can do no more than restore him to his freedom without further supervision. The Board, therefore, wholeheartedly recommends to Your Excellency that this applicant be granted commutation of his maximum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George J. Waddy, Jr., No. A-387, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that George J. Waddy, Jr., convicted of the following offenses: (1) aggravated assault and battery, violation of the Witkin Firearms Act in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia County on November 14, 1939; and (2) burglary in the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County on November 24, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he seeks a pardon for offenses committed in 1939 and 1940. The first offense occurring in 1939 when he was approximately sixteen years of age and became involved in a street fight. He was hit by a blackjack whereupon he pulled out a gun and shot. The second offense occurred approximately a year later when the applicant stole a coat from a car. He was caught and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from one and one-half to three years. Following his release in May of 1941, this applicant was inducted into the armed forces of the United States where he served a period of thirty-three months and received an honorable discharge from there. He took part in the invasion of Siapan and other Asiatic campaigns.

He now has an opportunity to secure a position with the United States Post Office Department. However, he would not be considered for the position unless his criminal record is cleared.

Because of the fact that he has an excellent army record and has established a home for himself and wife and three year old son, and desires to better his condition in life through employment in the Post Office Department, the Board of Pardons feels this criminal record, occurring in his youth, should not be a detriment to his complete rehabilitation. Since he has not become involved in any criminal offense for a period of eleven years, is presently well-established, we feel he is entitled to consideration at this time, and we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Jack Willard, C-7322, No. 5969, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Jack Willard, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 13, 1931 be commuted from life imprisonment to 19 years expiring on October 13, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served over eighteen years of a life sentence for murder in the first degree. This fight, which resulted in the killing, began over money which the applicant sought to get from his wife whom he had been separated.

He has a good institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that he has a habit of thrift and a good work record. The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandrini, makes no comment in this matter but leaves it up to the well exercised discretion of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this applicant has an excellent institutional record, and the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County have no objection to commutation at this time, and the applicant has an excellent parole plan which the Board of Parole recommends be accepted; we feel the applicant has been sufficiently punished and recommend that his sentence be commuted on October 13, 1950, on which date he will have served nineteen years of his life sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Ziff, No. A-377, June Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph Ziff, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, attempted rape, sodomy, in the Court of Municipal of Philadelphia County, on August 27, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and approximately thirteen years ago, when this applicant was nine-

teen years of age, he fell in with some bad companions and committed sodomy with a girl his own age. He did not have any thing to do with the charge of attempted rape and robbery on the other girl, but one of his accomplices was guilty. However, acting under the advice of counsel, he pled guilty to both charges. This applicant has paid dearly for this affair, for during the past war the applicant was repeatedly refused service in the armed forces because of this one conviction.

He would now like to enlist and join his brother in the Naval Reserve but is unable to do so because of this offense. He is married and the father of four children. He is steady and has a good reputation. According to the parole investigator who makes this comment in the parole record, "the applicant has a nice home and family, he works steadily, purchased an apartment house, and is getting along well with his family.

This is not a case of a moral degenerate who time after time commits the same offense, but it is a case where the applicant, in his youth, committed a serious moral offense which has haunted him constantly for the past thirteen years. Certainly a moral degenerate would not under the circumstances marry and raise a family, and certainly in the past thirteen years he would have committed some other offense of a like nature, but nothing has occurred like that, and the Board is of the opinion nothing ever will.

The trial judge, Honorable Joseph G. Tumolillo, leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has made a thorough investigation of this applicant and has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and will not again commit this offense, and therefore, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL B. STRICKLER,
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Angelo Agostino, D-1073, No. 4660, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Angelo Agostino, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lackawanna County on December 19, 1935, be commuted from 18 years to 15 years and 11 months expiring on November 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this was the only offense for which he was ever convicted. The offense occurred when the victim and the applicant got into an argument over a game of cards, and the victim struck the applicant and broke his nose. When he approached the second time to strike the applicant, he pulled a knife and stabbed him, and his death thereupon occurred.

The applicant served his minimum sentence of nine

years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has been on parole almost six years. During the time he has been on parole, he has worked steadily and supported his family who are still living in Italy. He has attempted on previous occasions to move his family to the United States but permission was denied him because of the son's previous service in the Italian Army. He has been faithful to the family and sent them all the money he could afford.

He is asking for commutation of his maximum sentence in order that he may return to Italy and see his family whom he has not seen in more than twenty-four years. The children are now twenty-four and twenty-six years of age and he has not seen them since they were two years old.

The trial judge in this matter has not written the Board of Pardons since he has been called into federal service with the United States Army. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has written the Board and stated he leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons feels that since this applicant has an excellent record on parole and there is no objection to commutation by the sentencing authorities, and in order to permit him to visit his family whom he has not seen in nearly a quarter century, we recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Abe J. Breman, A-468, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Abe J. Breman, convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on June 21, 1937, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and he has no prior criminal record. Approximately thirteen years ago, the applicant was arrested on a charge of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and received a suspended sentence and ordered to pay the costs. This was the only occasion the applicant has had to face a court during his lifetime. At the present time, the applicant is fifty-two years of age.

This applicant has been able to keep the fact of his arrest from most everyone and has been a good law-abiding citizen for the past thirteen years. In 1940, the applicant joined the Pittsburgh Police Force as a member of the Detective Bureau and has an excellent record with that department.

Because of his work as a law enforcement officer and the fact he has been an honest and law-abiding citizen for the past ten years, the Board of Pardons feels he will not again offend against society, and therefore, the Board recommends that his petition for a pardon be granted and that a pardon be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Kirkland Campbell, D-1885, No. 7443, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon George Kirkland Campbell, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on January 8, 1937, be commuted on Bill No. 772 December Sessions, 1936, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 13 years and 10 months, expiring on November 8, 1950; and on Bill No. 777 from a minimum term of 10 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 9, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 772.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this is the first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. Guns were used and there were two holdups. The two holdups occurred during the months of November and December 1936.

This applicant has a fair institutional record in the past year and at the present time has served nearly fourteen years of his minimum sentence. All of the accomplices have either had their sentences commuted or served their minimum sentences.

The trial judge is deceased and there is no recommendation from the present judge. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served almost fourteen years of his minimum sentence of twenty years, since all of the accomplices have had their sentence commuted or served their minimum sentence; the Board of Pardons feels this applicant has paid severely for his violation of the law, and since he was equally guilty with the accomplices who had their sentences commuted or served the minimum, we are, therefore, recommending that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Arthur E. Carson, A-14466, No. 1635, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Arthur E. Carson, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 19, 1926 be commuted from life imprisonment to 24 years and 10 months expiring on November 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and he is now serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree. This murder occurred in 1926 when the applicant got into a fight in a speakeasy over being short-changed and the victim was killed in the ensuing struggle.

The Board of Pardons has received recommendations from the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary to the effect that this applicant has a satisfactory prison record and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend him. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and could not be contacted so no recommendation is made by him. The assistant district attorney of Allegheny County stated he has no objection if this applicant is returned to the State of New York where he will be required to serve an additional period of time for a parole violation.

At the present time he has served over twenty-four years of a life sentence in the Western State Penitentiary. The detainer from the State of New York is still active.

Because this applicant has served almost twenty-five years of a life sentence and because he will be required to serve an additional period of time in the State of New York if granted a release, the Board of Pardons accepts the recommendation of the district attorney of Allegheny County and recommends that this applicant's sentence be commuted on the condition that he be returned to the State of New York to serve an additional period of time for his parole violation.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Michael Chatary, E-1624, No. A-475, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Michael Chatary, convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery County on March 12, 1948 to be computed from April 4, 1950, be commuted from 1½ years to 7 months expiring on November 4, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of

imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of burglary. The applicant, in this series of crimes, also received sentences from Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, so that he has been continuously imprisoned since March 1948, all of the sentences were made to run consecutively. Although this seems a very short period of time served by the applicant, he has been in prison over two and one-half years.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and he holds a position of trust in Graterford Institution and all records are favorable. The trial judge, Honorable George Corson, has written the Board and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Montgomery County is opposed because he feels the applicant received a very lenient sentence.

The one reason the applicant is applying for commutation at this time, is that he feels the Delaware County sentence was improperly recorded and should have been recorded as a concurrent sentence with Philadelphia County sentence, thereby requiring him to serve one and one-half years more than was originally intended. In order to give effect to this applicant's intention, he having served at the present time over two and one-half years, we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ernest Cianchetti, D-516, No. 4827, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Ernest Cianchetti, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on April 9, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 2 April Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 15 years and 7 months, expiring on November 9, 1950; and on Bill No. 3 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 10, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1935 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of murder in the second degree, which resulted in the killing of two persons.

This applicant was released on parole by commutation of sentence after having served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence. The applicant has now been on parole approximately four years. He is now living in White Plains, New York, and has been engaged in business with his son.

The New York Parole authorities have written the Board of Parole in Pennsylvania and stated that they recommend that favorable consideration be given to the applicant's case. The Board of Parole of Pennsylvania joins in this petition. The Board of Parole of Pennsylvania, however, recommends that he be granted commutation of his maximum sentence rather than a pardon. The trial judge

in this case is deceased and the present judge is not familiar with the case. The district attorney of Lackawanna County has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is not opposed to any action by the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant is sixty-seven years of age and has served almost twelve years in the Eastern State Penitentiary and has now adjusted satisfactorily for a period of four years, and the sentencing authorities are not opposed to commutation; the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lester Dean Clapper, No. 9963, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lester Dean Clapper, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair County on March 3, 1949 be commuted from 4 years to 1 year and 8 months, expiring on November 3, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Blair County Prison for from four to eight years for committing three burglaries and stealing various articles of merchandise. After the articles were stolen, the applicant either repaired them or changed their character so as to render them more difficult for identification. However, when he was apprehended, all the loot was recovered and the articles were returned to the proper owners in better condition than when they were stolen.

The trial judge, Honorable George G. Patterson, has stated to the Board of Pardons that he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Blair County states he has no comment to make at this time. At the present time, the applicant has served over one and one-half years of his minimum sentence and his accomplice, his brother, who was sent to the Pennsylvania Industrial School has been released.

Since this was the applicant's first major conviction and since he has a wife and four children to support, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished to deter others from this course of conduct. We also feel that he has learned his lesson and will not again offend against society. Furthermore, he will be on parole approximately six and one-half years.

We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted in order that he may properly care for his family who are now being supported by the Department of Public Assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harold J. Cleaver, Jr., No. 66714, No. A-410, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harold J. Cleaver, Jr., convicted of burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence County on September 14, 1949 to be computed from September 7, 1949, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on November 7, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from one and one-half to three years for the commission of six burglaries over a period of nine months. At the present time, he has served one year of his minimum sentence. Three of the accomplices have already served their minimum sentence and have been released on parole.

The Superintendent of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge, Honorable W. Walter Braham, has no objection to commutation if the commutation is recommended by the superintendent. The district attorney of Lawrence County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

This applicant, while serving in the armed forces of the United States, received the purple heart and has an excellent military record. He got into this difficulty while the father was in military service with the United Nations in Korea. His mother, who was also in Korea and has since returned to Lawrence County, has promised to supervise the applicant. Persons in Lawrence County are at a loss to understand his this applicant became involved in these offenses and attribute it to his inability to adjust after very strenuous service with the armed forces.

Since this applicant has served over one year of his minimum sentence and offers a good parole plan, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Domenick Collozzi, No. A-422, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Domenick Collozzi, convicted of rape, taking a female child for purpose of sexual intercourse in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on December 30, 1936, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was alleged to have committed this offense when he was twenty-three years of age. The girls involved were fifteen and sixteen years of age at the time.

The applicant and a friend had dates with these two girls and the occasion was New Year's Eve celebration in 1935. The girls appeared much older than their ages and the applicant and his accomplice had sexual relations with them. There seems to have been no charge of force and when the applicant was arrested, he married one of the victims. He was also charged with rape on the other girl although he had no sexual relations with her.

After several years, he was divorced from this girl and married his present wife, and they have two children. He has an excellent reputation and he gets along well with his wife and children.

The trial judge is no longer presiding judge and the present judge leaves the matter of pardon up to the Board. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of a pardon.

This case does not present to us one of true statutory rape but seems to be one of consensual intercourse, and therefore, since this applicant is re-married and has a nice family, this crime should not stand against his record. It has already cost him his position on one prior occasion.

Therefore, the Board of Pardons, recommends under all of these circumstances, that a pardon be granted in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John H. Connell, C-1022, No. 9988, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John H. Connell, convicted of larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on February 17, 1949 be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 9 months, expiring on November 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This application is sixty years of age and has no prior criminal record. This was the first offense against society. He, together with his son-in-law was another friend who worked with him, began taking quantities of merchandise from their employer who was a wholesale hardware dealer. The applicant had been the trusted employee of the company for over twenty-three years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, where the applicant is confined, state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that they would

recommend him for commutation since all of the applicant's accomplices have now been released. The trial judge, Honorable A. Marshall Thompson, states he is satisfied with the action of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation.

Since the applicant's accomplices, who are equally guilty, have had their sentences commuted by the Board almost a year ago, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been adequately punished and also that this applicant's age deserves some consideration.

Since the sentencing authorities of Allegheny County have no objection to the granting of commutation and since all the accomplices have been released, we feel this applicant should be placed in the same position as the accomplices, and therefore, recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Crager, D-1927, No. 7869, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of William J. Crager, convicted of rape in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on November 28, 1944 be commuted from 10 years to 6 years expiring on November 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for from five to ten years on a conviction charge of rape.

The victim first told her family that the applicant committed the act of sexual relations by force and that she had not consented to it. Later, after the applicant was sentenced to the Philadelphia County Prison, the victim again changed her story and told the Board of Pardons the act of sexual intercourse had been committed with her full consent, whereby the Board of Pardons commuted the sentence of the applicant. This applicant has been on parole nearly six years.

The trial judge, Honorable Frank Smith, stated he is opposed to a full pardon, but not opposed to commutation of the maximum sentence. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence.

If this applicant was not guilty of the offense he should not, under the circumstances, be on parole. It is this plea that the applicant makes to us.

In the light of the statement of the trial judge and the district attorney of Philadelphia County and the fact that this applicant was released on the basis of the victim's statement, that no force was used, we believe that this applicant has been on parole for the sufficient length of time, and therefore, recommend that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph L. Evans, No. A-232, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Joseph L. Evans, convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County, on December 3, 1949, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced on December 3, 1949, to a term of imprisonment in the Lackawanna County Jail for a period of thirty days for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. This applicant served his sentence and since has been leading an exemplary life. The persons who best know the applicant and his family state that they believe the applicant has learned his lesson. As a result of this offense, the applicant who was a truck driver with Richards Motor Line, 231 Cliff Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania, lost his right to drive as well as his employment. He is married and has four children, three sons and one daughter, ranging in age from fifteen years to one year. As a result of this conviction and loss of earnings, the Department of Public Assistance has been required to aid the family.

The applicant asks for a pardon in order that under certain circumstances, the license may be restored to him upon the expiration of his year's revocation. We understand that the revocation will be up within a very short time.

The trial judge, Honorable T. Linus Hoban, has written the Board of Pardons and recommends that executive clemency be granted in this case. The district attorney of Lackawanna County, likewise, has recommended that clemency be granted.

The judge, in his letter to the Board, states, . . . "I believe this penalty, not within court control, works a drastic and unnecessary hardship in this case, and therefore, recommend clemency." He further stated to the Board that because of this applicant's prior excellent reputation and good character, that security is justified.

Many persons of good reputation have written the Board of Pardons in behalf of this applicant, and we believe that this applicant, in view of these letters of recommendation, and the recommendation of the trial judge, and district attorney, is entitled to some clemency in this matter in order that his ability to again earn his own livelihood be restored to him.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Nathan Goodman, No. A-409, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Nathan Goodman, convicted of conspiracy to do an unlawful act in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on January 12, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for a period of four months on a charge of conspiracy to do an unlawful act. This charge occurred in 1940, and for the past ten years and nine months he has been in no further trouble. He is now a resident of Atlantic City and has a good reputation in that town. The applicant was formerly employed by the Atlantic City Race Track but when the conviction was reported to the Racing Commission, he was discharged. He is well regarded by his associates in the community as a law-abiding, industrious, and good living family man and the report from New Jersey is that he is deserving of consideration and a safe risk for the general welfare of the family unit.

The district attorney of Delaware County stated he is not opposed to the granting of a pardon since this applicant has had a good record for over ten years and has been in no further trouble.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that he has had a good reputation for almost eleven years together with the fact he has been in no further trouble, entitles him to have this conviction wiped from the record because it is causing distress and preventing him from securing employment.

We are, therefore, recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Daniel Heath, No. 79452, No. 9720, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Daniel Heath, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on January 9, 1946 to be computed from November 1, 1945, be commuted from 6 years to 5 years, expiring on November 1, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was convicted of the charge of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Delaware County Prison for from six to twelve years. At the present time, the applicant has served approximately five years of his minimum sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Henry C. Sweney, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that if the applicant has made a good adjustment in prison and if he can be trusted to abstain from liquor, he would be favorable to commutation of this applicant as of November 1950. The district attorney of Delaware County has advised the Board of Pardons that he is not opposed to commutation of his sentence at the expiration of five years.

Since the sentencing authorities feel that this applicant's sentence should be reduced to five years and since he has an excellent record in the Delaware County Prison, we feel that he has been sufficiently punished, and in line with the sentencing authorities, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted as of November 1, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Joseph, D-9819, No. A-31, September Session 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Joseph, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on August 4, 1947 to be computed from January 17, 1946, be commuted from 10 years and 4 months to 4 years and 10 months, expiring on November 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten years and four months to twenty-five years on charges of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods and conspiracy. He has now served nearly five years of his minimum sentence.

The applicant, when arrested, pled guilty and after being sentenced by the Court, cooperated fully with the Bureau of Police in the City of Philadelphia. He gave valuable information and it was through this information that the police of Philadelphia were able to arrest a group of men, thirty-two in number, who had committed two hundred and thirty-nine serious crimes. For this reason, the police of Philadelphia have recommended to the Board of Pardons that consideration be given the applicant at this time.

The trial judge, Honorable Eugene V. Alessandrini, has no comment to make at this time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of commutation.

We feel that this applicant received a very severe sen-

tence, in fact the longest sentence of the group with whom he was convicted. Nevertheless, he has aided the police to such an extent in the solving of these crimes, we feel he is entitled to consideration by the Board at this time.

Therefore, because of the long period of time which he has served, and the aid and assistance which he gave to the police, and the fact that he has a good parole plan, which is recommended for acceptance, we recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin Lohman, B-8382, No. 9225, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Martin Lohman, convicted of burglary, robbery, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, of Franklin County on November 16, 1940 to be computed from October 31, 1940 be commuted from 12 years to 10 years expiring on October 31, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was the first major conviction. He was convicted in 1940 on the charges of burglary, robbery, and larceny and the series of crimes in which he was engaged took place over a period of approximately six months. At the present time, the applicant has served nearly ten years of his minimum sentence. All of the accomplices have long since been released.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary, where the applicant is now confined, state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and if eligible to be paroled, they would recommend. At the present time he has served approximately five-sixths of his minimum sentence.

Both the trial judge and present judge state they feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and the district attorney of Franklin County recommends that the sentence be commuted.

It may be further stated for the record, that this applicant was only nineteen years of age when these offenses took place.

The Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has matured by his ten years of prison, and therefore, since there is no objection to his release and the district attorney of Franklin County recommends his release, we join in this plea of the applicant and recommend to Your Excellency that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
 JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Silvio Lovuolo, D-2033, No. 3767, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Silvio Lovuolo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 12, 1937 to be computed from March 5, 1937, be commuted from 20 years to 13 years and 8 months, expiring on November 5, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his only offense against the law. He has no prior criminal record. The applicant was the driver of the get-away car in an assault to rob, but claims he had no active part in the commission of the robbery. However, it was testified that the applicant was an active participant.

After having served approximately six years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole and since that time he has an excellent record for rehabilitation, having married and begun to raise a family. He asks for commutation of his maximum sentence on the basis of his excellent record on parole.

The Board of Parole agrees with the applicant's contention that he has an excellent record while on parole and that he recently purchased a new home and that he gets along well with his wife and young daughter, aged two and one-half years. The Board of Parole, therefore, recommends that since his attitude on parole having been good and there has never been any occasion to reprimand him, that the commutation of his maximum sentence be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has made an honest effort of rehabilitation, has an excellent record on parole, and since he has been on parole almost eight years; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
 JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Luxner, No. A-462, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Luxner, convicted of public indecency in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County on June 9, 1950 be commuted from 6 months to 5 months expiring on November 9, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is twenty-three years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison for from six months to one year on a charge of public indecency. The applicant is a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and was attending Franklin and Marshall College at the time of the offense.

There seems to be a psychiatric background for the anti-social act and that if he could receive psychiatric treatment, he would not be a menace to society. Dr. O. Spurgeon English, who treated the applicant, stated in the report to the Board of Pardons that . . . "I feel sure he is not a dangerous person to society in any way and that to keep him in jail would do no good whatever to any of his symptoms or behavior and in fact can only do him harm. I feel it would be perfectly safe and most beneficial medically to have enter into active psychiatric therapy in New York City."

The trial judge, Honorable Oliver S. Schaeffer, is opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Lancaster County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The applicant has an excellent record in the Lancaster County Prison.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant is a psychiatric and mental case and further detention could serve no useful purpose, and therefore, we are recommending that commutation of his sentence be granted for the purpose of securing psychiatric treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
 JAMES H. DUFF,
 Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Maninna, B-1632, No. 480, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Joseph Maninna, convicted of burning with intent to defraud, arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cambria County on October 7, 1929, be commuted on Bill No. 11 June Sessions, 1929, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 9 years and 1 month, expiring on November 7, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-five years of age and he had no prior criminal record. The applicant was convicted of burning with intent to defraud and arson in that he is alleged to have aided his accomplice in burning his property with intent to defraud the insurance company. There seems to be some doubt as to the propriety of the applicant's conviction as there seems to have been no reason or motive for the commission of this crime by the applicant. Furthermore, he was out of town when the fire occurred and it is the finding of the trial judge that if he had sought a separate trial from the accomplice whose property was burned, it is doubtful if a conviction would have been received.

This applicant served approximately five and one-half years of his minimum sentence of sixteen years and has been on parole for over fifteen years and seven months.

All of his accomplices have been released and have served their sentence on parole.

This applicant is an active participant in an Italian organization and has been very active in civic matters in the Borough of Dunlevy, Washington County. His fellow townspeople state he is honest, industrious and social, and that since he has served such a long period of time on parole, we feel he has paid his debt to society. Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished, and further, he would like to make a trip to Italy in the future to see his son, and he is unable to do so while on parole.

Because of the fact that he has an excellent record on parole of almost sixteen years and is now an upright citizen in the community, and since this was the first offense against society, we feel he has been sufficiently punished and recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Douglass Matthews, Jr., D-4231, No. 9567, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Douglass Matthews, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on March 21, 1947 to be computed from January 30, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 9 months, expiring on October 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction for any offense whatsoever. He and three accomplices broke into two places and in one place stole twelve cases of liquor, and in the other place stole a typewriter and radio.

The applicant has an excellent institutional record in the Philadelphia County Prison and the trial judge is since deceased. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation at this time since the applicant has served nearly four years of his minimum sentence of five years. The three accomplices are still confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary, they having had prior records which would warrant their receiving greater sentences.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that since this is the applicant's first major conviction, and he has an excellent institutional record, and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation, and since this applicant has served nearly four years of his minimum sentence of five years; that commutation should be granted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George McNemar, C-9669, No. 4203, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of George McNemar, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 4, 1934 to be computed from September 18, 1933, be commuted from 20 years to 17 years and 2 months, expiring on November 18, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this is his first major conviction. The applicant and two accomplices were charged with murder in the second degree. The applicant served his minimum sentence of ten years and was released on parole September 27, 1943.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and he has a good position with a furniture company in Philadelphia. However, it was required that he be bonded and he was refused because of his previous criminal record. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. The parole period would normally expire on September 19, 1953.

Since this applicant has an excellent record on parole and there is no objection from the sentencing authorities, and because this applicant has made an obvious attempt to rehabilitate himself, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Shaw Nicholson, A-10117, No. 177, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Shaw Nicholson, convicted of burglary, entering a building, in the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on September 13, 1918, be commuted on Bill No. 481 September Sessions, 1918, from a maximum term of 4 years to a maximum term of 5 months and 29 days, expiring on November 12, 1950; and on Bill No. 482 from a maximum

term of 4 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 13, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bills Nos. 53, 54 and 480.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-six years of age and he has served over twenty years and nine months of a maximum sentence of thirty-six years. He has now served five years and nine months after being returned to the Western State Penitentiary as a parole violator, having been convicted of burglary in New York State.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary recommend that he be released because of the great length of time he has served. The present judge, Honorable Harry Rowand, makes no comment in the matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County does not oppose commutation of his maximum sentence.

Since this applicant has served nearly twenty-one years of a maximum sentence of thirty-six years and because of his advanced years, we do not believe that this applicant will again become a problem to society, and therefore, the Board of Pardons recommends that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Martin L. Noggle, E-1404, No. A-436, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Martin L. Noggle, convicted of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County on December 9, 1949 to be computed from December 5, 1949, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year, expiring on December 5, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to three years on a charge of assault and battery, aggravated assault and battery. The facts briefly are this: the applicant got into a fight with a bartender who was trying to eject him from a restaurant. The applicant, therefore, beat up the bartender and he was arrested.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he has made a good adjustment in the institution. The trial judge, Honorable Dale J. Shughart, states he feels that clemency should resolve completely upon whatever rehabilitation has occurred since his commitment. The district attorney of Cumberland County is opposed to the granting of any clemency and stated that he feels that the applicant should serve the maximum sentence.

This was the applicant's first major conviction and we feel that he received an exceedingly heavy sentence for this crime.

The Board of Pardon feels that this applicant has been severely punished for what he did and that the best in-

terests of society will be served if he is made to serve one year. We further believe that the record of the institution shows that this applicant has been rehabilitated, therefore, in line with the judge's suggestion, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted as of December 5, 1950, when he will have served one year.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Glenn Rearic, Jr., No. 67103, No. A-451, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Glenn Rearic, Jr., convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Erie County on October 27, 1949 to be computed from October 11, 1949, be commuted from 2 years to 1 year and 2 months, expiring on December 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and this was his first major conviction. The applicant broke into the home of the victim and there stole money and jewelry. He was apprehended and part of the loot was recovered.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that if released, he will probably not again commit any offense. Both the trial judge and the district attorney have notified the Board of Pardons that they are opposed to the granting of commutation at this time.

An excellent parole plan has been submitted and the sponsor is a well known minister in the applicant's neighborhood. It is believed that if this applicant is granted commutation at this time, that his sponsor will help him to adjust to society and further incarceration would serve no further purpose.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that the applicant should serve one year and two months of his minimum sentence of two years, and we therefore, recommend that the sentence of the applicant be commuted as of December 11, 1950, when he will have served one year and two months.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Ralph George Schimborski, No. 64083, No. 9818, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Ralph George Schimborski, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 4, 1948 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 6 months, expiring on November 4, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from three to six years on a charge of burglary. This applicant and two accomplices broke into five different places, taking cash and merchandise to the extent of approximately \$3300.00. He has now served over two years and four months of his minimum sentence.

The Superintendent of the Allegheny County Workhouse has advised the Board of Pardons that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would have no objection to his parole. The trial judge has not advised the Board of Pardons of his position in the matter, but the district attorney of Allegheny County stated he is not opposed to the granting of commutation. It may be stated that this applicant had a good navy record and received an honorable discharge from the service.

Because of the applicant's excellent institutional record and the fact that this is the first major conviction and the sentencing authorities are not opposed to the granting of clemency, the Board of Pardons recommend that the applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Melvin Kenneth Sikes, B-7519, No. 2671, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Melvin Kenneth Sikes, convicted of burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of McKean County on February 3, 1941 to be computed from January 23, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years expiring on January 23, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he committed a series of burglaries and larcenies and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years. At the present time, the applicant has served over seven years and eight months of his minimum sentence. The defendant, when originally returned to the institution, was to have had his sentence run from January 23, 1941, so that of January 23, 1951, the applicant would have served a minimum sentence of ten years. However, this sentence was imposed before the decision in the case of Commonwealth ex rel. Lerner vs. Smith, 151 Pennsylvania Superior Court 265, and since this applicant was a parole violator, his sentence was recomputed by the Board of Trustees of the

Western State Penitentiary, and therefore, he did not begin to serve his minimum sentence until January 23, 1943.

The trial judge, Honorable Charles G. Hubbard, has written the Board of Pardons and recommend that commutation be granted. In his letter Judge Hubbard states that the applicant has served two years longer than the court had in mind when the sentence was imposed, and if the court had understood the law as interpreted in the Lerner Decision, the court would have reduced the sentence sufficiently so he would not have had to serve more than ten years. Since it was the court's intention that the applicant only serve the ten years, he now recommends that the sentence be commuted by the Board of Pardons to meet his intention. The district attorney of McKean County has no objection to the granting of commutation.

In order to give effect to the court's sentence that this applicant need not serve more than ten years as intended by the trial judge and the sentencing authorities, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted to expire January 23, 1951, when the applicant will have served ten years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Smith, D-4011, No. 6822, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Smith, convicted of being armed, etc., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on May 11, 1939, be commuted from 40 years to 11 years and 5 months, expiring on October 11, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

The applicant is one of many parolees whose release from parole by commutation of the maximum sentence has been recommended to the Board of Pardons by the Board of Parole.

The Board of Parole has recommended this applicant, as well as the others, because of his excellent record in the armed forces of the United States. By reason of his fealty to country, steadfastness in courage, and military earnestness, he helped overpower the enemies of our country in World War II.

As a token of appreciation, and feeling that his gallant conduct has atoned for the error of his past ways, it is our recommendation to your Excellency that the term of the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted and that he be freed from further parole supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Maria Tillotta, C-6013, No. 9832, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Maria Tillotta, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Bucks County on February 24, 1930 be commuted from life imprisonment to 20 years and 9 months, expiring on November 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-seven years of age and this was the first conviction for any offense whatsoever, she is alleged with two accomplices to have plotted her husband's death. One accomplice was electrocuted for murder and the applicant and the other accomplice were given life sentences of imprisonment. The accomplice who was given a life sentence had his sentence commuted and released on parole over seven and one-half years ago. At the present time, the applicant has served more than twenty years of a life sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if given the opportunity, they would recommend her for parole. The present judge, who was not the trial judge, makes no recommendation in this case because of the fact that he did not take part in the trial of the case. The district attorney of Bucks County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served over twenty years of a life sentence with an excellent record, since her accomplice has been paroled, and since she is now over fifty-seven years of age, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant merits some consideration at this time. We are, therefore, because of her excellent institutional record and the fact that there is no opposition to the granting of commutation as prayed for by her, and the further fact that she has served over twenty years of a life sentence, we feel she has been adequately punished and recommend that her sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Eugene Walker, D-8297, No. A-473, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Eugene Walker, convicted of carrying firearms without a license in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 24, 1950, to be computed from De-

cember 25, 1949, be commuted from 2 years to 11 months, expiring on November 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for a period of two years on a charge of carrying firearms without a license. The reason the applicant had the gun was because he had given it for security for a loan and had repaid the loan when the officer stopped the car in which the applicant was riding. No attempt had been made to use the gun in an illegal manner, but the applicant did not have a license to carry the gun. He, therefore, was taken before the court and given the sentence.

The trial judge, Honorable Raymond MacNeille, states that if the applicant's prison record is good he should receive credit for good behavior. The district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection and feels this was a very severe sentence and recommends that the sentence be commuted.

The Board of Pardons, likewise, feels that it has been a very severe sentence and since the applicant has served over nine months of his minimum sentence of nineteen, which would be the flat sentence with time off for good behavior, that he is entitled to consideration at this time. We, therefore, recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Vincent Edward Watsloff, E-1084, C-1667, No. A-408, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Vincent Edward Watsloff, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County on April 25, 1946 to be computed from April 4, 1946 be commuted from 4 years to 2 years expiring on April 4, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from four to eight years on a charge of robbery. The applicant has no prior criminal record and this is the first offense against the law.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and he has a position of trust in Rockview Farm Prison. The applicant was the driver of the car which was used to commit this offense and one of the accomplices threatened the applicant when he would not participate in this crime. His participation was forced by a gun which accomplice had.

The trial judge, Honorable William I. Troutman, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection and stated he believes that favorable action can now be taken on this applicant. The district attorney of Northumberland County stated he has no comment to make and leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant was probably the least culpable of the group of three accomplices who committed these robberies and since one of the accomplices has already had his sentence commuted, the Board of Pardons is recommending that this applicant's sentence be commuted as of April 4, 1951, when he has served one-half of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Wisneski, C-9509, No. 5706, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Joseph Wisneski, convicted of murder, in the second degree, breaking and entering, larceny, and arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on February 1, 1934, be commuted on Bill No. 118 April Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 16 years and 9 months, expiring on November 1, 1950; on Bill No. 92 from a maximum term of 8 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on November 2, 1950; and on Bill No. 204 June Sessions, 1933, from a minimum term of 8 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on November 3, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Bill No. 118.)

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty-two to forty-four years on charges of murder, in the second degree, breaking and entering, larceny, and arson. At the present time, the applicant has served over sixteen and one-half years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would favorably recommend. One trial judge, Honorable John S. Fine, has recommended that commutation be granted, and the other trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, favors commutation if he does not return to Luzerne County. The district attorney of Luzerne County recommends commutation if the applicant does not return to Luzerne County.

Dr. Linn Bowman, Restoration Director of the Eastern State Penitentiary, has made arrangements for a parole plan for the applicant in Philadelphia, so he will not return to Luzerne County. Dr. Bowman has interested himself in this case and recommends that the applicant be released and he feels that he has been rehabilitated and will not again commit any offense against society and the law.

The applicant has learned the trade of cabinet maker and he has made every effort to rehabilitate himself during more than sixteen years of confinement.

The Board is willing to place a great deal of faith in Dr. Bowman, and if he recommends, we likewise join in this recommendation. Since the sentencing authorities in Luzerne County recommend commutation, since Dr. Bowman recommends commutation, the Board of Pardons

recommends to Your Excellency that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew Wojciak, C-780, E-119, No. 9906, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Matthew Wojciak, convicted of being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 21, 1948 to be computed from January 9, 1948, be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 10 months, expiring on November 9, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of burglary, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon together with three accomplices. This applicant has now served two years and nine months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have reported to the Board of Pardons that he has a good institutional record and is presently stationed at Rockview Farm Prison. The trial judge, Honorable Thomas Bluett, has advised the Board of Pardons that he feels the sentence was justified, but further states it will be satisfactory to him whatever action the Board of Pardons takes in its good judgment.

The accomplice of the applicant, who was equally guilty, received a sentence of not less than two or more than four years and has served his sentence. The other accomplice is a fugitive and has never been apprehended.

In view of the fact that the applicant has served nearly ten months longer than his accomplice, we feel this applicant has been sufficiently punished and we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter J. Wright, D-4679, No. 4934, September Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Walter J. Wright, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on February 20, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in 1940 to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one to two years on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. At that time the applicant was approximately thirty years of age and he and his accomplice got into a fight with the owner of a store over the rattling of candy jars. As a result of this, the applicant and his accomplice beat up the victim who was the owner of the store.

The applicant, since his release, has been in no further trouble and has been a physical director with the Harlem Boys' Club in New York City, and has been playing professional basketball with the Renaissance Basketball Club of that city.

Because of the fact that he now is working with young people and attempting to bring them to the full appreciation of the obligations and responsibilities of citizens and since he has proved to us his understanding of these opportunities by his own conduct over the past ten years, we are recommending that a pardon be granted in this case for the reasons that he has been in further trouble over a period of ten years and that the district attorney of Philadelphia County is not opposed because of his good record and fine rehabilitation.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Francis Zalonka, No. 9549, September Session 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Francis Zalonka, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on December 16, 1946 to be computed from December 9, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, expiring on December 9, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. These crimes were petty burglaries and larcenies, and the applicant received a very severe sentence for the small amount of articles which were of little value that were taken. The applicant was aged eighteen years at the time these offenses took place. He has now served almost four years for this offense.

He has an excellent institutional record in the Schuylkill County Prison and the Warden would recommend him for commutation. The trial judge, Honorable Cyrus Palmer, however, stated he was opposed to the commutation because of his previous bad record. The district attorney of Schuylkill County is not opposed to granting of commutation of sentence.

The Board of Pardons does not agree with the trial

judge that his previous record was bad. He had been arrested three times previously, one for stealing coal from coal cars and carrying it home, one for taking a bicycle, and once for vagrancy in Philadelphia at a bus terminal. We cannot consider these matters to be as bad as the trial judge would have us believe.

Since this young man was only eighteen years of age when this offense took place and the amount taken were small trifles, we are recommending that the sentence be commuted as of December 9, 1950, when the applicant will have served four years.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Callahan, C-7262, No. 3949, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Callahan, convicted of robbery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 31, 1931, be commuted on Bill No. 416 July Sessions, 1931, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 19 years, 3 months and 29 days, expiring on November 30, 1950; on Bill No. 417 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 1, 1950; and on Bill No. 418 from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 1 day, expiring on December 2, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-four years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from fifteen to sixty years on a charge of robbery. After having served ten years, eight months and twenty-nine days of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole April 30, 1942. He now seeks commutation of his maximum sentence, having been on parole a period of eight and one-half years.

The Board of Parole state that this applicant has a good parole record and has shown no tendency to criminal activities while on parole and under these circumstances have no objection to the termination of his maximum sentence in order to relieve the applicant of further supervision. The trial judge, Honorable James M. Barnett, is deceased and there is no comment forthcoming from the court. The district attorney of Philadelphia County stated he is not opposed to commutation at this time.

Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been adequately punished and no further supervision is necessary; and therefore, recommend that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John T. Caruso, D-9592, No. 9935, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John T. Caruso, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 25, 1947 to be computed from December 5, 1946, be commuted from 6 years to 4 years, expiring on December 5, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from six to twelve years for running down a young girl who was with his wife on a sidewalk of a very narrow street. This applicant pled guilty to the crime of murder jointly and the court found him guilty of murder in the second degree. Residents testified to the effect that the applicant had trouble with his wife and deliberately had driven the automobile on the sidewalk in an attempt to frighten the wife, but instead, he misjudged his position and pinned the victim to the wall of the house. Subsequently she died.

This applicant has an excellent institutional record and the Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that his adjustment in prison has been excellent. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is deceased and we have no comment from the court in Philadelphia County. The district attorney of Philadelphia County is opposed to the granting of commutation although this was the applicant's first conviction and he has served nearly four years of his minimum sentence.

Under all of the circumstances, we believe this applicant has been adequately punished and that further incarceration will not serve any useful purpose. We, therefore, recommend that the applicant be granted commutation of his minimum sentence at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Finley M. Cruthers, B-3179, No. A-500, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Finley M. Cruthers, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on April 6, 1932 to be computed from No-

vember 20, 1942, be commuted from 10 years to 8 years expiring on November 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty years of age and this is not his first brush with the law. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary. After having served approximately ten years in the Western State Penitentiary, this applicant had his sentence commuted by virtue of the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and he was released on parole February 1, 1943, and has made a good parole adjustment for nearly eight years.

The applicant is a holder of an air-brake patent on truck trailers and he feels that parole has hindered his complete exploitation of this patent which he feels could be done if he were free to make business contacts.

The Board of Parole has no objection to the commutation of his maximum sentence. The Honorable F. P. Patterson, makes no recommendation and the district attorney of Allegheny County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Under these circumstances, we feel that this applicant will not again offend against society and he has shown he will be able to keep his present good standing. We, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry D'Antonio, D-5208, No. A-493, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Harry D'Antonio, convicted of rape, sodomy in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on September 13, 1940 to be computed from July 10, 1940, be commuted from 15 years to 10 years 5 months and 10 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to fifteen years on a charge of rape and sodomy. He served his minimum sentence on these charges and has been on parole for five years and four months.

He has become a very successful business man in Norristown, Pennsylvania, the same place where these offenses took place. This is to the applicant's great credit.

The trial judge, Honorable Harold G. Knight, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he recommends commutation of the maximum sentence.

The Board is impressed by the applicant's effort of rehabilitation and believe that he has been successful in it. We do believe this applicant has been completely rehabilitated and will not commit offenses of this or any other nature again, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Adam Harowicz, E-949, No. 5427, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Adam Harowicz, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on June 7, 1947 to be computed from March 16, 1949 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years expiring on March 16, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this is his major conviction. It occurred while he was on parole from his first major conviction. The trial judge attempted to make the two sentences run concurrently with the back parole time he was returned to serve, but this type of sentence was held illegal by the Lerner Decision. Consequently, this applicant has now served over three and one-half years, but because of the fact he was returned to serve his back parole time first, he was only given credit for one year and seven months of this sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and that he should be given consideration for this good record which he has established. The trial judge, Honorable J. Harold Flannery, has written the Board and stated he should be required to serve no more than the minimum sentence or from June 7, 1947. The district attorney of Luzerne County has advised the Board of Pardons that he has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommends that commutation be granted.

Because of the fact that this applicant has now served over three and one-half years of the intended minimum sentence of five years, has an excellent institutional record; we are recommending that the opinion of the district attorney be followed in this matter and his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Willard Hartill, No. 7070, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members

of the Board of Pardons recommend that Willard Hartill, convicted of or pleaded guilty to the following offenses: (1) receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on April 7, 1938; (2) lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on November 26, 1940; and (3) lottery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County on March 25, 1941, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and he has no other criminal record than the ones for which he is requesting a pardon. He requests a pardon on the charges of receiving stolen goods and lottery. The first offense occurred during the year 1938 which involved in the purchase of a radio from a truck in the neighborhood of his home. There seems to have been no element of conspiring to commit the crime of larceny nor to commit the crime of receiving stolen goods. He was merely a victim of the real thieves. Thereafter, in 1940 and 1941, the applicant was arrested on a charge of setting up and maintaining an illegal lottery. This last offense occurred in 1941.

The applicant has done everything possible to rehabilitate himself and is presently employed by the Elks Lodge. He has been in no further trouble for a period of ten years.

We have received many letters recommending that he be given assistance and a pardon be granted, and the Board feels that since he has been in no further trouble for a period of approximately ten years, he will not again commit any offense whatsoever. The people who know the applicant state he has a good reputation.

We feel that he can be trusted to be given another chance at this time, and we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of David Roy Himes, B-9058, No. 8073, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of David Roy Himes, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Armstrong County on February 25, 1944 to be computed from July 4, 1944 be commuted from 7 years to 6 years five months and 20 days, expiring on December 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from seven to fourteen years on a charge of murder in the second degree which arose out of the shooting of the victim who is alleged to have made an attack upon the applicant's wife when the applicant was absent from his home.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state this applicant has an excellent institutional record but he has a poor physical condition, suffering from a marked deformity of the spine. At the present time, the

applicant has served all but nine months of his minimum sentence. The trial judge, Honorable J. Frank Graff, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Armstrong County has no comment to make although he does state that some of the statements are untrue.

Since this applicant has served all but nine months of his minimum sentence, we feel that this applicant has been drastically punished, in light of the fact that this applicant is sixty-three years of age and in poor physical condition.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Bernard Hovis, C-35, No. 9593, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Bernard Hovis, convicted of forgery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Crawford County on February 24, 1947 to be computed from November 14, 1946 be commuted from 5 years to 4 years 1 month and 10 days, expiring on December 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty years of age and this is not the first time he has been arrested or convicted of violation of the law. He has a previous record for the very same offense for which he was convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on charges of forgery in which he forged four checks totaling \$95.00. The checks were all forged on his father's account. At the present time, he has served over four years of his minimum sentence of five years.

The applicant's father, who was the victim of this case, was his representative and he has forgiven his son and feels that his son received a very severe sentence. He asks that the sentence be commuted. The present judge, Honorable Herbert A. Mook, has written the Board of Pardons and stated as follows: "... I strongly favor a commutation of Mr. Hovis' sentence."

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that further incarceration will not have any further effect on this applicant and if he has not learned his lesson after four years, an additional year will not be any benefit, and since the present judge strongly urges commutation in this matter, we therefore, recommend that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James Lambert, B-4553, No. 6729, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon James Lambert, convicted of murder in the second degree and robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on May 24, 1935, be commuted on Bill No. 13 May Sessions, 1935, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 2 years and 8 months, expiring on November 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from fifteen to thirty years on a charge of murder in the second degree and robbery. After having served thirteen years of his minimum sentence, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole on May 6, 1948. He has now been on parole over two and one-half years.

He has learned the trade of interior decorator and desires to go into business for himself, although he feels he would not be able to do this if he was on parole. He has a good record on parole and he has less than four and one-half years yet to serve before his maximum sentence would expire. This applicant has been in no further trouble, has remarried and he is well-established socially.

We feel that he will not again offend against society and since there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities in Allegheny County, the Board of Pardons is recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Major, D-9059, No. 9569, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Major, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 9, 1946, to be computed from July 18, 1946, be commuted from 5 years to 4 years, 4 months and 10 days, expiring on November 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for

from five to ten years on a charge of robbery. There is no doubt but that the applicant participated in the robbery. The only question here is should this sentence be commuted because the applicant is blind. He has an excellent institutional record and because of his affliction it is necessary to have another prisoner assigned to look after him. He is, of course, the butt of many practical jokes because of his affliction. He, nevertheless, has borne the kidding with good nature. He is a recipient of a blind pension.

He has now served nearly four and one-half years of his minimum sentence of five years, has an excellent institutional record. The trial judge deems the application premature, and the district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The Board of Pardons feels that this application is not premature as this applicant has served a goodly portion of his minimum sentence, and we are, therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that the sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Walter Molin, C-2159, No. 6429, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Walter Molin, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on June 14, 1923 be commuted from life imprisonment to 27 years, 6 months and 17 days, expiring on December 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He received a life sentence and at the present time has spent over one-half of his natural life in an institution.

He has an outstanding record in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time he has served over twenty-seven and one-half years of a life sentence.

The trial judge who tried this case is deceased, but the present judge, Honorable William T. Barthold, states he is opposed to the granting of mercy.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant is entitled to some consideration because of the length of time he has served and the excellent record he has maintained in the Eastern State Penitentiary. Because of these facts, we recommend that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Monk, No. 7612, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Monk, convicted of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 27, 1941 to be computed from October 14, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on November 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of assault, being armed with an offensive weapon with intent to rob. His accomplice was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from three to nine years. After having served approximately three years and nine months, the accomplice's sentence was commuted and he was released on parole. This applicant has now served over nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record although he is sometimes regarded temperamental and impulsive. The trial judge, Honorable Harry S. McDevitt, is now deceased and we have no opinion from the present judge as to whether or not this applicant should be released. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served nine-tenths of his minimum sentence and has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney of Philadelphia County has no objection to the granting of commutation; the Board of Pardons recommends that commutation be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Paul Francis Perry, No. A-454, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the death sentence of Paul Francis Perry, convicted of murder in the First Degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of Bradford County on October 10, 1949, be commuted from death to life imprisonment.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and is presently under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. The theory of his case and defense was on the basis of accidental killing. The private prosecutors, W. G. Schrier and Maurice L. Epstein, appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated there was sufficient cause for mitigation of the death sentence and the defense of intoxication been raised. However, this was not done and the applicant was convicted.

When the Board of Pardons first heard this case, they refused recommendation of clemency and it was after this refusal to recommend clemency, there appeared in the newspapers of Bradford County certain articles wherein it was stated that the private prosecutors were of the opinion that the Board of Pardons should have granted clemency in this matter.

The Board of Pardons thereupon requested that a reargument be had and that the private prosecutors appear before the Board. This was done and at that meeting Maurice Epstein, one of the private prosecutors, stated to the Board that there was sufficient doubt in this matter to be resolved in favor of the defendant, and the defendant should have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. W. G. Schrier, also counsel for the prosecution, stated privately that had he been counsel for the defendant, he would have pled the defense of intoxication with more vigor than was displayed in the applicant's case and he believes that the jury, under these circumstances, would have recommended life imprisonment. However, both the judge and district attorney feel that this applicant should receive no further clemency.

The Board, having heard from the private prosecutors, feels that there are a great deal of matters in this case which deserve our deep consideration and the Board of Pardons gave very serious thought to all aspects of the matters before us, and, after having considered it from all aspects, we are of the opinion that the ends of justice would be served in this case by commuting the sentence to life imprisonment. It is the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Board who sat and heard this case, that this applicant is entitled to a recommendation of commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. We do this, having fully considered both the trial judge and the district attorney's attitude in the matter.

Therefore, under all of the circumstances, we recommend to Your Excellency that the sentence of Paul Francis Perry be commuted to life imprisonment.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd T. Rager, B-8654, No. 8945, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Floyd T. Rager, convicted of burglary in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County, on April 26, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from

ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary. After having served approximately four and one-half years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. At the present time he has served approximately three years on parole.

This is not a true case of burglary. The applicant pawned his uncle's clothing at the request of his aunt and received \$16.00 for them. After he was placed in prison, the aunt then came to jail and promised to secure legal assistance for him, and at her request he gave her money to secure legal counsel which she failed to do. She counseled applicant to plead guilty.

Since this is not a true case of burglary, this applicant should not be on parole nor should he have been sentenced for this case, even though the Board of Parole is reluctant to recommend a pardon. We feel that this applicant should not have plead guilty to the original crime and he should receive a pardon. This applicant was not aware of his rights and did not know what he was doing when he pled guilty to this offense.

The trial judge, Honorable William G. McDonald, wrote the Board of Pardons in 1947 and recommended clemency. He is since deceased and the Honorable Frank T. Patterson, has written us a letter in which he states he has no recommendation to make not being familiar with the facts. The district attorney of Allegheny County stated to the Board of Pardons that he leaves the matter up to the Board.

Since this applicant had no counsel at the time he pled guilty and since he was not legally guilty of the crime of burglary, we feel he should not be serving a sentence either on parole or in prison for a thing that was not a crime.

Under those circumstances, no crime having been committed, the Board of Pardons recommends that the record thereof be wiped out and a complete pardon be granted the applicant.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Ramsbottom, No. A-415, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that William J. Ramsbottom, convicted of rape, adultery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on March 17, 1943, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced on a charge of statutory rape for having intercourse with a girl sixteen years of age; the Board has been advised of her mature appearance. She willingly consented to the act of intercourse. However, her parents, learning of her actions with the applicant, immediately brought criminal action against him.

The applicant served the sentence and for the past seven years has been in no further difficulty. The applicant is now in the roofing business for himself and his son and has a good reputation in the community in which he lives. For the benefit of his family and his business, he has asked that he be granted this pardon.

In view of the fact that for the past seven years the applicant has been in no difficulty whatsoever, and has maintained a good reputation in his community, the Board of Pardons is recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Henry Reed, B-8452, No. 7765, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of John Henry Reed, convicted of burglary, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 13, 1943 to be computed from November 28, 1942 be commuted from 10 years to 8 years expiring on November 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary, robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. What this applicant actually did was to rent his car to the other individuals and they committed the crimes of burglary and robbery. When the accomplices were apprehended, the applicant was likewise apprehended. He cooperated with the police to the fullest extent. The applicant pled guilty to this offense. At the present time he has served approximately eight years of a minimum sentence of ten years. He is a first offender.

The trial judge, Honorable John P. Egan, is ill and has not written the Board of Pardons his opinion in the matter. The district attorney of Allegheny County said to the Board that his office is not opposed to the granting of commutation in this matter. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have informed the Board of Pardons that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he were eligible for parole, they would recommend.

In view of the fact that this applicant has served over four-fifths of his minimum sentence, the Board of Pardons is recommending that he be granted commutation of his minimum sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Rullo, D-9800, No. A-488, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Rullo, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 30, 1947 to be computed from July 21, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years and 4 months, expiring on November 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time he has served three years and four months of his minimum sentence.

This applicant did not participate in the robbery whatsoever, but had merely mentioned to the accomplices, who later robbed the office, that the payroll was usually brought to the office where he was employed on a particular day in the week. Several weeks later the accomplices came to the place where the defendant was employed and held up nine employees. They, however, missed the payroll, but secured \$75.00.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that they have no objection to his release on parole at this time. The trial judge is deceased and no comment has been made by the court whether or not the applicant has served sufficient time. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states that he believes this applicant has been sufficiently punished and has served enough time and recommends that his sentence be commuted.

Because of the applicant's excellent institutional record and the fact he has served nearly one-half of his minimum sentence, and the further fact that the district attorney of Philadelphia County recommends that the sentence be commuted; we are recommending that the applicant's sentence be commuted at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank Sansone, No. A-430, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that Frank Sansone, convicted of assault with intent to rob, robbery, and breaking and entering in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on November 26, 1928, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this charge of assault with intent to rob, robbery, and breaking and entering is the only conviction that this applicant has

ever had. This occurred in 1928 and the applicant was in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole has made an investigation and determined this applicant is a good family man, sober, industrious and a good worker. At the present time he has a parking concession at Palumbo's Restaurant in Philadelphia. He is maintaining a wife and step-son.

We believe that this applicant has learned his lesson and in view of the many recommendations which we have received, both orally and written, we are recommending that a pardon be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Scheuren, C- 7825, No. 3680, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Joseph Scheuren, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on March 7, 1932, be commuted on Bill No. 1622 February Sessions, 1932, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 11 years and 4 months, expiring on December 9, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to sixty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon together with three accomplices. Although this was the applicant's first major conviction he served a major portion of his sentence before receiving commutation. He has been on parole for more than eleven years and has been in no further difficulty.

The Board of Parole has written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has been on parole for eleven years during which time his conduct has been entirely satisfactory. The Board of Parole would have no objection to the termination of his parole. The trial judge is deceased and there is no comment prior to his death. The court has no comment to make in this matter. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he has no objection to commutation of the maximum sentence.

The applicant is gainfully employed and in the light of the recommendation of the Board of Parole, we are recommending that the maximum sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of James J. Sweeney, D-7279, No. 9420, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of James J. Sweeney, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, burglary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on July 1, 1943 to be computed from June 21, 1943, be commuted from 11 years to 7 years and 5 months, expiring on November 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first offense for any crime whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from eleven to twenty-two years. He and his accomplices committed the crime of robbery, being armed and burglary, although the total amount of loot involved did not exceed \$35,000. At the present time the applicant has served seven years and five months of his minimum record in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

The trial judge, Honorable Vincent Carroll, although originally recommending that he was opposed to commutation, later he is alleged to have changed his opinion and to have advised the applicant's attorney that he left the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County states he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since the applicant has no prior criminal record and has now served seven years and five months of his minimum sentence and there is no opposition to the commutation of sentence at this time, the Board recommends that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

NOT SITTING

Lieutenant-Governor.

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,

Attorney General.

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,

Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Milan P. Vukovich, D-9005, No. 9064, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Milan P. Vukovich, convicted of manslaughter, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on April 29, 1946 to be computed from February 15, 1946, be commuted from 10 years to 4 years 10 months and 10 days, expiring on December 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-one years of age and this is the only offense for which he has ever been convicted. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of

manslaughter. After having served approximately two and three-fourths years of his minimum sentence, he was released on parole. He now asks commutation of his maximum sentence.

This applicant served in the armed forces of the United States during the last war, serving in the Aleutian Islands. As a result, of said service he received a service connected back injury and now receives a pension. He desires to visit his mother in Yugoslavia, who is quite old, and in order to return to this country at a later date he will have to be relieved of parole supervision. For this reason he asks commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Parole states he has a good record and they are not opposed to the commutation of his maximum sentence.

The Board of Pardons, therefore recommends that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Roy Calvin Wigfield, B-9272, No. 9514, October Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Roy Calvin Wigfield, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County on April 16, 1945, to be computed from March 9, 1945 be commuted from 10 years to 5 years, 9 months and 11 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-five years of age and has no prior conviction for any offense. He and an accomplice broke into summer cottages, fifteen in number, looting them and selling the loot for their profits.

At the present time, the applicant has served five years and eight months of his minimum sentence of ten years. His accomplice, who was equally guilty, was only sentenced to a term of three to six years and has been out of prison for almost two years.

The trial judge, Honorable J. Calvin Wright, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Bedford County has no comment to make.

This applicant received a very substantial sentence, more than his accomplice did, and for that reason we feel he is entitled to some consideration at this time, having served almost six years of a minimum sentence of ten years; and since all the accomplices are free, we feel this applicant should be given some consideration, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Carmel Arnone, No. 8241, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Charles Carmel Arnone, convicted of burglary, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on October 8, 1947, to be computed from December 23, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year, expiring on December 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was his first major conviction although he had heretofore been sentenced to shorter terms in the county prison. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Luzerne County Prison for from three to six years on a charge of burglary. At the time he was sentenced, he was on parole on another charge and the judge gave him this sentence to run concurrently with the back parole time, not being familiar with the Wheeler and Lerner case which said sentence was illegal. It was his determination that the applicant should serve three years including his back parole time. At the present time, he has served but one year by reason of the Lerner case.

Under all the circumstances, the trial judge recommended commutation after having served three years. This has expired. The Warden of Luzerne County Prison states he has an excellent institutional record and the district attorney does not oppose the granting of commutation.

If it is in the opinion of the authorities that this applicant should not serve more than three years and the Warden has expressed himself that he believes this applicant is rehabilitated, we concur in their recommendation, and therefore, suggest that the sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Bethea, D-8195, B-9638, No. 9563, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas J. Bethea, convicted of robbery, larceny, burglary in the Court of Oyer & Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County on March 19, 1945 to be computed from February 16, 1945 be commuted from 7 years to 5 years and 10 months, expiring on December 16, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-four years of age and he has no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of

imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven to twenty-nine years on charges of robbery, larceny and burglary, after a plea of guilty. At the present time, he has served approximately six year of his minimum sentence of seven years.

The district attorney of Dauphin County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has no prior criminal record and there is no opposition to his release by any of the sentencing authorities of Dauphin County and he has an excellent institutional record; the Board of Pardons recommends that the minimum sentence of the applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Gerald Bracey, No. A-535, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Gerald Bracey, convicted of obtaining money under false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill County on January 23, 1950 to be computed from January 18, 1950, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year and 3 months, expiring on April 18, 1951.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-eight years of age and this was his first conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Schuylkill County Prison for from two and one-half to five years on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense. The false pretense amounted to obtaining \$20.00 on the pretense that the money was to be used for 'equipping a veterans' basketball team which did not exist. The applicant has now served nearly one year of this minimum sentence.

The Board of Pardons feels that the sentence of two and one-half years is a very stiff sentence under all the circumstances and we feel that the sentence of fifteen months more in keeping with the severity of the crime. We are, therefore, recommending to Your Excellency that this applicant's sentence be commuted to fifteen months, expiring on April 18, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Henry Johnson Brooks, B-1685, No. 4027, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Henry Johnson Brooks, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 12, 1929, be commuted from life imprisonment to 21 years, 1 month and 10 days, expiring on December 22, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. At the present time, he has served over twenty-one years of a life sentence. The record shows that this applicant pled guilty to a crime of murder generally and that the court fixed the sentence to life imprisonment.

The trial judge is no longer on the bench, and the present judge, Honorable Frank P. Patterson, makes no objection but leaves it up to the discretion of the Board. The district attorney of Allegheny County, at the session of the Board stated that his office is no opposed to granting of commutation in this matter. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for parole, they would recommend.

The parole plan which is offered is satisfactory, therefore, under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished through the service of over twenty-one years in the institution on this charge. We are, therefore, recommending that this applicant's sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR,
Acting Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Robert C. Buckley, D-8557, No. 9586, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Robert C. Buckley, convicted of burglary, larceny, attempted robbery, larceny of automobile, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Northampton County, on December 13, 1943 to be computed from January 5, 1944 be commuted from 9 years to 6 years, 11 months and 15 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he was sentenced for a spree of crimes in the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks, which involved the theft of automobiles, burglaries and larcenies. The crime wave lasted for a period of approximately one month. The applicant does not have a good prior criminal record, but he did receive a very stiff sentence, in all, totaling eleven to twenty-two years. At the present time, he has served approximately seven years of those eleven years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record. All of the district attorney of the counties involved leave the matter of commutation up to the Board

of Pardons as to whether commutation should be granted. Trial Judges Henninger and Keller have written the Board of Pardons and stated they are not opposed to the granting of commutation. The only person who is opposed is Honorable William G. Barthold, of Northampton County and he was not the sentencing judge in that county. All the accomplices in all of these crimes have served their sentence and have been on parole.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has had a pretty heavy sentence and we are recommending that the sentence which he is not serving be commuted and that he be released on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Thomas J. Burke, D-3711, No. 6366, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Thomas J. Burke, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 27, 1939 to be computed from December 17, 1938 be commuted from 25 years to 12 years, expiring on December 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced along with five accomplices for a series of armed robberies. There were forty-seven armed robberies in all. At the present time, he has served approximately twelve years of his minimum sentence of twenty-five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary, in reporting to us, state his disciplinary record and prison adjustment are reported excellent. The trial judge, Honorable Gerald F. Flood, states he is no longer familiar with this applicant's case and has no helpful information to give the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, in his appearance before the Board, stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. Two of the applicant's accomplices who had no worse criminal record than he did, received commutation of their sentences and are presently on parole.

Since the sentencing authorities have no objection to his release and has a very good parole plan and has served over one-half of his minimum sentence; the Board of Pardons is recommending that his minimum sentence of twenty-five years be commuted and he be placed on parole.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Charlton, D-9677, No. 9584, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Charlton, convicted of burglary, assault and battery with intent to kill, violation of the Firearms Act, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on June 9, 1947, be commuted from 10 years to 3 years, 6 months and 10 days, expiring on December 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced for the first time in this case to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of burglary, assault and battery with intent to kill and violation of the Firearms Act.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary states that this applicant has a good disciplinary record and the work supervisor gives a favorable report. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge refuse to give information in this matter. The district attorney of Delaware County states he is not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

Since this applicant had no prior criminal record and was just twenty-one years of age when these offenses occurred, we feel the applicant has been severely punished and since he has a good institutional record and there is no opposition from the sentencing authorities; we are recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Daisy, B-4733, No. 4523, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Charles Daisy, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County on October 7, 1935 be commuted from 20 years to 15 years, 2 months and 20 days, expiring on December 27, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-seven years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of robbery.

After having served approximately eight years of his minimum sentence he was released on parole. He was

suffering from tuberculous and was confined to light work. He has since had his tuberculous arrested. He married in 1946 and he and his wife are living together in New York City. In the past years his health has improved and he has continued to adjust satisfactorily.

We have no report from either the trial judge of district attorney in this matter.

Since the applicant has served both in prison and on parole a term equal to three-fourths of his maximum sentence with a nexcellent record, the Board of Pardons is recommending that the commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Bernard J. Delporto, No. 66742, No A-411, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of Bernard J. Delporto, convicted of false pretense in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County on September 14, 1949, be commuted from 2½ years to 1 year, 3 months and 20 days, expiring on December 24, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-four years of age and this was his first arrest for any offense whatsoever. He got into this difficulty through poor management in business and heavy involvement in debt. He borrowed money on cars which he had in his used car business and then when he sold cars, he was unable to give good title or return the money. He became involved with drink and gambling and this brought him to his present difficulties. At the present time, this applicant has served one year and two months of his sentence.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse states the applicant has an excellent institution record. The trial judge, Honorable Burton R. Laub, has written and stated he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter. The district attorney of Erie County is not opposed.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been severely punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Dendall, D-3024, No. A-548, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Joseph Dendall, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 12, 1938 to be computed from April 7, 1938, be commuted from 40 years to 12 years, 8 months and 10 days, expiring on December 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and he pled guilty to twenty-six charges of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon and was thereupon sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from forty to eighty years. At the present time, he has served approximately thirteen years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary stated that this applicant has an outstanding institutional record. He is now working in he print shop and, if granted commutation, will be employed and under the supervision of the very same men who have him in charge in the Eastern State Penitentiary. The trial judge, Honorable Burtis Bok, has written a letter to the Board of Pardons in which he recommends that comutation be granted. The district attorney of Philadelphia County, who appeared before the Board, leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. This applicant's accomplice has been released by reason of the expiration of his minimum sentence.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and should be given another opportunity to adjust to society. We are, therefore, recomemding that this applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Louis H. Enke, C-5450, No. 5200 November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Louis H. Enke, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County on June 10, 1929, be commuted from life to 21 years, 6 months and 20 days, expiring on December 30, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-eight years of age and this is not the first time he has been convicted of offenses. In fact, he had five previous arrests and five convictions and one parole violation. However, most of the offenses oc-

curred between his sixteen and twenty-six years. The fact that he has spent nearly sixteen years of his life in prison for murder has been a sobering influence on this applicant.

He has also been living in Washington, D. C., with his sister and brother-in-law since his release from the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, this applicant's physical condition is poor and he desires this release from commutation of his maximum sentence because of the long period of years he has been under supervision.

The District of Columbia Parole Supervision office reports an excellent record and recommends that commutation be granted. The trial judge, Honorable John S. Fine, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he is not opposed to the commutation as prayed for.

Under all these circumstances, we feel he has been under sufficient supervision to prove he is rehabilitated, and we, therefore, recommend that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Matthew J. Fekete, No. 63911, No. A-255, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Matthew J. Fekete, convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette County on April 1, 1948 to be computed from March 6, 1948 be commuted from 5 years to 2 years, 9 months and 17 days, expiring on December 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from five to ten years on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit robbery. This is the applicant's first major conviction and he has now served one-half of his minimum sentence.

If released, this applicant intends to return to his home in New Jersey and plans to enter Rutgers University to complete a higher education. The State of New Jersey has indicated that his parole is acceptable and they are willing to accept him. Since this applicant has now served two and three-fourths years of his minimum sentence, we feel that he should be given an opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

Since this was his first major conviction and he has served more than half of his sentence, we feel he has been adequately punished and further incarceration will have no useful effect.

Therefore, under all the circumstances, we feel that we can release this applicant at this time, and therefore, recommend to Your Excellency that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George J. Gallagher, D-8187, No. A-453, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the flat sentence of George J. Gallagher, convicted of extortion in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on June 15, 1949 to be computed from January 12, 1950, be commuted from 3 years to 11 months and 8 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-eight years of age and this is the first time he was convicted of any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for three years on a charge of extortion. This applicant also received a fine of \$4,000. This has been paid in full.

This applicant was very severely punished by reason of this conviction and if granted commutation will be able to re-establish himself with his family. His daughter, to whom he is deeply attached, has suffered incalculable distress because of the trial and imprisonment of the applicant and her illness has been aggravated by this conviction.

We do not condone the applicant's acts in this matter, however, we do not feel that further incarceration should only cause this defendant further shame and embarrassment as that which occurred upon his entry behind prison walls.

The Board of Pardons believes that this applicant has been adequately punished, and we are, therefore, recommending at this time that the sentence of the applicant be commuted as of December 20, 1950, at which time he will have served approximately one year of his sentence.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William J. Gatto, D-9633, No. A-525, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William J. Gatto, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna County on May 14, 1947 to be computed from February 25, 1947, be commuted from 5 years to 3 years and 10 months, expiring on December 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from five to ten years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time he has served approximately four years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary report that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would have no objection to his release at this time. The trial judge, Honorable Michael Eagen, made no comment to our request for his opinion. The district attorney of Lackawanna County state he has no objection to granting of the petition as prayed for.

The applicant's accomplice was only given a sentence of twenty-three months. He was released nearly two years ago.

We feel that this applicant should be given the same consideration, and we are, therefore, recommending that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floyd Bruce Goodwin, B-9992, No. 5778, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floyd Bruce Goodwin, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on August 9, 1944 to be computed from January 19, 1947, be commuted from 6 years to 3 years, 11 months and 2 days, expiring on December 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. However, heretofore he served time in the county jail and in the Pennsylvania Industrial School. He was sentenced on a charge of breaking and escaping penitentiary and was apprehended a few days after his escape in the State of Maryland. Since this applicant originally received a sentence for from seven to twenty-five years, and he is now serving time for his escape this applicant has been continuously confined for more than ten years but for the few days he was an escapee.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend even though he was an escapee. The district attorney states he has no objection to the commutation if he realizes his guilt and admits the error of his ways.

Since this applicant has served nearly four years of a minimum sentence of six years, we realize that he has been severely punished and that after ten years in prison deserves some consideration. We, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Rufus Henderson, D-6147, No. 9116, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Rufus Henderson, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on December 9, 1941 to be computed from November 28, 1941, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years and 20 days, expiring on December 18, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and this was his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years for eight armed robberies. At the present time, the applicant has served approximately nine years of his minimum sentence.

He has a very satisfactory attitude in the Eastern State Penitentiary and they recommend that he be given an opportunity on parole. He has an excellent parole plan which the Board of Parole recommends be accepted with employment offered. Lieutenant Patrick H. Taylor, of the Bureau of Police, Detective Division, of the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has offered himself as sponsor and since he is known to the members of the Board, we feel he will be able to guide this applicant along the proper path.

No opposition is made to the prayer of the petition by the sentencing authorities.

Under all of these circumstances, the Board of Pardons is recommending to Your Excellency that the applicant's minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Karrell Alexander Heyman, B-8013, No. 8906, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum

sentence of Karrell Alexander Heyman, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on February 5, 1942 to be computed from October 31, 1941 be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, 1 month and 30 days, expiring on December 21, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-two years of age and he has had no prior criminal record. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a plea of guilty to murder generally. At the present time, he has served over nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The evidence in this case indicates that this applicant is a dwarf and the victim was rather a large negress who was about forty pounds heavier and taller than the applicant. She had previously beat the applicant so that he feared her.

Under the circumstances, we feel that since this was the applicant's first conviction for any offense whatsoever, and that he has an excellent institutional record, that he is cooperative and trustworthy, he should be given an opportunity at this time to prove his rehabilitation. We would also like to call to Your Excellency's attention the fact that the district attorney of Allegheny County is not opposed to the granting of commutation as prayed for.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently punished and in all probability will not again commit this offense or any other violation of the law; and we are, therefore, recommending that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:
JAMES H. DUFF, Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of George Paul Hudak, C-984, No. A-406, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of George Paul Hudak, convicted of robbery, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County on January 7, 1949 to be computed from December 8, 1948 be commuted from 3 years to 2 years and 12 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-two years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from three to six years on a charge of robbery, larceny and receiving stolen goods. This applicant was sentenced on these charges after he held up and robbed the victim who he alleges made improper advances and had unnatural sexual relations with him.

The trial judge, Honorable Richard D. Laird, has written the Board of Pardons and stated that the victim was a shady character and had he and the applicant been tried together the applicant might not have been convicted and he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Westmoreland County

has no objection to the granting of commutation. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary has advised that the applicant has an excellent institutional record but they do not recommend commutation of the sentence by nature of the crime committed.

We, however, feel that the applicant has served over two-thirds of his minimum sentence and that he should have his sentence commuted at this time and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF, Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Howard Walter Hutton, C-8701, No. 6455, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommended that the life sentence of Howard Walter Hutton, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Lycoming County on February 25, 1933, be commuted from life imprisonment to 17 years and 10 months, expiring on December 25, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and he had no prior criminal record. He was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At the present time, he has served nearly eighteen years of his life sentence. The crime occurred in the perpetration of a robbery on taxicab drivers in the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and he is regarded as a well-adjusted prisoner. The trial judge is deceased and the present judge, Honorable D. M. Larrabee, is opposed to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Lycoming County also is opposed to the granting of commutation, although he was the trial district attorney. This applicant has learned the trade of barber and if released will follow in that occupation. He will reside with an aunt in New York City.

We feel that this applicant has been severely punished and since he had no prior criminal record, we do not feel he will again become involved with any criminal character. We, therefore, recommend clemency even though the authorities in Lycoming County do not agree.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF, Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Floy C. Jones, Jr., No. 68174, No. A-449, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Floy C. Jones, Jr., convicted of involuntary manslaughter in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Elk County on April 19, 1950, be commuted from 1 year to 8 months, expiring on December 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-six years of age and this was his first arrest for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for whom one to three years on a charge of involuntary manslaughter growing out of an accident which occurred while the applicant was driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

This applicant has been severally punished for this offense. He had, just prior to this conviction for this offense, been elected district attorney of Armstrong County and had a very bright future before him as one of the younger members of the bar. This accident has caused a great deal of shame and sorrow to himself and his family. The victim's family will be well taken care of because the applicant was adequately protected by insurance for such an accident. The first day this applicant entered prison was the equivalent of his complete sentence being served.

We have no doubt that this applicant has completely rehabilitated himself and further incarceration will serve no useful purpose. We feel that this applicant will be adequately punished if he serves two-thirds of his minimum sentence of one year. We are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted as of December 19, 1950, when he will have served eight months.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Winfield Jones, D-6260, No. 8346, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Winfield Jones, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 22, 1942 to be computed from December 18, 1941, be commuted from 10 years to 9 years, expiring on December 18, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-three years of age and this is his first offense for which he has ever been sentenced. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from ten to twenty years on a charge of murder in the second degree after a plea of

guilty to murder generally. At the present time, he has served nine years of his minimum sentence of ten years.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for parole. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, states that it probably would be helpful to give him benefit of commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant has served all but one year of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record and the definite recommendation from the trial judge, the Board of Pardons, is recommending commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edwin J. Kelley, 532-49, No. A-494, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Edwin J. Kelley, convicted of robbery, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Montgomery County on October 7, 1949 to be computed from May 31, 1949, be commuted from 3 years to 1 year and 7 months, expiring on December 31, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-two years of age and this is his first major conviction. He has now served over one-half of his minimum sentence of three years.

The Warden of the Montgomery County Prison states that the applicant has a good institutional record and the trial judge, Honorable William J. Dannehower, has written the Board of Pardons and stated he recommends that the sentence be commuted. The district attorney of Montgomery County has not seen fit to advise us of his position. We have received petitions from many persons recommending this applicant for our consideration.

Since this was his first major conviction and the trial judge recommends it so vigorously and he has a satisfactory parole plan; we feel he has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Kennedy, D-6270, No. 8175, November Sessions, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Kennedy, convicted of burglary with intent to rob, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on January 26, 1942 to be computed from January 20, 1942 be commuted from 13 years to 8 years and 11 months, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this was the first time he has been convicted of any offense whatever. He and two accomplices committed three burglaries and two holdups. For this, the applicant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from thirteen to thirty years. At the present time, he has served almost nine years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent disciplinary record and the work supervisor cites an excellent attitude and adjustment. The trial judge, Honorable Joseph L. Kun, states that it seems that the defendant might be given the benefit of commutation. The district attorney of Philadelphia County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. We have no disposition of the applicant's accomplices.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has been very severely punished and since the sentencing authorities recommend, and in the other instance, leave the matter of commutation up to the Board of Pardons; we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and therefore, recommend that this minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Joseph Libonati, B-8294, No. 9714, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Joseph Libonati, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on July 30, 1942 be commuted from life imprisonment to 8 years and 5 months, expiring on December 30, 1952.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is sixty-seven years of age and he was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary on the commendation of the jury. This

applicant has now served nearly nine years of this sentence.

This was a very difficult case and it should be noted that the jury deliberated eighteen hours in this case. The entire build-up of evidence was circumstantial, but there were motives in that the victim had borrowed money from the applicant and had not repaid it. The applicant had been heard to say he would get the victim if she did not pay.

At the time of prior hearing it was announced to the Board of Pardons that the applicant had been systematically extorting money from an older man with whom she had been keeping company and there was a little black book in which some names of prominent persons appeared, but this book conveniently disappeared.

This applicant, prior to his conviction, had been employed by one company for a period of thirty-seven years. One of the strange facts about this case is that after the applicant was arrested the coroner's jury released him and then when he was arrested for the death of this victim, he was released on \$10,000.00 bail and remained at liberty until the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree with life imprisonment, a period of eighteen months later.

The district attorney of Allegheny County stated he is not opposed to the granting of clemency in this matter because of the age of the applicant. The trial judge, Honorable J. Grank Graff, has written to the Board of Pardons and stated he leaves the matter of commutation up to the Board. The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that the applicant has been sufficiently punished and we do not feel he will again offend against society, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Steve Lozer, B-9521, No. 9093, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon the said Steve Lozer, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Beaver County on February 1, 1946, to be computed from January 30, 1946; and convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on November 19, 1946; be commuted from a maximum term (Beaver County sentences) of 10 years to a maximum term of 4 years, 10 months and 19 days, expiring on December 19, 1950; and on Bill No. 88 (Allegheny County) from a minimum term of 5 years to a minimum term of 1 day, expiring on December 20, 1950. (Applicant has been granted parole on Beaver County sentences).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and he had

no prior criminal record. He was sentenced in both Beaver and Allegheny Counties on charges of larceny of automobiles, robbery of homes and taxicab drivers. This applicant had two accomplices and they were both granted commutation of their sentences, one in April of 1949 and the other in June of 1950. Neither of them had any worse record than this applicant. He has now served over four years and nine months of a minimum sentence of five years.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and they would recommend him for parole in this matter. The trial judges, Honorable Henry Ellenbogen and Robert McCreary, have no objection to the granting of commutation. The district attorney of Allegheny County, likewise, has no objection.

Because of the fact that this applicant has served all but three months of his minimum sentence and since it was his first offense, we believe he is entitled to another chance, and we are, therefore, recommending that his sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Edward Lucy, C-4490, No. 3825, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the life sentence of Edward Lucy, convicted of murder in the first degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on April 9, 1928 be commuted from life imprisonment to 22 years, 8 months and 20 days, expiring on December 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-one years of age and this incarceration was brought about by a plea of guilty to murder generally which fixed the penalty of life imprisonment.

He has an excellent record in the Eastern State Penitentiary and is a linotype operator. He has now been incarcerated for more than twenty-two years in this institution. If granted commutation, he will be returned to his family in New York City.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has met the test for rehabilitation and penalty and that his long service in the penitentiary will deter others from committing the same offense. We, therefore, feel that this applicant will not again offend against society and by reason of his long sentence is entitled to commutation at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Leonard Marotta, D-5430, No. 5578, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Leonard Marotta, convicted of voluntary manslaughter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lehigh County on December 10, 1940 to be computed from November 8, 1940, be commuted from 12 years to 10 years, 1 month and 20 days, expiring on December 28, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was the first offense for which the applicant was ever convicted. After the applicant served nearly all of his minimum sentence of six years, his sentence was commuted and he was released on parole.

He has since returned to his home in Brooklyn, New York, where he has re-established his family and is now engaged in the operation of his father's fish market.

The New York Parole Authorities state that he has an excellent record on parole and they recommend that his petition for clemency be granted. The present judge, Honorable James F. Henninger, has no objection to the granting of clemency as prayed for. The district attorney of Lehigh County has no objection if he has shown progress.

The applicant has been in no further difficulty for a period of nearly four and one-half years and since he has shown he has rehabilitated himself, we are recommending that the maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Blaine Walter Scott McLaughlin, B-6928, No. 5654, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Blaine Walter Scott McLaughlin, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on October 2, 1939, to be computed from July 27, 1939; and of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland County, on September 5, 1940; be commuted from a minimum term of 25 years to a minimum term of 11 years, 4 months and 22 days, expiring on December 19, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-eight years of age and the sen-

tencing herein imposed were the first major conviction for this applicant. He has now been imprisoned over eleven years of total sentence of twenty-five years. This applicant and his accomplices committed a series of armed robberies in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties. The total number of crimes were sixty-seven in which the applicant participated in forty-nine.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and because of the length of time he has served, they recommend that he be given a parole. The trial judge is no longer on the bench and the present judge, Honorable Frank T. Patterson, makes no recommendation. The district attorney of Allegheny County appeared before the Board and stated that his office does not oppose granting of commutation in this matter. The applicant has an acceptable parole plan.

Under all of the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has received a very severe sentence and has an excellent institutional record. Because of the fact he has served over eleven years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record, we are recommending that commutation of his minimum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Frank J. Nedeau, B-3890, No. 1293, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons, recommend that the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon Frank J. Nedeau convicted of burglary, breaking and entering, larceny, in the Oyer and Terminer Court of Allegheny County on December 8, 1931; and of breaking and escaping penitentiary, entering, larceny, and larceny of automobile in the Quarter Sessions Court of Centre County on November 14, 1933, be commuted on Bill No. 166 September Sessions, 1933, from a maximum term of 10 years to a maximum term of 8 years, 5 months and 20 days, expiring on December 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and he has been on parole for a period of eight years. The charge that he is serving parole for is breaking and escaping penitentiary from Rockview Farm Prison. Since his release on parole over eight years ago, this applicant has been employed as a structural iron worker and has traveled from state to state in the operation of his job. Several times he has been refused entry into a particular state because the parole authorities would not accept him, which caused him a great deal of embarrassment and also hardship in his employment. We have confirmed this matter which he speaks of and the Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of commutation of his maximum sentence. There are no recommendations from the trial judge or the district attorney of Allegheny County.

This applicant is employed by the American Bridge Company and we have investigated and found the facts he set forth to be true.

We, therefore, see no reason for causing a person to lose their employment by reason of parole supervision and since the Board of Parole states that he has a good parole record over the past eight years, we are recommending that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant-Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Lewis A. Nyman, C-144, No. 9509, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Lewis A. Nyman, convicted of burglary, breaking and entering, larceny in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Clinton County on May 2, 1947 to be computed from April 20, 1947, be commuted from 4 years to 3 years and 8 months, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-three years of age and this was his first conviction for any offense whatsoever. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Western State Penitentiary for from four to ten years on a charge of burglary, breaking and entering, and larceny. At the present time, the applicant has served all but five months of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary have written the Board of Pardons and stated that this applicant has an excellent institutional record and if he was eligible for a petition for parole, they would grant it because of his excellent record and the fact that the Board of Pardons commuted the sentence of his accomplice. The trial judge, Honorable Henry Hipple, has written the Board and stated that commutation of sentence be granted. The district attorney of Clinton County also recommends that commutation be granted.

Because of the above facts, the Board of Pardons recommends that the sentence of this applicant be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Charles Ruckert, C-6348, No. 3535, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Charles Ruckert, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County on August 20, 1930, be commuted on Bill No. 411 August Sessions, 1930, from a maximum term of 20 years to a maximum term of 4 months, expiring on December 20, 1950. (Maximum sentence on Bill No. 245 expired on August 20, 1950).

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is forty-five years of age and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from twenty to forty years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. After having served this sentence, he was granted commutation having served approximately eight years of his minimum sentence. He has now been on parole for a period of over twelve years and has with the approval of the Board of Parole married, being the father of one child.

He desires a commutation of his maximum sentence in this matter to relieve him from further parole supervision and the ability to raise the child without the stigma of this arrest.

The Board of Parole has no objection to the granting of commutation of the maximum sentence in this matter.

Since the applicant has shown complete rehabilitation by his good conduct over the past twelve years and two months, we believe he has become thoroughly rehabilitated and he will not again offend against society.

Under all the circumstances, the Board of Pardons feels that this applicant has shown complete rehabilitation and since there is no objection from any of the sentencing authorities, we are recommending that commutation of his maximum sentence be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John Joseph Shea, No. A-509, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John Joseph Shea, convicted of burglary, larceny in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Delaware County, on March 28, 1940, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-seven years of age and has no prior criminal record. Ten years ago, when he was seventeen years of age, he committed three burglaries and larcenies in the area around his home. He has now been on parole for a period of more than ten years. He received a suspended sentence and has been in no further trouble since this one offense.

He was a member of the armed forces of the United States and served three years; eighteen months of which

was overseas. He is a graduate of college and is now studying accounting and expects to take his C.A.P., examination in the near future. This record stands in his way and since he very obviously has rehabilitated himself, we feel that this record should be eradicated.

Because of his army service and the fact he has been in no further trouble has shown he is completely rehabilitated and should, therefore, receive a pardon which he prays for; and we so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Depaul Smith, No. 57079, No. 9202, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Depaul Smith, convicted of robbery, receiving stolen goods in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny County on January 12, 1943 to be computed from July 6, 1943, be commuted from 10 years to 7 years, 5 months and 14 days, expiring on December 20, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty years of age and this is not the first time this applicant has been in difficulty with the law. He was sentenced, with two accomplices, to a term of imprisonment in the Allegheny County Workhouse for from ten to twenty years on charges of robbery and receiving stolen goods. He is the only remaining one of a trio who committed a series of robberies who is still in prison.

The Warden of the Allegheny County Workhouse, where this inmate is living, states that he has an excellent institutional record and they commend both the applicant's attitude and work. The district attorney of Allegheny County states he has no objection to make to the Board in this case and is willing to leave the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

Since this applicant's accomplices have all been released and he has served approximately seven and one-half years of his minimum sentence with an excellent institutional record; we are willing to recommend that commutation be granted, and we do so recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Sydney Lorraine Smith, D-5791, No. 5825, November Session, 1950.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the maximum sentence of Sydney Lorraine Smith, convicted of robbery in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Delaware County on May 23, 1941 to be computed from April 7, 1941, be commuted from 20 years to 9 years, 8 months and 20 days, expiring on December 27, 1950.
Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-six years of age and this was his first major conviction. He served approximately six years of his minimum sentence of ten years when he was released from the Eastern State Penitentiary. He has now been on parole for a period of three and one-half years.

He is in the business of tree surgery and landscape artists. He now finds that parole is a hinderance to him, preventing him from going to neighboring states and taking business, and asks that we commute his sentence.

The Board of Parole states that this applicant has an excellent record on parole and they have no objection to his release from parole. The district attorney of Delaware County appeared before the Board of Pardons and stated he has no objection and leaves the matter up to the Board of Pardons.

The Board of Pardons is of the opinion that this applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated and has again re-established his family and it is not the desire of this Board to deter any man from his rehabilitation. We believe this applicant has given evidence of complete rehabilitation, and we, therefore, recommend that his maximum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of John J. Stinger, No. A-335, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that John J. Stinger, convicted of aggravated assault and battery in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, on May 29, 1913, be pardoned.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is fifty-six years of age and approximately thirty-seven and one-half years ago he was sentenced to the Pennsylvania Industrial School for Boys, at Huntingdon, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. After having served approximately one year he was released and has been an assistant deputy sheriff of Philadelphia County for the past fifteen years.

He has an excellent reputation in the community in which he lives and the district attorney's office of Philadelphia County has written the Board of Pardons and

stated that they will not oppose the application for a pardon. The trial judge is deceased and Judge Kun has not made any recommendation to the Board of Pardons. The applicant has an excellent reputation and he is well thought off in his community.

Under all the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently rehabilitated to show he will not again offend against society, and under the circumstances, we are recommending that the pardon be granted as prayed for.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of William Tregaskis, D-8498, No. A-527, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of William Tregaskis, convicted of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County on September 22, 1945 be commuted from 7½ years to 5 years and 3 months, expiring on December 22, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-nine years of age and this was his first offense. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from seven and one-half to fifteen years on a charge of robbery, being armed with an offensive weapon. At the present time, he has served over five years of his minimum sentence.

The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that the applicant has an excellent institutional record and they have no objection to his release on parole. The trial judge, Honorable William A. Valentine, leaves the matter entirely up to the discretion of the Board of Pardons. The district attorney of Luzerne County has written the Board and recommends that commutation be granted.

One of the applicant's accomplices died in Farview and two of his accomplices, at the present time, still remain in the Eastern State Penitentiary on similar sentences to the applicant.

We feel, though, that this applicant is entitled to consideration at this time because he had no prior criminal record. Under all of the circumstances, we feel that this applicant has been sufficiently punished, and we, therefore, recommend that his minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Clarence Trowbridge, C-983, No. A-529, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Clarence Trowbridge, convicted of breaking and escaping penitentiary in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County on November 7, 1946 to be computed from January 17, 1949, be commuted from 5 years to 1 year and 11 months, expiring on December 17, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is twenty-six years of age and while serving a like sentence on a charge of robbery, escaped from Rockview Farm Prison. He was at large approximately one month when he was apprehended and given this sentence for from five to ten years.

At the present time, he has served approximately two years of his minimum sentence on escape and all of his minimum sentence on the robbery charge. This means he has been continuously confined for approximately seven years.

Since this is his first conviction for any offense whatsoever and he has an excellent institutional record, we agree with the Board of Trustees of the Western State Penitentiary that he has been sufficiently punished.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the balance of his sentence for escape be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

BOARD OF PARDONS

In re application of Harry D. Weaver, E-1397, No. A-572, November Session, 1950.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Sir: The above application having been heard, upon due public notice, in open session, the undersigned members of the Board of Pardons recommend that the minimum sentence of Harry D. Weaver, convicted of arson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lebanon County on December 13, 1949, be commuted from 1½ years to 1 year and 10 days, expiring on December 23, 1950.

Our reasons for making this recommendation are as follows:

This applicant is thirty-nine years of age and this is his first major conviction. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Eastern State Penitentiary for from one and one-half to five years on a charge of arson. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, however, the district attorney got this applicant to make a confession which was recorded, and we believe for the first time in Pennsylvania on a wire recorder. He now alleges that this confession was made under a threat to advise his

mother of this offense. This was done in any event and he was subsequently convicted of this crime.

The district attorney of Lebanon County stated he feels that this defendant is not a criminal but he believes that this defendant will never again commit any criminal act and he recommends that he be returned to civilian life for the sake of his wife and children. The Board of Trustees of the Eastern State Penitentiary state that this applicant has an outstanding institutional record, and the district attorney of Lebanon County, as has been stated heretofore, recommends that the sentence be commuted.

The Board of Pardons, therefore, recommends that the minimum sentence be commuted.

Respectfully submitted,

M. HARVEY TAYLOR, Acting
Lieutenant Governor.
GENE D. SMITH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.
WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD, JR.,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The above recommendation is approved:

JAMES H. DUFF,
Governor.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building

PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

Glenn O. Kidd
Secretary

George Craig
John C. Bolinger, Jr.
Assistant Secretaries

December 12, 1949.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh," I wish to report that no tolls were received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1949.

Very truly yours,

GLENN O. KIDD,
Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania }
County of Philadelphia } ss

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this 13th day of December, 1949, GLENN O. KIDD, Secretary of THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

GLENN O. KIDD.

Affirmed and Subscribed
before me the day and year
aforesaid.

(SEAL) RITA McMAHON,
Notary Public.

My commission expires:
March 26, 1951.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1949

James H. Duff, Chairman
Bernard Samuel
Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
Edwin R. Cox
Alvin A. Swenson
Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Jay Cooke

Arthur C. King,
Vice-Chairman
I. Norwood Griscom
Hugh L. Mehorter
Edward C. McAuliffe
Clarence B. McCormick
Erwin S. Cunard
Allen S. Hatcher
James P. Johnson

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager

Horace J. Stradley, Treasurer

COUNSEL

Augustus F. Daix, 3rd

Bruce A. Wallace

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY, 1949

To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

During the year 21,085,868 vehicles crossed the Delaware River Bridge, the greatest annual traffic volume in the twenty-three years of operation. This was an increase of 1,858,622 over 1948 which, in turn, had set a new record. Weekday traffic averaged 56,959 against 51,983 last year, a gain of 9.57 per cent. The Sunday and holiday average was 62,058 compared with 55,456, a rise of 11.90 per cent, while daily traffic averaged 57,770 against 52,533, a 9.96 per cent increase.

Both gross and net toll receipts eclipsed previous returns. Gross operating income in 1949 was \$5,265,306.50 representing a substantial increase over the 1948 total of \$4,856,157.84. Net income, after providing for bond maturities of \$1,700,000, interest and sinking fund reserve requirements, was \$1,951,536.59 compared with \$1,334,450.24 in 1948. Daily operating receipts were \$14,425.49, an increase of 8.72 per cent over the 1948 average. By the end of 1949 a total of 299,835,480 had crossed the bridge since the opening, July 1, 1926.

All-time traffic highs were registered during the year. In the twenty-four hours of Sunday, July 24, 86,844 vehicles passed through the toll lanes, exceeding the previous record of 83,014 set in 1941. A weekday mark of

71,441 was established on Monday, August 15 and a monthly peak of 2,056,354 was reached in August. Most of the 1949 increase was shown in the passenger car and light truck division, the gain being 1,709,752 or 11.28 per cent. Buses numbered 1,022,148 against 1,016,572 in 1948 while the bridge rail transit line showed a decrease. Passengers numbered 9,275,196 in 1949, a daily average of 25,412 from which the Commission derived revenue of \$231,879.92. In 1948 total patronage was 10,209,502; the daily average, 27,895 and the return to the Commission, \$255,237.56. The rate of loss was 9.15 per cent.

Two factors contributed to the high-speed line passenger decrease. In February a strike of Philadelphia Transportation Company employees suspended operation for nine days resulting in a reduction for the month of 37.71 per cent and, on October 18, the operating company withdraw the privilege of free transfer from the line to the Market Street Subway at Eighth Street, Philadelphia. As a result passengers were thereafter compelled to pay a fare of 15 5/6 cents to ride between the centers of Philadelphia and Camden. The bus fare for the same trip remained at ten cents. In November and December which registered decreases of 11.81 and 15.45 per cent respectively, it became evident that a considerable number of former passengers of the rail transit line were using private cars for transportation with inevitably increased congestion in the streets of the two cities.

LOCUST STREET SUBWAY COMPLETION

This situation is likely to be continued and aggravated until the unused Locust Street Subway in Philadelphia is put into operation. The bridge line was built with the understanding that an uninterrupted journey could be made from Camden to the end of the Locust Street Subway at Eighteenth Street. If the City of Philadelphia, which owns the Locust Street Subway would install tracks, electric equipment and put the stations already built into use, bridge line passengers would be spared the necessity of transferring at Eighth and Market Streets and the cost of the trip would be but 12½ cents. The future of the rail transit line hinges largely upon completion of the Locust Street Subway. In view of the justifiable public demand, the Commission earnestly hopes this will be accomplished in 1950.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949 the Philadelphia Transportation Company reported gross operating revenue from the line of \$916,019.56 and a net profit of \$18,025.48. Under the terms of the lease the Company is entitled to make up any operating loss by withholding the requisite amount from the rental paid the Commission at the rate of 2½ cents a passenger.

Expenses of bridge operation in 1949 were \$1,051,918.51 against \$1,051,900.18 the previous year. However, in 1948 the Commission expended an additional \$190,233.12 for port purposes including cost of an extensive survey and the salary of a Port Survey Engineer. The port promotion outlay in 1949 was \$5,360.38. Following is a tabulation of bridge traffic, receipts and expenses since date of opening, July 1, 1926:

	Traffic	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
1949	21,085,868	\$5,265,306.50	\$1,057,278.89	\$4,208,027.61
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	1,242,133.30	3,614,024.54
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	958,476.09	3,599,492.54
1946	16,886,413	4,235,142.23	842,691.34	3,392,450.89
1945	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	633,923.98	2,632,375.63
1944	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	634,168.36	2,367,000.96
1943	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	701,424.58	1,924,404.70
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	702,687.82	2,366,959.45
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,397.44	2,635,179.47
1931	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.81
1926 (½ year)	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

IN 1949

PERIOD	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS										BUSES 50c and 75c	TRUCKS 2 to 5 Tons 35c, 40c, 50c		TRUCKS 5 to 10 Tons 65c, 75c		Special Vehicles	Motor- cycles	Horse- drawn Etc.
	Total Autos & Light Trucks		20c Rate		Commuters 15c Rate		Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total		Vehicles	% of Total					
	Total Vehicles (Autos)	% of Total	Vehicles	% of Autos	Vehicles	% of Autos								Vehicles	% of Total			
1949 Jan. . . .	1,500,042	87.56	1,168,398	88.95	145,351	11.05	80,783	5.38	61,859	4.12	24,415	1.62	18,422	811	0			
Feb. . . .	1,380,980	87.43	1,071,590	88.75	135,782	11.25	73,505	5.32	58,957	4.27	23,164	1.68	17,049	955	0			
Mar. . . .	1,590,555	87.31	1,230,204	88.59	158,520	11.41	82,757	5.20	69,440	4.37	27,483	1.73	20,615	1,350	0			
Apr. . . .	1,644,338	88.07	1,297,253	89.58	150,868	10.42	81,771	4.97	67,379	4.10	25,865	1.57	18,995	2,207	0			
May	1,908,545	88.79	1,541,940	90.98	152,783	9.02	90,420	4.73	71,753	3.75	27,386	1.43	20,745	3,517	1			
Jun. . . .	1,874,089	88.05	1,503,499	91.11	146,608	8.89	88,428	4.71	79,309	4.23	29,940	1.59	22,569	3,750	0			
July	2,040,820	88.98	1,694,753	93.33	121,213	6.67	94,202	4.62	79,543	3.90	26,247	1.29	20,867	3,995	0			
Aug. . . .	2,056,354	88.45	1,688,995	92.87	129,759	7.13	96,645	4.70	80,186	3.90	24,975	1.21	32,098	3,696	0			
Sept. . . .	1,833,421	88.20	1,480,362	91.55	136,626	8.45	85,901	4.69	72,802	3.97	21,112	1.15	34,071	2,517	0			
Oct. . . .	1,867,617	88.50	1,501,332	90.83	151,484	9.17	86,082	4.61	70,830	3.79	21,594	1.16	33,910	2,388	0			
Nov. . . .	1,687,374	88.01	1,331,913	89.68	153,136	10.32	79,182	4.69	65,965	3.91	22,112	1.31	35,538	1,528	0			
Dec. . . .	1,701,733	88.24	1,354,460	90.20	147,139	9.80	82,474	4.85	61,311	3.60	20,909	1.25	34,505	954	1			
1949 Totals . .	21,085,868	88.18	16,864,699	90.70	1,729,269	9.30	1,022,150	4.85	830,334	3.98	298,232	1.40	367,384	27,798	2			
Grand Totals from Opening to Dec. 31, 1949	299,835,480	87.39	149,104,175	56.52	17,236,916	6.58	25,224,822	8.41	7,722,545	2.58	2,483,734	0.82	1,788,320	595,811	1,181			

(* Includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RESUMÉ OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS			PLEASURE CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS				Buses	Trucks (Heavy)	Special Permits	Motor-cycles	Misc. Horses etc.	AVERAGES						HIGH SPEED LINE (opened June 6, 1936)			
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	20c Rate (Feb. 1/37)	15c Commute (Mar. 1/37)	VEHICLES							RECEIPTS		Sunday & Holiday Traffic	Total Tolls 25c	AVERAGE		Total Tolls 25c	Net Receipts (Operation)		
						Month	Daily						Month	Daily			Month	Daily				
																					Month	Daily
1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	12,766,835	11,361,240	1,405,595	12,766,835	921,471	417,293	60,163	20,071	2	1,182,153	38,759	278,342.77	9,125.99	48,096	4,652,937	387,995	12,720	2,778,058.30		
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	14,113,852	12,475,623	1,638,229	14,113,852	956,438	460,154	85,501	22,742	0	1,303,223	42,845	304,467.58	10,009.89	53,708	5,102,414	425,201	13,979	3,000,209.98		
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	10,863,764	9,568,470	1,295,294	10,863,764	1,044,974	431,281	101,090	19,174	0	1,038,606	34,145	255,803.93	8,409.99	39,226	6,050,144	504,928	16,600	2,366,959.45		
1943	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	8,014,431	6,932,418	1,082,013	8,014,431	1,040,077	448,314	120,580	15,828	103	803,277	26,409	218,819.10	7,194.05	23,669	8,169,902	680,832	22,383	1,924,404.70		
1944	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	9,725,231	8,625,503	1,099,723	9,725,231	990,440	500,473	130,341	14,064	1	946,712	31,039	250,097.44	8,199.91	32,848	8,227,423	685,619	22,479	2,367,000.96		
1945	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	10,919,253	9,849,584	1,069,669	10,919,253	995,016	507,419	141,969	14,952	2	1,053,300	34,629	272,191.63	8,948.76	36,831	8,538,517	711,543	23,393	2,632,375.63		
1946	16,886,413	4,255,142.21	14,849,447	13,513,518	1,355,929	14,849,447	1,034,780	795,042	179,758	27,386	2	1,407,301	46,284	352,928.51	11,603.12	49,931	9,558,844	796,570	26,188	3,392,450.89		
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	15,854,315	14,326,221	1,528,094	15,854,315	1,033,521	982,129	209,924	27,240	4	1,508,927	49,609	379,830.72	12,487.59	53,048	10,056,907	838,080	27,553	3,599,492.54		
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	16,817,353	15,154,947	1,662,406	16,817,353	1,016,603	1,124,371	241,518	27,399	2	1,602,271	52,583	404,679.82	13,268.19	55,456	10,209,502	830,792	27,805	3,614,024.54		
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	18,394,968	16,864,699	1,729,269	18,394,968	1,022,150	1,134,566	307,384	27,798	2	1,757,156	57,770	438,775.45	14,426.50	62,058	9,275,196	772,633	25,412	4,208,027.61		

APPENDIX TO THE

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1945				1946				1947				1948				1949			
	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts
	Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average		
January ...	743,711	23,990	18,592.78	792,094	25,551	19,802.35	871,316	28,107	21,782.90	878,044	28,324	21,951.10	871,434	28,111	21,785.85	871,434	28,111	21,785.85		
February ..	674,079	24,074	16,851.98	631,357	22,548	15,783.93	768,072	27,431	19,201.80	803,088	27,693	20,077.20	803,088	27,693	20,077.20	803,088	27,693	20,077.20		
March	764,363	24,657	19,109.08	782,816	25,252	19,570.40	833,345	26,882	20,833.63	891,582	28,763	22,289.55	891,582	28,763	22,289.55	891,582	28,763	22,289.55		
April	690,415	23,014	17,260.38	799,076	26,635	19,976.90	831,748	27,724	20,793.70	838,452	27,615	20,711.30	838,452	27,615	20,711.30	838,452	27,615	20,711.30		
May	721,284	23,267	18,032.10	786,149	25,359	19,653.73	839,977	27,096	20,999.43	810,393	26,142	20,259.83	810,393	26,142	20,259.83	810,393	26,142	20,259.83		
June	687,999	22,933	17,199.98	737,667	24,589	18,441.68	791,721	26,391	19,793.03	807,013	26,900	20,175.30	807,013	26,900	20,175.30	807,013	26,900	20,175.30		
July	670,128	21,617	16,753.20	718,187	23,167	17,954.68	742,297	23,945	18,557.43	706,164	22,779	17,654.10	706,164	22,779	17,654.10	706,164	22,779	17,654.10		
August	712,648	22,988	17,816.20	792,135	25,552	19,803.38	769,123	24,810	19,228.08	789,570	25,470	19,739.25	789,570	25,470	19,739.25	789,570	25,470	19,739.25		
September .	630,767	21,025	15,769.18	800,725	26,691	20,048.13	854,224	28,474	21,355.60	853,016	28,434	21,325.40	853,016	28,434	21,325.40	853,016	28,434	21,325.40		
October ...	726,978	23,450	18,174.45	908,117	29,294	22,702.93	910,952	29,386	22,773.80	893,143	28,811	22,328.58	893,143	28,811	22,328.58	893,143	28,811	22,328.58		
November .	731,746	24,391	18,293.65	873,017	29,101	21,825.43	861,583	28,719	21,539.58	905,600	30,187	22,640.00	905,600	30,187	22,640.00	905,600	30,187	22,640.00		
December .	784,399	25,303	19,609.98	937,504	30,242	23,437.60	982,609	31,697	24,565.23	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95		
Totals	8,538,517	23,393	213,462.96	9,558,844	26,188	238,971.14	10,056,967	27,553	251,424.21	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56		

(*Nine Day Transit Strike)

Classifications of 1949 and 1948 bridge traffic compare as follows:

	1949	1948	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Commutation tickets ..	1,729,269	1,662,406	66,863	4.02
Pleasure cars and light trucks	16,864,699	15,154,947	1,709,752	11.28
Solid rubber-tired trucks (7,000 pounds or less) ..	8	33	25*	75.75*
All other trucks	1,134,558	1,124,338	10,220	9.00
Double-deck buses	2	31	29*	93.55*
Single-deck buses	1,022,148	1,016,572	5,576	.55
Horsedrawn vehicles ..	2	2	.....	.....
Motorcycles	27,798	27,399	399	1.46
Special rates	307,384	241,518	65,866	27.27
TOTAL	21,085,868	19,227,246	1,858,622	9.67

Commission revenues were augmented by the policy put into effect October 1 of charging the United States Government toll for passage of its vehicles. Sales of pre-paid toll tickets to the Federal Government amounted to \$10,232.50 by the end of the year.

BRIDGE WIDENING PROJECT ADVANCED

In an endeavor to cope with mounting traffic, the Commission in the previous year authorized the widening of the bridge roadway from six to eight lanes and satisfactory progress was made on the project during 1949. Contracts for the installation of eight traffic light bridges to indicate the directional movement on each of the eight lanes were awarded by the Commission in the total amount of \$344,595. The system will become effective in 1950. By the end of the year the Commission had expended \$1,928,415.64 on the widening program, an expense met entirely from current revenue. None of the \$4,850,000 United States Treasury obligations in the bridge improvement fund were sold during the year although, in 1950, it will probably become necessary to do so to meet Commission commitments.

The Commission paid \$50,000 in 1949 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as the first instalment on the Commission's share of the cost of improving the Vine Street approach in Philadelphia. The first section of the boulevard from the bridge plaza to Ninth Street was opened to traffic on October 5. The Commission will pay the balance of \$150,000 upon completion of the project in 1950. The Commission has set aside \$250,000 to defray part of the cost of removing the freight railroad tracks which hamper traffic at the Camden plaza. The Public Utility Commission of New Jersey on October 17 ordered the relocation of the tracks so that this obstacle to the orderly flow of bridge traffic might be removed. The railroad has been given until April, 1950 to submit detailed plans to the Public Utility Commission.

To meet demands of traffic in the morning and evening rush hours, the Commission directed its engineers to prepare plans and specifications for enlargement of the toll house area to provide twenty lanes instead of the present twelve which are admittedly inadequate. The Commission also approved construction of a tunnel whereby traffic on Sixth Street, Camden, will be carried under the bridge flow at the plaza. The present intersection at grade is hazardous, inconvenient and a constant source of delay.

Construction of a building to house its Police Bureau and equipment at the Camden plaza was also approved by the Commission. At the November meeting the Commission adopted a resolution covering acquisition of forty-one properties to provide sites for the needed improvements. On the ground that this would necessitate demolition of property in Camden with resultant loss of ratables, the Board of Commissioners of the City of Camden adopted a resolution protesting this action. On December 28 a public hearing was held by this Commission at which the views of interested citizens were expressed. The speakers differed upon the tunnel question but several dwelt upon the loss of taxable property to the City of Camden. Following consideration of all factors involved, the Commission defined its position in the following statement:

"The Commission has carefully considered the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the City of

Camden dated December 8, 1949 and the opinions expressed here today regarding the improvements contemplated at the Camden plaza.

Before reaching a decision, it was necessary for the Commission to balance the natural reluctance of the City of Camden to lose ratables against the requirements that this Commission operate and maintain the Delaware River Bridge in the best interests of the public. Let it be said that The Delaware River Joint Commission is most sympathetic with the view held by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Camden. Probably the easiest way out of this dilemma would be for the Commission to shelve the improvement program but we, as commissioners, must face the facts and realities of the situation.

We admit that the growing resentment of the traveling public against the congestion at the toll houses during rush hours is well founded. The amazing increase in bridge traffic which, this year, will total more than 21,000,000 vehicles, has proved our toll-collecting facilities inadequate at the busiest times. This year reflects an increase of 1,800,000 vehicles over the record-breaking total of 1948 and it is practically certain that this rate of increase will continue at least for some years.

We can not pass cars expeditiously through the toll houses with the present equipment of but twelve booths. The toll house area must be expanded to provide twenty toll lanes. It has been argued that relief might be found by installing toll booths on the Philadelphia plaza. This proposal was considered in 1926 prior to opening of the bridge and again gone into carefully but six months ago. Unfortunately, the Philadelphia plaza has a grade from Sixth to Fifth Streets slightly steeper than that of the bridge itself. It is not possible to collect tolls upon a grade as sharp as the one with which we are confronted on the Philadelphia plaza. Motorists stopping to pay tolls would be bound, in many cases, to release their brakes causing the car to roll backward into the vehicle immediately behind. Setting up toll houses on a sharp grade would mean the building of a trap that would cause danger, confusion and delay. Tolls must always be collected on a level plateau. Our only recourse is to expand the present toll-collecting facilities at the Camden plaza.

A new building must be constructed for the use of our Police Bureau. The present quarters in the Administration Building are most inadequate. Our police are now located in the basement of the Administration Building where, in one small room, are concentrated the sergeants' desks, as many lockers as can be crowded in and a lunchroom. It is into this congested quarter that persons arrested on the bridge are brought for examination. Inasmuch as this room must serve for many activities, it is particularly unsuitable as a charge room. The police garage under the Administration Building is not large enough to accommodate the number and type of vehicles required for daily use. The present police quarters, taken in conjunction with the planned Administration Building Annex, will be used by our Toll Bureau for locker space, lunchroom and lavatory requirements.

Building of the Sixth Street Tunnel will be a decided asset to the City of Camden as is the companion Fifth Street Tunnel on the Philadelphia side to the City of Philadelphia. It will provide a means of uninterrupted communication between the north and central parts of the City. At present it is necessary to interrupt the flow of bridge traffic continually to permit Sixth Street traffic to cross at grade.

The Sixth Street Tunnel should have been built at the time the Commission opened the bridge but funds were not available. Motorists unfamiliar with the bridge rarely realize that, before reaching the toll houses, they are faced with the hazard of right-angle collisions at Sixth Street. Utmost vigilance on the part of the police is required lest such accidents occur. The motorist sees the green lights at the toll

houses designating the open lanes and often fails to see the traffic light at Sixth Street. This is a dangerous and awkward intersection which should be treated in the modern manner by construction of a tunnel.

The total taxable loss to the City of Camden by the taking of all property required is set at \$13,000 annually. It should be recalled that this Commission paid \$136,000 for the repaving and improved lighting of Penn and Linden Streets, Camden and appropriated \$250,000 toward the cost of relocating the freight railroad tracks in North Camden. These two contributions would balance the loss to the City of Camden for the next thirty years.

The Commission is of the opinion that construction of the Sixth Street Tunnel, enlargement of the toll house area and erection of a police building are imperative. In the interest of the public, the Commission must proceed with the improvement program."

In response to a request from representatives of business interests in Philadelphia and Camden, the Commission directed its engineers to cooperate in a study of the possibilities of improving transportation facilities at the Broadway Station in Camden to provide a more attractive interchange by passengers on the railroad, bus and bridge lines. Associated in the study will be engineers of all the utilities involved and of the City and County of Camden.

PORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT CREATED

In accordance with the 1947 directives of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Commission submitted a report on February 1 embodying a survey of the Delaware River Port in this vicinity. This study was made by the Knappen Tippetts Abbett Engineering Company of New York and was one of the most comprehensive ever made of any port. Included in the report were the results of an investigation of present facilities and recommendations for improvement as well as the inauguration of additional projects deemed necessary. Suggestions were made for promotion of commerce on the river and for granting of additional powers by the Legislatures to this Commission enabling it to function efficiently as The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority. A number of enterprises in which the Authority might engage were discussed in detail including the leasing of piers owned by the City of Philadelphia and the South Jersey Port Commission, development of the Belt Line Railroad in Philadelphia, construction of motor truck terminals and an additional bridge across the Delaware River. In its report accompanying the Knappen Company survey, this Commission recommended:

"That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey modify the Interstate Compact of July 1, 1931, approved by the 72nd Congress June 14, 1932, appointing The Delaware River Joint Commission so as: (1) to change the name of the Commission to that of The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority; (2) to create a Port District to embrace the territorial limits of the five Pennsylvania Counties of Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester; and the nine New Jersey Counties of Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Ocean and Atlantic; (3) to give The Delaware River Joint Commission Port Authority jurisdiction over the district and to

endow it with the powers to administer and coordinate its Port District activities, (4) to bestow on the Authority broad and extensive powers to engage in activities directly or indirectly connected with the Port which further the interests of the States."

Bills to activate this plan were introduced in the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. However, they were amended before passage to such a degree as to cause Governors Duff and Driscoll to veto them. No effective action for the creation of a port authority was therefore taken in 1949. This Commission appropriated \$100,000 during the year from bridge revenues for the establishment of a Port Promotion Department and engaged Messrs. J. Alex. Crothers, formerly Director of the Port of Boston Authority, and Charles R. Boogher who was actively engaged in the import and export business to serve as Executive and Assistant Executive of the department. They assumed their duties December 1 to concentrate their efforts upon promotion of this port.

On February 7 the Pennsylvania Senate confirmed the following appointments to The Delaware River Joint Commission: Messrs. Edwin R. Cox, Alvin A. Swenson, Clarence Tolan, Jr. and Jay Cooke for a five-year period beginning July 8, 1947. On May 2 Messrs. Weldon B. Heyburn and Charles R. Barber succeeded Messrs. G. Harold Wagner and Ramsey S. Black as Auditor-General and State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and thereby became ex officio members of the Commission. On June 15 the New Jersey Senate confirmed the appointment, for five-year terms beginning July 1, 1949, of Messrs. Arthur C. King, I. Norwood Griscom, Hugh L. Mehorter, Edward C. McAuliffe, Clarence B. McCormick, Erwin S. Cunard, Allen S. Hatcher and James P. Johnson. Mr. Johnson succeeded Mr. Alfred Cooper who retired after twenty years of loyal and invaluable service.

Insurance upon the bridge was renewed for a three-year term in the amount of \$10,000,000 covering all risks with an additional \$250,000 debris removal coverage. Use and occupancy insurance in the estimated amount of \$4,800,000 was likewise renewed for a similar term.

One contractor's employee was killed by a fall from the bridge during the year, 98 arrests were made, 3,302 disabled cars removed and 47 fires extinguished.

A cordial invitation is extended to members of the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

James H. Duff, Chairman	Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman
Bernard Samuel	I. Norwood Griscom
Charles R. Barber	Hugh L. Mehorter
Weldon B. Heyburn	Edward C. McAuliffe
Edwin R. Cox	Clarence B. McCormick
Alvin A. Swenson	Erwin S. Cunard
Clarence Tolan, Jr.	Allen S. Hatcher
Jay Cooke	James P. Johnson

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary-General Manager

December 31, 1949

APPENDICES

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES & BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

1949

Month	Ferry Vehicles	Tacony- Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony- Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penn. R. R. Co.						
January	41,997	293,616	335,613	1,500,042	1,835,655	15.99%	81.72%
February	40,885	276,914	317,799	1,380,980	1,698,779	16.30%	81.29%
March	46,919	328,166	375,085	1,590,555	1,965,640	16.70%	80.92%
April	47,503	382,242	429,745	1,644,338	2,074,083	18.43%	79.28%
May	54,541	482,965	537,506	1,908,545	2,446,051	19.74%	78.03%
June	56,311	496,321	552,632	1,874,089	2,426,721	20.45%	77.23%
July	60,281	643,446	703,727	2,040,820	2,744,547	23.44%	74.36%
August	62,950	621,919	684,869	2,056,354	2,741,223	22.68%	75.02%
September	55,490	493,731	549,221	1,833,421	2,382,642	20.72%	76.85%
October	51,517	456,386	507,903	1,867,617	2,375,520	19.21%	78.61%
November	45,598	365,024	410,622	1,687,374	2,097,996	17.40%	80.43%
December	46,204	362,418	408,622	1,701,733	2,110,355	17.17%	80.63%
TOTALS 1949	610,196	5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%
TOTALS 1948	709,629	4,318,121	5,027,750	19,227,246	24,254,996	17.80%	79.27%
% CHANGE..	-14.01	+20.50	+15.63	+9.67	+10.90	—	—

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
YEARLY

Year	Ferries				Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penna. R. R.	Phila. & Reading R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.	Tacony-Palmyra Ferry						
1925			↑		↑	5,399,641	—	5,399,641	—	—
1926	1,786,922	1,785,525		376,304	↑ Open July 1st 1929	3,948,751	Open July 1st 4,137,674	8,086,425	—	51.16%
1927	779,320	1,567,724		356,153	↑ Open Aug. 15 1929	2,703,197	8,593,201	11,296,398	—	76.07%
1928	780,947	1,672,276		355,240	↓ Aug.	2,808,463	9,725,470	12,533,933	—	77.59%
1929	808,295	1,790,285		235,821	433,061	3,267,462	11,615,609	14,883,071	4.50%	78.05%
1930	789,987	1,753,332		↑	1,374,285	3,917,604	12,285,359	16,202,963	8.48%	75.82%
1931	779,129	1,722,486			1,738,569	4,240,184	12,308,225	16,548,409	10.50%	74.38%
1932	696,633	1,514,920	1939		1,559,197	3,770,750	10,804,557	14,575,307	10.70%	74.13%
1933	699,312	1,338,471	24, Jan.		1,390,497	3,428,280	9,886,705	13,314,985	10.44%	74.25%
1934	769,423	1,261,372	Jan. 1929		1,399,843	3,430,638	9,981,615	13,412,253	10.43%	74.42%
1935	817,208	1,252,487	Open Aug. 15, 1929		1,470,906	3,540,601	10,156,929	13,697,530	10.73%	74.15%
1936	1,211,280	1,246,694	Open Aug. 15, 1929		1,642,135	4,100,109	10,614,475	14,714,584	11.16%	72.13%
1937	1,322,741	1,148,224			1,922,716	4,393,681	12,293,129	16,686,810	11.52%	73.67%
1938	1,753,746	Closed 4/30 270,283	↓		1,980,864	4,004,893	12,820,338	16,825,231	11.77%	76.19%
1939	1,348,325	—	830,623		2,056,200	4,235,148	13,378,235	17,613,383	11.67%	75.95%
1940	1,360,686	—	850,220	Out of Service	2,210,660	4,421,566	14,185,835	18,607,401	11.88%	76.23%
1941	1,326,263	—	888,774		2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
1942	1,072,476	—	682,121		2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%
1943	872,496	—	259,085		1,397,234	2,528,815	9,639,333	12,168,148	11.48%	79.21%
1944	886,721	—	156,755		1,866,262	2,909,738	11,360,550	14,270,288	13.07%	79.61%
1945	837,729	—	169,667		2,210,800	3,218,196	12,639,611	15,857,807	13.94%	79.70%
1946	938,580	—	—		3,355,451	4,294,031	16,886,413	21,180,444	15.84%	79.73%
1947	801,561	—	—		3,856,438	4,657,999	18,107,133	22,765,132	16.94%	76.53%
1948	709,629	—	—		4,381,121	5,027,750	19,227,246	24,254,996	17.80%	79.27%
1949	610,196	—	—		5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

Calendar Year	Total Vehicles (Opened 7/1/26)	Automobiles and Light Trucks				Trucks						Buses		Motorcycles 10c	Horse Drawn, etc 15c, 20c & 30c	
		Total Autos & Light Trucks	25c Rate	20c Rate Started 2/1/1937	15c Commutation Started 3/1/1937	7000 lbs. Gr. Wt. Solid T 35c		7001 to 18,000 lbs. Gross Weight		18,001 to 26,000 lbs. Gross Weight		26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Special	Single Deck 50c (25c & 40c to July 1, 1927)			Double Deck 75c (40c to July 1, 1927)
						Pneumatic 40c	Solid Tire 50c	Pneu't 65c	Solid T 75c							
1926	4,137,674	3,644,022	↖	↖	↖	10,880	10,914	15,624	281	6,891	57	265,433	169,141	13,017	1,414	
1927	8,593,201	7,270,703				23,812	32,561	35,636	1,865	17,586	3,722	905,727	275,456	24,583	1,550	
1928	9,725,470	8,246,002				20,100	76,049	34,232	3,998	17,204	565	1,229,698	67,835	29,207	580	
1929	11,615,609	10,096,414				11,875	101,315	28,615	9,480	18,836	1,616	1,272,995	40,742	33,253	468	
1930	12,285,359	10,578,206				4,670	136,269	16,651	18,488	13,676	4,414	1,465,267	19,176	28,413	179	
1931	12,308,225	10,770,393				2,366	158,692	21,623	25,238	18,058	5,006	1,270,481	8,398	27,916	54	
1932	10,804,557	9,355,885				1,349	165,905	13,029	44,552	10,222	6,561	1,174,017	5,242	27,774	21	
1933	9,886,705	8,569,299				758	183,404	10,768	48,767	6,758	8,909	1,026,145	5,923	25,948	26	
1934	9,981,615	8,613,090				472	221,318	7,167	50,041	5,145	17,164	1,029,125	6,830	31,247	16	
1935	10,156,929	8,735,223				279	250,471	15,822	51,392	2,135	19,512	1,042,757	6,652	32,673	13	
1936	10,614,475	9,176,045			↖	189	247,597	17,237	79,648	1,096	28,524	1,028,889	6,049	29,198	3	
1937	12,293,129	10,901,116	(Jan. only) 619,864			137	234,553	10,613	83,064	584	29,368	999,855	5,467	28,372	0	
1938	12,820,338	11,520,211	↖			76	228,085	9,174	77,331	249	36,959	920,520	3,490	24,237	6	
1939	13,378,235	12,021,179				92	263,196	10,895	95,004	223	47,720	913,727	3,315	22,879	5	
1940	14,185,835	12,766,835				76	298,390	16,809	101,842	176	60,163	918,307	3,164	20,071	2	
1941	15,638,687	14,113,852				98	330,228	18,864	110,762	202	85,501	953,480	2,958	22,742	0	
1942	12,463,283	10,863,764				65	309,280	16,396	108,335	205	101,090	1,042,426	2,548	19,174	0	
1943	9,639,333	8,014,431				69	322,614	10,926	114,490	215	120,580	1,038,472	1,605	15,828	103	
1944	11,360,550	9,725,231				32	354,866	11,681	133,755	139	130,341	990,247	193	14,064	1	
1945	12,639,611	10,919,253				49	400,546	15,099	151,608	117	141,969	995,775	241	14,952	2	
1946	16,886,413	14,849,447				56	572,302	16,860	205,698	126	179,758	1,034,578	202	27,386	0	
1947	18,107,133	15,854,315				56	714,824	17,385	249,776	88	209,924	1,033,323	198	27,240	4	
1948	19,227,246	16,817,353				33	802,859	18,323	303,073	83	241,518	1,016,572	31	27,399	2	
1949	21,085,868	18,593,968				8	827,818	11,508	295,052	180	307,384	1,022,148	2	27,798	2	

BALANCE SHEET		ASSETS		December 31, 1949	
CURRENT ASSETS:			Accrued Interest Receivable	Cash	TOTAL
SPECIAL FUNDS:		Investments			
Sinking Fund				\$254,039.20	\$ 254,039.20
Sinking Fund Reserve:					
U. S. Treasury 2's—52/50	\$ 400,000				
U. S. Treasury 2's—54/52	1,200,000	\$ 3,419.59		28,000.00	1,631,419.59
General Reserve:					
D.R.J.C. 1's—66/51	660,000	16,683.24		39,583.30	716,266.54
Bridge Improvement:					
U. S. Treasury 1½'s—50	1,450,000				
U. S. Treasury 1¾'s—50	3,100,000				
U. S. Treasury 2's—52/50	200,000				
U. S. Treasury 1½'s—50	100,000			148,179.36	4,998,179.36
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	\$ 7,110,000	\$ 20,102.83		\$469,801.86	\$ 7,599,904.69
Cash in bank and on hand				65,220.39	65,220.39
TOTAL CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND				<u>\$535,022.25</u>	
Cash with Fiscal Agent:					
For bond interest coupons not presented (see contra)					1,945.00
					<u>\$ 7,667,070.08</u>
Prepaid insurance premiums				57,064.69	
Deferred charge to Income for Port Promotion in 1950				100,000.00	
					157,064.69
INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY:					
Bridge and improvements			\$ 36,254,779.23		
High-speed transit line			10,985,383.53		47,240,162.76
TOTAL ASSETS					<u>\$ 55,064,297.53</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Bond principal, due 6/1/50		\$850,000.00			
Bond interest accrued, due 6/1/50		20,041.66			
Bond interest coupons, past due (see contra)		1,945.00			
				\$871,986.66	
Retained amount due engineers and contractors				138,080.23	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Vine Street Project)				150,000.00	
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Pension Fund)				20,958.92	
State of New Jersey (railroad track removal)				250,000.00	
Port Promotion allotment for 1950				100,000.00	
					1,531,025.81
RESERVES					148,189.64
FUNDED DEBT—REFUNDING BRIDGE BONDS dated 6/1/46:					
3's due 12/1/46—12/1/48 @ \$850,000 semi-annually				4,250,000	
Less: Bonds matured and retired				4,250,000	
				<u>—0—</u>	
1's due 6/1/49—6/1/50 @ \$850,000 semi-annually				\$ 2,550,000	
Less: Bonds matured and retired	1,700,000				
1's due 6/1/50 included in Current Liabilities (above)	850,000				
				<u>2,550,000</u>	
				<u>—0—</u>	
1's due 12/1/50—6/1/54 @ \$900,000 semi-annually				7,200,000	
1's due 6/1/66—Outstanding with public	\$15,340,000				
1's due 6/1/66—Held in General Reserve	660,000			16,000,000	23,200,000.00
(The \$21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after 12/1/51 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after 6/1/51 at 2% premium.)					
SURPLUS					30,185,082.08
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS					<u>\$55,064,297.53</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
CALENDAR YEAR 1949

INCOME:		Less premium paid on United State Government bonds purchase for fund investments	
Bridge tolls	\$ 5,020,150.50	6,571.59	95,342.31
High-speed line rentals	235,911.92		
Other rentals	4,800.00		
Interest on deposits	4,444.08		
Gross Operating Income	\$ 5,265,306.50	NET INCOME BEFORE INTEREST	\$ 4,303,369.92
		INTEREST ON DEBT	251,833.33
OPERATING EXPENSES:		NET INCOME AFTER ALL CHARGES	\$ 4,051,536.59
Salaries	\$ 789,623.89	Bond maturity requirements	\$1,700,000
Equipment	10,899.79	Sinking fund reserve requirements	400,000
Supplies	18,263.91		2,100,000.00
Repairs	91,305.27	NET INCOME OVER BOND MATURITY AND SINKING FUND RESERVE REQUIREMENTS	\$ 1,951,536.59
Miscellaneous (including \$23,325 light and heat)	116,953.04		
Insurance (All Risk and Income)	24,872.61		
	\$1,051,918.51	RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
PORT DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES	5,360.38	Surplus—December 31, 1948 (per Balance Sheet)	\$26,133,545.49
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,057,278.89	Add: Net Income after all charges—Calendar Year, 1948 (above)	4,051,536.59
NET OPERATING INCOME (less Port Development Expenses)	\$ 4,208,027.61	SURPLUS—December 31, 1949 (per Balance Sheet)	\$30,185,082.08
INCOME FROM FUND INVESTMENTS	\$ 101,913.90		

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING & ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1949

CONTRACT

	Preliminary Estimated Cost	Amount of Contract	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Amount Pay- able	10% Retained	Amount Unearned
1 Electrical—W. V. Pangborne & Co., Inc. *	\$ 361,850.00	\$ 338,500.00	\$ 380,500.00	\$ 338,500.00		(Completed) \$ 13,430.00	\$ 63,200.00
2A Roadway Lighting—Pangborne & Co. Inc. *	202,300.00	197,500.00	134,300.00	120,870.00			
New Lanes—Kaufman Constr. Co., Inc. *							
3 4th St. to 5th St., Philadelphia *	138,300.00	148,108.00	143,355.72	143,355.72		(Completed)	4,752.28
4 4th St., Phila. to 4th St., Camden **	1,623,000.00	2,012,430.40	1,129,312.28	1,016,381.05		112,931.23	883,118.12
5 4th St. to end of bridge, Camden *	115,000.00	98,443.00	100,982.23	100,982.23		(Completed)	(2,539.23)
6 Steel to rebuild approach expansion dams—American Bridge Co. **	391,000.00	44,950.50					44,950.50
7 Rebuilding of approach expansion dams and repav- ing bridge **							
8 Traffic lane signal system and misc. electrical work— W. V. Pangborne & Co., Inc. *	247,500.00	217,840.00					217,840.00
9 Traffic lane marker structures—Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. *	144,100.00	126,755.00					126,755.00
Police building and Administration building annex 6th Street Camden Tunnel and rearrangement of Cam- den Plaza and Toll House Area **	582,000.00						
TOTAL	\$6,305,050.00	\$3,184,526.90	\$1,846,450.23	\$1,720,089.00	279.74	\$126,361.23	\$1,338,076.67
Engineering (see analysis on next page)	354,233.00	354,233.00	205,771.08	193,772.34		11,719.00	148,461.92
Inspection and Miscellaneous (see analysis on next page)	20,000.00	20,000.00	14,554.30	14,554.30			5,445.70
TOTAL	\$6,679,283.00	\$3,558,759.90	\$2,066,775.61	\$1,928,415.64	279.74	\$138,080.23	\$1,491,984.29
Bridge Improvement Fund				6,926,595.00			
Balance available (per Balance Sheet)				\$4,998,179.36			

* Estimated from final contract plans. ** Preliminary report estimate.

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING & ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—ENGINEERING & INSPECTION ACCOUNT—DEC. 31, 1949

	Madjeski & Master General Engineers	Louis T. Klauder & Assocs. Mechanical Engineers	Harbeson, Hough Livingston & Larson Architects	Preliminary Estimated Engineering Budget	Amount Earned	10% Retained	Pension Payable	Amount Paid	Amount Unearned
Project report covering expansion of bridge roadway from 6 to 8 traffic lanes (contracts #1 to 7 incl.) ..	\$ 14,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 22,108.96			\$ 22,108.96	\$ 891.04
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general super- vision (contracts #1 to 7 incl.)	85,000	32,200	7,000	124,200	120,698.20	8,754.00		111,944.20	3,501.80
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking etc., traffic light bridges (contracts #8 and 9)	10,300	16,800		27,100	17,000.00	1,700.00		15,300.00	10,100.00
Project report covering erection of new Police build- ing and Administration building annex			7,500	* 7,500	7,061.32			7,061.32	438.68
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking etc., new Police building and Administra- tion building annex		7,150	28,283	35,433	650.00	65.00		585.00	34,783.00
Project report covering construction of Tunnel in 6th Street, Camden and Enlargement of Toll House area	12,000	5,000	4,500	21,500	21,500.00	1,200.00		20,300.00	
Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking etc., 6th St. Camden Tunnel and Enlarge- ment of Toll House area	40,500	27,800	8,000	76,300					76,300.00
Total Engineering and Architectural Consultants' Fees	\$161,800	\$ 92,950	\$ 60,283	\$315,033	\$189,018.48	\$ 11,719.00		\$177,299.48	\$126,014.52
Estimated salaries of staff engineers engaged for proj- ect				39,200	16,338.43			16,338.43	22,447.40
Estimated pension of staff engineers engaged for project					414.17		279.74	134.43	
Total Engineering				\$354,233	\$205,771.08	\$ 11,719.00	\$279.74	\$193,772.34	\$148,461.92
Inspection and Miscellaneous:				20,000					
Advertising for bids on contracts									
Testing materials									
Inspecting materials									
Test borings									
Misc. contract expense									
Field equipment & supplies									
Office equipment & supplies									
Blue prints & photographs									
Traveling expense									
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group & auto)									
Miscellaneous unclassified									
Total inspection and misc.					14,554.30			14,554.30	5,445.70
Total Engineering and Inspection (per construction account above)				\$374,233	\$220,325.38	\$ 11,719.00	\$279.74	\$208,326.64	\$153,907.62

FINANCIAL HISTORY

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1949

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches)	\$15,900,235.33	\$10,601,764.99	\$10,601,765.10	\$37,103,765.42		\$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	\$ 8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	\$19,929,680.44	\$12,959,520.49	\$13,213,502.27	\$46,102,703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28 1,416.00 (38,764.99)		(18,664.71)		(18,664.71)
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	\$19,929,680.44	\$12,940,855.78	\$13,213,502.27	\$46,084,038.49	\$ 8,998,937.78	\$37,085,100.71
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.91	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	\$21,100,668.08	\$13,753,737.02	\$14,103,586.36	\$48,957,991.46	\$11,872,890.75	\$37,085,100.71
Cash payment—July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	(4,545,737.02)	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	\$12,199,000.00	\$ 9,208,000.00	\$ 9,555,000.00	\$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
EXPENDED FOR ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS:						
High-Speed Transit Line (Net)			\$ 73,331.15	\$ 8,238,688.91		
Maintenance Building (Net)			138,953.75			
Toll Houses			13,931.09			
Administration Building				226,215.99		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge Roadway Widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				1,928,415.64		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				135,140.04		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				50,000.00		
Dry Standpipes on the Bridge for fire protection				57.98		
Interest paid on funded debt					\$19,036,030.16	10,690,466.64
Total interest paid					\$30,908,920.91	\$47,775,567.35
Total Operating Expenses paid				\$13,934,722.07		
Total Port Development Expenses paid				205,263.92		
Total expenses paid					14,139,985.99	48,660,806.90
Total Premium paid on debt called for redemption					45,048,906.90	\$96,436,374.25
					3,611,900.00	
TOTAL COSTS PAID					\$80,108,564.02	
Total Receipts					24,050,000.00	
Total Refunding Bridge bonds outstanding						

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL	104,158,564.02
RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF TOTAL COSTS PAID	\$ 7,772,189.77
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Special Funds:	
Cash and accrued interest receivable	\$ 489,904.69
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations (par)	6,450,000.00
Investments in Delaware River Joint Commission 1's (par)	660,000.00
General cash balance in banks and on hand	7,599,904.69
	65,220.39
Prepaid All-risk and Income insurance premium unexpired	7,665,125.08
	57,064.69
	\$ 7,772,189.77

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1949

	PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT		PRINCIPAL
	PREMIUM	DISCOUNT	
	Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions Purchases	Received on Purchases
4 1/4 % Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105:			
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	\$ 9,208,000		
Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey	12,199,000		
Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia	9,555,000		
(\$31,000,000 authorized less \$38,000 unissued and cancelled) ..	\$30,962,000		
Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction (\$10,000,000 authorized less \$2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)	7,158,000	\$ 497,170.32	
Total issued (\$41,000,000 authorized less \$2,880,000 unissued and cancelled)	\$38,120,000		
Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943	\$ 2,372,000		
Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942	510,000	\$ 58,876.25	
	2,882,000		
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%	\$35,238,000		
Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%	1,761,900	\$1,761,900.00	
	100		
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973 Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105	\$37,000,000		
Called an paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 {Premium	37,000.00		
{Principal		1,850,000.00	
			7,000,000

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1949—Continued

	PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT			DISCOUNT
	PREMIUM			
	Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Paid on Purchases	Received on Purchases
PRINCIPAL				
Refunded June 1, 1946 { @ 1% \$25,750,000 } @ 3% 4,250,000 } (net interest cost of 1.0335%)	30,000,000	9,900.00		
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1946				
to Dec. 1, 1948 @ \$850,000 semi-annually	\$ 4,250,000			
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1949	2,550,000			
to June 1, 1950 @ \$850,000 semi-annually	7,200,000			
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1950				
to June 1, 1954 @ \$900,000 semi-annually	\$14,000,000			
Total Serial bonds	16,000,000			
1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1966—	\$30,000,000			
Total Term bonds				
The \$21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.				
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired ..	\$ 4,250,000			
1's due June 1 and Dec. 1, 1949 matured and retired ..	1,700,000			
	5,950,000			
	\$24,050,000			
FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING (per Balance Sheet)				
1's due June 1, 1966 Purchased and held in General Reserve	\$ 660,000			\$ 56,340.00
1's due June 1, 1950 to June 1, 1966 outstanding with the investing public	23,390,000			
	\$24,050,000			
	\$ 544,070.32	\$3,611,900.00	\$ 58,876.25	\$ 56,340.00

PORT PROMOTION

Expenditures	To Dec. 31, 1948	Year 1949	To Dec. 31, 1949
Preliminary port survey	\$ 25,000.00	.....	\$ 25,000.00
Preliminary port survey (extra copies) .	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
Final report	154,500.00	.....	154,500.00
Printing extra page and 1,500 programs		342.90	342.90
1,000 cartons and postage for final report	178.09	1.21	179.30
Salaries	17,984.64	3,633.34	21,617.98
Office equipment	415.67	1,030.82	1,446.49
Printing and office supplies	90.44	80.59	171.03
Conferences and traveling	592.59	73.35	665.94
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	107.70	94.00	201.70
Insurance (workmens' compensation & group)	38.58	.....	38.58
Pension		104.17	104.17
	<u>\$200,007.71</u>	<u>\$5,360.38</u>	<u>\$205,368.09</u>

December 31, 1949

BANK DEPOSITS

SINKING FUND

Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)	\$ 4,965.53
Bridgeton National Bank	(Inactive)	67.46
Broad Street Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	10,173.48
Burlington County Trust Company, Moorestown	(Inactive)	25,015.04
Central-Penn National Bank	(Inactive)	35.05
Citizens National Bank, Collingswood	(Inactive)	80.91
Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company	(Inactive)	87.49
Egg Harbor City Trust Company	(Inactive)	4,925.31
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Woodbury	(Inactive)	69.24
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Bridgeton	(Inactive)	111.86
First Camden National Bank and Trust Company	(Inactive)	116.20
The First National Bank—Mays Landing	(Inactive)	91.02
The First National Bank—Minotola	(Inactive)	4,944.03
The First National Bank—Newfield	(Inactive)	14.12
The First National Bank—Riverside	(Inactive)	27,706.26
The First National Bank—Toms River	(Inactive)	320.75
The First National Bank and Trust Company, Woodbury	(Inactive)	74.09
Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	5,186.81
Laurel Springs National Bank	(Inactive)	27,023.44
Mainland National Bank, Pleasantville	(Inactive)	4,940.90
Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	10,164.32

National Bank of Germantown and Trust Company	(Inactive)	54.82
The National Bank of Mantua	(Inactive)	5,000.00
Northwestern National Bank	(Inactive)	10,144.32
Oaklyn National Bank	(Inactive)	44.72
Pennsauken Township National Bank, Merchantville	(Inactive)	67,024.64
The Pennsylvania Company	(Inactive)	5,114.24
The Philadelphia National Bank ..	(Inactive)	10,190.29
Pitman National Bank and Trust Company	(Inactive)	107.23
Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia	(Inactive)	25,000.00
The Real Estate Trust Company ..	(Inactive)	4,932.55
Riverside Trust Company	(Inactive)	55.11
Trenton Trust Company	(Inactive)	57.67
Woodbury Trust Company	(Inactive)	61.34
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	111.96
		<u>\$254,039.20</u>

SINKING FUND RESERVE ACCOUNT:

Camden Trust Company	(Active)	28,000.00
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GENERAL RESERVE FUND:

The First National Bank, Cape May Court House	(Inactive)	\$4,947.34
The First National Bank, Glassboro	(Inactive)	4,946.99
Ventnor City National Bank (Certificate of Deposit)		5,000.00
Camden Trust Company (Active)		24,688.97
		<u>39,583.30</u>

BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND:

Camden Trust Company (Active) ..	98,179.36
The First National Bank, Toms River	(Inactive) 25,000.00
Pitman National Bank and Trust Company ..	(Inactive) 25,000.00
	<u>148,179.36</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$469,801.86</u>

The Delaware River Bridge connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., opened July 1, 1926. Construction was begun January 6, 1922. The cost of the Bridge including Real Estate was \$37,085,100.71.

Principal Dimensions and Quantities

Total length of bridge and approaches	9,570 feet
Length of main span	1,750 feet
Width of bridge	128 feet
Width of roadway between curbs	57 feet
Heights of towers above mean high water	380 feet
Clearance above mean high water	135 feet
Weight of main span per linear foot	26,000 lbs.
Live load capacity per linear foot	12,000 lbs.
Deepest foundation below mean high water ..	105 feet
Total weight of bridge	720,000 tons

Masonry (Cubic Yards)

	Granite	Concrete	Totals
Main Piers	6,600	52,400	59,000
Anchorage	14,000	202,000	216,000
Approaches	4,600	35,400	40,000
Totals	<u>25,200</u>	<u>289,800</u>	<u>315,000</u>

Paving

Roadway	50,000 sq. yds.
Footwalks	20,000 sq. yds.

Cables	
Number of cables	2
Diameter of cables	30 inches
Number of wires in each cable	18,666
Number of strands in each cable	61
Number of wires in each strand	306
Size of wire (No. 6) diameter	0.195 inch
Total length of wire used	25,100 miles
Distance center to center of cables	89 feet
Weight of cables	7,000 tons
Diameter of suspender ropes	2¼ inches

Structural Steel	
Main towers	10,000 tons
Suspended structure	18,600 tons
Anchorage	7,300 tons
Approaches	25,800 tons
Total	61,700 tons

Towers	
Towers above mean high water	380 feet
Depth Phila. tower pier below M.H.W.	58 feet
Depth Camden tower pier below M.H.W.	82 feet
Weight of steel in two main towers	10,000 tons
Load on each tower from cables	35,000 tons
Field driven rivets in each tower	145,000
Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes.	

Anchorages	
Each anchorage occupies ¾ acre.	
Anchorage foundation depths below M.H.W.:	
Philadelphia	63 feet
Camden	105 feet
Weight of each anchorage	2000,000 tons

Rail Transit Line	
Constructed at a cost of	\$10,985,383.53
Construction begun	February 23, 1934
Started operation	June 6, 1936

The line is operated by the Philadelphia Transportation Company under a lease, the Bridge Commission receiving 2½ cents from each 10 cent fare.

Trains run from 8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, to Broadway Station, Camden.

Schedule of Toll Rates	
Passenger Automobile .....	.20
Motor Truck—7,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) .....	.20
(Commutation toll books containing 40 tickets for the passage of passenger automobiles and trucks of 7,000 pounds gross weight are sold for \$6.00 for use within 30 days after purchase. Unused tickets will not be redeemed. Use of tickets will be limited to the vehicle identified by the license number recorded on the book cover.)	
Motor Truck:	
7,000 pounds gross weight (solid rubber tires) .....	.35
7,001 to 18,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) .....	.40
(solid rubber tires) .....	.50
18,001 to 26,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) .....	.65
(solid rubber tires) .....	.75

26,001 to 28,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) .....	.90
(Solid rubber-tired vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds by special permit only.)	
28,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires)	1.00

Passenger Bus	
(single-deck) .....	.50
(double-deck) .....	.75

Horse-drawn vehicles	
(1 or 2 horses) .....	.30
(3 or more horses) .....	.40
Horse and Rider .....	.15
Led horse, mule, cow, hog or sheep .....	.20
Motorcycle .....	.10
One-wheel trailer .....	.10

Tractors and Trailers (Combined):	
26,001 pounds to 36,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) .....	.80
36,001 pounds to 48,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires)	1.05
48,001 pounds to 60,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires)	1.30

For gross weights in excess of 60,000 pounds a special inspection fee of \$10.00 is charged, in addition to the charge of .25 for each 2,000 pounds above 60,000 pounds.

"Gross Weight" is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds (gross weight) on solid tires and 36,000 pounds on pneumatic tires when permitted, shall be charged .25 per 2,000 pounds, or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds or 36,000 pounds, respectively, in addition to the above tolls.

No vehicle and load of a combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 pounds on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridge.

No motor or truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on the bridge.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1950:

Pennsylvania	New Jersey
James H. Duff, Chairman	Arthur C. King, Vice-Chairman
Bernard Samuel	I. Norwood Griscom
Charles R. Barber	Edward C. McAuliffe
Weldon B. Heyburn	Clarence B. McCormick
Edwin R. Cox	Erwin S. Cunard
Alvin A. Swenson	Allen S. Hatcher
Clarence Tolan, Jr.	James P. Johnson
Jay Cooke	Ralph Cornell
General Manager-Secretary	Treasurer
Joseph K. Costello	Horace J. Stradley
Pennsylvania Counsel	New Jersey Counsel
Augustus F. Daix, 3rd	Bruce A. Wallace
Chief Engineer	Port Promotion Department Executive
Daniel M. Kramer	J. Alex. Crothers

CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES
CROSSING DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
IN 1950

PERIOD	AUTOMOBILES AND LIGHT TRUCKS										TRUCKS, TRACTORS AND TRAILERS										Horse-drawn Etc.			
	Total Autos & Light Trucks				20c Rate				Commuters 15c Rate		BUSES 50c		7,000 to 18,000 Pounds 35c, 40c & 50c				18,001 to 26,000 Pounds 65c & 75c					26,000 to 60,000 Pounds 80c to \$1.30		Motor-cycles
	Total Vehicles		% of Total	Vehicles		% of Autos	Vehicles		% of Total	Vehicles	% of Total	Vehicles		% of Total	Vehicles		% of Total	Specials						
	Vehicles	% of Total		Vehicles	% of Autos		Vehicles	% of Total				Vehicles	% of Total		Vehicles	% of Total			Vehicles	% of Total				
1950 Jan. ...	1,660,948	88.23	1,465,457	89.44	154,633	10.56	154,633	4.78	79,370	4.78	59,251	3.57	19,942	1.20	35,553	2.14	131	1,244	0					
Feb. ...	1,484,248	87.90	1,304,750	88.87	145,218	11.13	145,218	4.78	70,967	4.78	55,599	3.74	17,929	1.20	34,065	2.30	91	847	0					
Mar. ...	1,739,740	88.00	1,530,977	88.93	169,475	11.07	169,475	4.58	79,836	4.58	65,586	3.76	21,680	1.24	40,395	2.32	90	1,176	0					
Apr. ...	1,813,142	89.05	1,614,780	90.01	161,217	9.99	161,217	4.26	77,333	4.26	62,395	3.44	20,548	1.13	36,284	2.00	116	1,686	0					
May ...	2,068,328	89.22	1,845,507	90.46	176,203	9.54	176,203	4.17	86,408	4.17	71,282	3.44	22,715	1.09	39,544	1.91	177	2,695	0					
Jun. ...	2,048,572	88.86	1,820,563	91.29	158,517	8.71	158,517	4.07	83,455	4.07	75,895	3.70	24,425	1.19	41,232	2.01	31	2,970	1					
July ...	2,276,818	89.61	2,040,555	93.44	132,710	6.56	132,710	4.11	93,716	4.11	76,645	3.36	22,772	1.00	39,641	1.74	43	3,646	0					
Aug. ...	2,304,104	88.82	2,046,572	92.45	154,532	7.55	154,532	4.04	92,984	4.04	87,173	3.78	26,695	1.15	47,073	2.04	77	3,530	0					
Sep. ...	2,072,550	88.81	1,840,809	91.56	155,237	8.44	155,237	3.98	82,636	3.98	78,984	3.81	23,666	1.14	43,841	2.11	76	2,538	0					
Oct. ...	2,102,721	89.01	1,871,690	90.16	184,110	9.84	184,110	3.91	82,392	3.91	76,684	3.64	24,542	1.16	45,042	2.14	62	2,309	0					
Nov. ...	1,890,263	88.64	1,675,677	89.34	178,680	10.66	178,680	4.10	77,580	4.10	69,779	3.69	22,163	1.17	43,503	2.30	84	1,477	0					
Dec. ...	1,887,116	88.84	1,676,443	90.11	165,818	9.89	165,818	4.24	79,988	4.24	64,522	3.42	20,430	1.08	44,802	2.37	76	854	1					
1950 Totals ..	23,348,550	88.80	20,733,580	90.67	1,936,550	9.34	1,936,550	4.23	986,665	4.23	843,795	3.61	267,507	1.14	490,975	2.10	1,054	24,972	2					
Grand Totals From Opening to Dec. 31, 1950	323,184,030	87.48	*282,749,817	59.38	19,173,266	6.78	19,173,266	8.11	26,211,487	8.11	8,566,340	2.65	2,751,241	0.85	1,425,319	0.44	855,030	620,343	4,453					

(*Includes 95,675,146 at 25c rate.)

RESUME OF OPERATION

Year	TOTALS		PLEASURE CARS AND LIGHT TRUCKS				Buses	TRUCKS				Motor-cycles	Miscel. Horses etc.	AVERAGES						HIGH SPEED LINE (opened June 6, 1936)				Net Receipts (Operation)	
	Vehicles	Receipts	Total	20c Rate (Feb. 1/37)		15c Commute (Mar. 1/37)		7001 lbs. to 36,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.	Tractor-Trailers up to 26,001 to 60,000 lbs. Gr. Wt.		Specials up to 150,000 lbs.			VEHICLES		RECEIPTS		Sunday & Holiday Traffic	AVERAGE		AVERAGE				
				Total	Ratio	Ratio			Ratio	Month				Daily	Month	Daily	Month		Daily	Month	Daily	Total Fares 2½c	Month		Daily
1946	16,838,413	4,235,142.23	14,849,447	13,513,518	1,335,929	1,034,780	809,502	164,286	1,012	27,386	0	1,407,201	46,264	352,928.51	11,603.12	49,931	9,558,844	796,570	20,188	3,392,450.89					
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	15,854,315	14,326,221	1,528,094	1,033,521	999,712	191,263	1,078	27,240	4	1,508,997	49,609	379,830.72	12,487.59	53,048	10,056,997	838,080	27,553	3,599,492.54					
1948	19,227,246	4,856,137.84	16,817,353	15,154,947	1,662,406	1,016,603	1,143,773	221,025	1,091	27,399	2	1,602,271	52,533	404,679.82	13,268.19	55,456	10,209,502	850,792	27,895	3,614,024.54					
1949	21,085,888	5,285,308.50	18,593,968	16,864,699	1,729,269	1,022,150	1,162,418	278,473	1,059	27,798	2	1,757,156	57,770	438,775.45	14,425.50	62,068	9,275,196	772,933	25,412	4,208,027.01					
1950	23,348,550	5,845,856.47	20,733,580	18,797,230	1,956,350	986,665	1,149,153	453,124	1,054	24,972	2	1,945,712	63,968	487,154.70	16,016.04	68,646	8,877,115	739,759	24,320	4,618,862.65					

APPENDIX TO THE

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Month	1946				1947				1948				1949				1950			
	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts	Passengers			Receipts
	Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average		
January ...	792,094	25,551	19,802.35	21,782.90	871,316	28,107	21,782.90	21,951.10	878,044	28,324	21,951.10	21,951.10	871,434	28,111	21,785.85	21,785.85	754,715	24,346	18,867.88	18,867.88
February ..	631,357	22,548	15,783.93	19,201.80	768,072	27,431	19,201.80	20,077.20	803,088	27,693	20,077.20	20,077.20	*500,187	17,864	12,504.68	12,504.68	672,424	24,015	16,810.60	16,810.60
March	782,816	25,252	19,570.40	20,833.63	833,345	26,882	20,833.63	22,289.55	891,582	28,763	22,289.55	22,289.55	828,000	26,709	20,700.00	20,700.00	771,938	24,901	19,298.45	19,298.45
April	799,076	26,635	19,976.90	20,793.70	831,748	27,724	20,793.70	20,711.30	828,452	27,615	20,711.30	20,711.30	799,014	26,634	19,975.35	19,975.35	701,581	23,386	17,539.53	17,539.53
May	786,149	25,359	19,653.73	20,999.43	839,977	27,096	20,999.43	20,259.83	810,393	26,142	20,259.83	20,259.83	781,202	25,200	19,530.05	19,530.05	751,520	24,243	18,788.00	18,788.00
June	737,667	24,589	18,441.68	19,793.03	791,721	26,391	19,793.03	20,175.30	807,012	26,900	20,175.30	20,175.30	750,760	25,025	18,769.00	18,769.00	708,691	23,623	17,717.28	17,717.28
July	718,187	23,167	17,954.68	18,557.43	742,297	23,945	18,557.43	17,654.10	706,164	22,779	17,654.10	17,654.10	662,144	21,359	16,553.60	16,553.60	604,677	19,505	15,116.93	15,116.93
August	792,135	25,552	19,803.38	19,228.08	769,123	24,810	19,228.08	19,739.25	789,570	25,470	19,739.25	19,739.25	810,380	26,141	20,259.50	20,259.50	745,333	24,043	18,633.33	18,633.33
September .	800,725	26,691	20,018.13	21,355.60	854,224	28,474	21,355.60	21,325.40	853,016	28,434	21,325.40	21,325.40	788,463	26,282	19,711.58	19,711.58	747,899	24,930	18,697.48	18,697.48
October ...	908,117	29,294	22,702.93	22,773.80	910,952	29,386	22,773.80	22,328.58	893,143	28,811	22,328.58	22,328.58	802,793	25,896	20,069.83	20,069.83	788,651	25,440	19,716.28	19,716.28
November .	873,017	29,101	21,825.43	21,539.58	861,583	28,719	21,539.58	22,640.00	905,600	30,187	22,640.00	22,640.00	798,661	26,662	19,966.53	19,966.53	781,228	26,041	19,530.70	19,530.70
December .	937,504	30,242	23,437.60	24,565.23	982,609	31,697	24,565.23	26,085.95	1,043,438	33,659	26,085.95	26,085.95	882,158	28,457	22,053.95	22,053.95	848,458	27,370	21,211.45	21,211.45
Totals	9,558,844	26,188	238,971.14	251,424.21	10,056,967	27,553	251,424.21	255,237.56	10,209,502	27,895	255,237.56	255,237.56	9,275,196	25,412	231,879.92	231,879.92	8,877,115	24,320	221,927.91	221,927.91

(°Nine Day Transit Strike)

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT
COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND
NEW JERSEY

1950

To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

Traffic over the Delaware River Bridge in 1950 was the heaviest in the history of the structure with the passage of 23,348,550 vehicles. This was an increase of 2,262,682 over the record total of 1949. The rising traffic tide caused the Commission to take the necessary engineering steps preliminary to requesting the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to authorize this body to construct a new vehicular crossing of the Delaware River south of the present bridge.

The major factor in the extraordinary bridge business of 1950 was the private-passenger car. More were available than in any previous year as the public absorbed the output of the automobile plants. In ever-increasing numbers they were used for essential transportation and business as well as for pleasure-riding. The gain in passenger cars and light trucks was 2,139,612. Mass-transportation facilities registered a reduction, buses decreasing from 1,022,150 in 1949 to 986,665 while patronage on the rail transit line dropped from 9,275,196 to 8,877,115.

Throughout the year the daily vehicular average was 63,968 against 57,770 in 1949; the weekday average, 63,067 against 56,959 and the Sunday and holiday average, 68,646 compared with 62,058. On Sunday, July 30 an all-time traffic high for twenty-four hours was reached when 93,010 vehicles crossed. The weekday high was 79,795 on Tuesday, September 5 and August was the record month with 2,304,104.

To cope with traffic demands the Commission had directed in 1948 that the bridge roadway be widened from six to eight lanes. This project was completed in 1950 at a total cost of \$3,403,202 including expense of erecting aluminum traffic light bridges at intervals above the structure to denote the directional flow in each lane. The new lanes, opened July 13, were of great benefit in moving the mass of vehicles but, to attain the utmost efficiency from them, it is necessary that the toll-collecting area be widened from the present 13 lanes to 20. This improvement has been authorized and the preparation of contract plans is near completion. Negotiations for the

purchase of 33 properties in Camden for the toll houses as well as to provide a site for a badly-needed Police Building were carried on during the closing months of the year. As soon as the properties are acquired, building contracts will be let during 1951. The Commission engaged architects to design a two-story addition to the present Administration Building to provide necessary quarters for increasing Commission activities including the Port Promotion Department. In the interests of economy and efficiency the management of both the new crossing and the present bridge will be centralized at the Administration Building.

All improvements to the present bridge completed or now contemplated are being paid from current revenue. It has not been necessary to sell any of the United States Government bonds held in Commission reserve funds. Gross income in 1950 was \$5,845,856.47, an increase of \$580,549.97 over the 1949 figure. Net receipts, after meeting all expenses of operation and service on outstanding indebtedness, were \$2,663,433.10 compared with \$1,951,536.59 in the preceding year.

Every month of 1950 showed a decided increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. From May to October inclusive, monthly traffic totals exceeded 2,000,000. Between July 23 and August 27, the Sunday volume surpassed on five occasions the 86,844 all-time peak of 1949. Barring a declaration of war with resultant restrictions on automobile production and gasoline, Delaware River Bridge traffic may be expected to reach totals dwarfing those of 1950. With eight roadway lanes and twenty toll houses this increase can be accommodated on the bridge but the problem of the admittedly-inadequate approaches to the bridge plazas will remain.

PROGRESS ON PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

On the Philadelphia side the improvement of Vine Street as the principal approach has been under way for a long time but it is hoped that the widening will be completed in 1951 to provide a broad boulevard between the bridge and the Parkway. In the interests of bridge traffic this Commission has obligated itself to contribute \$150,000 toward the cost of the section between Ninth Street and the Parkway. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia have agreed upon a further vast improvement program including carrying Vine Street beneath the Parkway to connect by way of a new bridge over the Schuylkill River with the Expressway, tying in with the Pennsylvania Turnpike at King-of-Prussia. This will be a most important feeder to the Delaware River Bridge. On the New Jersey side the narrow streets are a bottleneck which will become progressively worse as bridge traffic increases. Valiant efforts are, being made by the City of Camden to expedite the flow of traffic to and from the bridge plaza but the limitations of Penn and Linden Streets are still existent. At certain rush hours vehicles have been backed up through the plaza and onto the bridge in the attempt to funnel into Penn Street. Only an improvement project of major proportions will remove this impasse.

Commercial vehicles using the bridge are steadily increasing in size. In 1950 large trucks and trailers contributed 18.72 per cent of toll receipts; passengers automobiles and light trucks, 72.42 per cent; buses, 8.82 per cent and motorcycle, .04 per cent. Tractors and trailers numbered 453,124 against 278,473 in 1949, a gain of 62.71 per cent. The presence of these huge vehicles is manifest on the approaches. Delaware River Bridge traffic, receipts and expenses since date of opening, July 1, 1926 are below tabulated:

	Traffic	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
1950	23,348,550	\$5,845,856.47	\$1,226,993.82	\$4,618,862.65
1949	21,085,868	5,265,306.50	1,057,278.89	4,208,027.61
1948	19,227,246	4,856,157.84	1,242,133.30	3,614,024.54
1947	18,107,133	4,557,968.63	958,476.09	3,599,492.54
1946	16,886,413	4,235,142.23	842,691.34	3,392,450.89
1945	12,639,611	3,266,299.61	633,923.98	2,632,375.63
1944	11,360,550	3,001,169.32	634,168.36	2,367,000.96
1943	9,639,333	2,625,829.28	701,424.58	1,924,404.70
1942	12,463,283	3,069,647.27	702,687.82	2,366,959.45
1941	15,638,687	3,653,611.09	653,401.11	3,000,209.98

1940	14,185,835	3,340,113.26	562,054.96	2,778,058.30
1939	13,378,235	3,155,259.05	526,546.73	2,628,712.32
1938	12,820,338	3,027,489.36	581,672.32	2,445,817.04
1937	12,293,129	2,969,423.52	452,810.03	2,516,613.49
1936	10,614,475	3,067,967.87	461,260.86	2,606,707.01
1935	10,156,929	2,899,563.25	441,146.59	2,458,416.66
1934	9,981,615	2,846,116.26	429,412.63	2,416,703.63
1933	9,886,705	2,820,018.71	418,516.46	2,401,502.25
1932	10,804,557	3,091,576.91	456,397.44	2,635,179.47
1931	12,308,225	3,479,337.93	430,856.72	3,048,981.21
1930	12,285,359	3,517,730.64	500,597.53	3,017,133.11
1929	11,615,609	3,331,754.46	398,496.20	2,933,258.26
1928	9,725,470	2,827,786.83	378,590.01	2,449,196.82
1927	8,593,201	2,435,784.40	346,678.59	2,093,921.89
1926 (½ year)	4,137,674	1,110,108.38	158,109.47	946,682.83

Traffic classifications of 1950 and 1949 compare:

	1950	1949	Increase Decrease*	Per Cent
Pleasure cars and light trucks	18,797,230	16,864,699	1,932,531	11.45
Commutation tickets	1,936,350	1,729,269	207,081	11.97
Motor trucks	1,149,153	1,162,418	13,265*	1.14*
Tractors and trailers	453,124	278,473	174,651	62.71
Special permits	1,054	1,059	5*	.47
Buses	986,665	1,022,150	35,485*	3.47*
Motorcycles	24,972	27,798	2,826*	10.16*
Horse and rider	2	2		
TOTAL	32,348,550	21,085,868	2,262,682	10.73

BRIDGE TO GET FERRY PATRONAGE

The reduction in patronage of the high-speed rail transit line was disappointing, the 1950 total of 8,877,115 being the lowest since the 1945 figure of 8,538,517. Hope for a reversal of the downward trend was renewed, however, when the City of Philadelphia awarded contracts during 1950 for completion of the Locust Street Subway into which bridge trains will run. This will enable riders to proceed uninterruptedly from the Broadway Station of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines in Camden to Sixteenth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. At present they are compelled to transfer from the bridge trains at Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia and pay an extra fare for transportation to the city center. The bridge line will carry additional passengers when the ferry between Federal Street, Camden and Market Street, Philadelphia is discontinued. Application for abandonment of this service was made during the year by the owners on the ground that it was running up large annual deficits. The Interstate Commerce Commission directed that a hearing upon the application be held January 26, 1951. With the thought of facilitating interchange of passengers between the railroad and the bridge line, the Commission, on July 26, 1950, agreed to act jointly with The Pennsylvania Railroad in a project for the modernization and improvement of the Broadway Station. The Philadelphia Transportation Company plans to re-open the Franklin Square Station of the rail transit line and institute bus service from that point to traverse the Philadelphia waterfront. The following estimate of approximate cost of the Broadway Station project was submitted by the Railroad Company:

	Total Cost	DRJC Share
Extending rapid transit concourse for ticket office, toilets, et cetera	\$ 50,000	
Altering fence and stairways to subway	5,000	\$ 5,000
Subway under P.R.R. tracks	140,000	140,000
Stairway and moving-stairway to platform	240,000	140,000
Widening and extending platform	67,000	
Shelter sheds and enclosures	200,000	
Track work	10,000	
Maintaining railroad traffic	15,000	
Signal and interlocking changes	18,000	
TOTAL	\$745,000	\$285,000

Of the \$745,000 total, the estimated cost to this Commission is \$285,000. This would provide a pedestrian underpass at the ground floor level of the bridge rail line extending southward under the elevated railroad property with stairways and an escalator to deliver passengers to the railroad platform. This, in effect, would be an enlargement of the bridge line station with the Commission's obtaining an easement from the Railroad Company for extension of its present facilities. The balance of the project cost, amounting to \$460,000, would be borne by the Company. If the entire 2,900,000 passengers now

carried by the ferry become patrons of the bridge line, the increment could easily be absorbed without the purchase of additional cars by the Commission. As a matter of fact, the Commission now owns twenty-six cars of which ten are operated on the Ridge Avenue-Eighth Street Line. When the Locust Street Subway is completed, the entire twenty-six cars will be available.

Under the terms of the lease of the bridge rail transit line to the Philadelphia Transportation Company, the Commission receives 2½ cents for each passenger. The transfer of passengers from the ferry to the bridge line would result in a substantial increase in revenue to which should be added the tolls collected from the ferry vehicles. This year the vehicular business of the ferry has continued to diminish to 409,541 from 610,196 in the preceding year. It may be conservatively calculated that the combined additional revenue to the bridge would be approximately \$150,000.

WIDENING PROJECT CONCLUDED

During 1950 the following contracts of the bridge roadway widening program were completed:

Contract	For	Date	Amount
2-A	Lighting	May 1	\$ 197,500.00
4	Roadway Widening	August 6	2,013,376.73
6	Expansion Dams	June 5	43,574.73
7	Expansion Dams and Resurfacing	July 13	221,317.87
8	Electrical Work for Traffic Marker Structures	November 1	217,840.00
9	Traffic Marker Structures	August 15	126,755.00
TOTAL			\$2,820,364.58

Of the \$250,000 the Commission has set aside to help defray part of the cost of removing the freight railroad tracks which hamper traffic at the Camden Plaza, none was spent during 1950. The Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines have been directed by the New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners to begin work on removal of the rails when the project is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

To relieve a dangerous traffic intersection at the Camden Plaza, the Commission, in 1949, approved construction of a vehicular tunnel in Sixth Street, Camden. Work upon this was delayed while hearings were held on protests against the consequent loss of ratables by the City of Camden. A Committee of Engineers was appointed by Mayor Brunner of Camden to examine other possible sites. This Committee recommended that a vehicular tunnel be built beginning in the vicinity of Broadway and Cooper Street and extending northwardly beneath the plaza to Pearl Street, having a circular approach to the plaza for bridge traffic and an entrance at Sixth and Pearl Streets for cross-city travel. Other objectors proposed a tunnel from Haddon Avenue via Seventh Street to the bridge plaza. Inasmuch as all parties interested could not agree on a tunnel site and removal of the freight line had not been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, this Commission postponed construction of a tunnel and directed that all other work proceed.

A dry standpipe fire-protection system for the bridge roadway was installed by our Maintenance Bureau. On August 8 a test was conducted with the Fire Departments of Philadelphia and Camden and the Middle Department Association of Fire Underwriters participating. The test was successful in all its phases.

That a new crossing of the Delaware River would be needed in 1955 was made evident by the increasing bridge traffic. On September 13 the Commission held a public hearing in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia which was attended by representatives of the Highway Departments of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Cities of Philadelphia, Camden and Gloucester, City Planning Commission of Philadelphia and other official and civic bodies. There was general accord on the necessity of another crossing despite a difference of opinion as to whether it should be a bridge or a tunnel. Emphasized at the meeting was the conviction that the new crossing should be located where it would best serve the needs of the public.

Carrying out this thought, the Commission retained Coverdale and Colpitts, traffic analysts, in October to study the Origin and Destination survey made in 1947 by the Highway Departments of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, City of Philadelphia and the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., which covered in minute detail the motoring habits in the metropolitan area. Also retained was a Board of Engineers composed of Frank M. Masters, Othmar H. Ammann and Ralph Smillie to advise the Commission as to the location, type and cost of the crossing. Mr. Masters has designed many of the great bridges of this country; Mr. Ammann was Chief Engineer of The Port of New York Authority and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and Mr. Smillie was Engineer of Design of the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels between New York and New Jersey and Chief Engineer of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority during construction of the Brooklyn-Battery vehicular tunnel completed in 1950. The Board entered upon its duties at once and by the end of the year, along with Coverdale and Colpitts, was able to make an ad interim report. The Board reported that its investigation, together with an analysis of traffic demands made by Coverdale and Colpitts, reveals the preferred site for a bridge would be from the vicinity of Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia to a point in South Camden traversing land on the north side of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation property and that the preferred site of a tunnel would be from approximately the same point in Philadelphia through land immediately south of the Shipbuilding Corporation yards terminating in the outskirts of Gloucester City.

NEW CROSSING TO PROVIDE RELIEF

The traffic analysts calculate that 8,400,000 vehicles will be diverted from the existing structure in the first year of operation plus 2,605,000 from The Pennsylvania Railroad and Chester ferries and from stimulated traffic at the natural rate of increase. The engineers declare that a location farther south would not attract traffic away from the present bridge in any such proportion.

Both Oregon and Packer Avenues which would feed either a bridge or a tunnel from the Philadelphia side are wide thoroughfares with particular advantageous connection to the highways of West Philadelphia, South Philadelphia and Delaware County. A direct connection would be afforded to the projected Schuylkill Expressway so that traffic from the north and from the terminus of the Pennsylvania Turnpike at King-of-Prussia could pass swiftly and uninterruptedly into New Jersey obviating the necessity of going through Central Philadelphia. On the New Jersey side, extremely desirable connections could be made to tap all main routes of travel. By taking the new crossing built on the lines suggested by the engineers, the motorist would avoid the delays and crowded streets of central Camden.

The engineers emphasize that both locations have the feature of reducing property damage on both sides of the river. Particular pains were taken by the Board to find locations where a major part of the approaches would be built on open ground. Numerous other sites were investigated but none, other than those proposed, combine the advantages of attracting a large volume of traffic and low property losses.

In connection with the engineering study, the Commission has considered the legal and financial aspects of the crossing problem.

The Legislature of New Jersey, on July 18, enacted a measure constituting this Commission as The Delaware River Port Authority which was signed by Governor Driscoll, July 28. This, however, does not become effective until a substantially similar act is approved in Pennsylvania. The text of the New Jersey act appears as an appendix to this report.

This Commission, in addition to its other duties, is charged with the responsibility of "the promotion of the Delaware River as a highway of commerce." In order to carry out this function, the Port Promotion Department

was created on December 1, 1949 and a Statistical and Research Section of the Department activated, May 1, 1950. The Department has cooperated and maintained close contact with all Federal, State and Municipal Agencies as well as the various civic and trade groups interested in or concerned with promotion, development or use of the Delaware River as an artery of commerce. The Department has also worked closely with the railroads, highway carriers, port terminal operators, steamship companies and other private industries who play an important part in Port activities. Members of the staff have been called on to give talks on the Port to traffic and transportation groups and other civic organizations in the Port area. The Department's advertising began to appear in publications in May and June. Seven journals in English and Spanish were used to drive home the advantages of this port to foreign businessmen as well as five magazines and two commercial newspapers to reach foreign traders, traffickers and businessmen in the United States. One magazine was selected for its specialized coverage of military traffic and transportation personnel. Four leading newspapers, two annuals and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce monthly were used to create more interest and understanding of the port among business people in the metropolitan Philadelphia and Camden area. A special booklet issued by the Department in April was presented to representatives of the Department of Defense and Department of State setting forth the advantages of utilizing the Delaware River ports for the movement of materiel under the military re-armament program. This contained photographic illustrations of the principal facilities of the port. A port map folder entitled, A GUIDE TO HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER PORT was prepared and first distribution made on the occasion of the Delaware River Port Cruise, May 22. A total of 25,000 copies of this guide was printed of which approximately 19,500 have been distributed to date in this country and abroad.

A brochure of thirty-two pages is now being prepared depicting the facilities and activities of the port. It contains photographs of the principal piers and marine terminals and their equipment showing direct rail-to-ship loading and discharging of cargoes, special equipment for transfer of bulk cargoes, materials-handling equipment and other important aspects of interest to shippers. Also included in the brochure are directories of steamship lines and agents, foreign freight forwarders and Customs House brokers, stevedoring and towboat companies, foreign consuls, Federal, State and Municipal agencies serving the port. This brochure will be published in February, 1951.

MOVIE DEPICTS PORT ACTIVITIES

The Commission had a 20-minute, 16-millimeter Kodachrome, sound motion-picture of Delaware River Port activities made and given wide distribution. There has been much favorable comment on the manner in which the motion-picture depicts the varied activities and facilities of the port. Requests for showings of the film have been received from a large number of organizations.

The Statistical and Research Section has made studies and prepared tables on such subjects as (a) comparisons of export and import traffic through principal United States ports during 1949 and the first half of 1950; (b) exports and imports of the Delaware River area by port; (c) movements of cargoes controlled by the United States Department of Defense; (d) direct entrances and clearances of vessels in foreign trade by principal United States ports; (e) vessel arrivals and clearances at the ports of the Delaware River; (f) monthly customs receipts of the Philadelphia Customs District; (g) total waterborne commerce of the Delaware River ports for the years, 1948 and 1949. Statistics compiled covering the first eight months of 1950 show a substantial gain in foreign trade for the Delaware River Port area compared with the same period of 1949. Total foreign commerce for this period was 16,087,551 net tons compared with 13,210,950 net tons for the eight-month period of 1949. This increase was due to a very large growth in import commerce.

One of the greatest needs of the Port area is a Traffic Bureau adequately staffed with traffic analysts, rate experts and competent legal counsel to insure the maintenance and establishment of reasonable competitive rail, highway and water rates. Competition between ports for foreign and domestic commerce is greater today than at any time in history. A slight rate advantage by a competing port may mean diversion of a substantial volume of commerce to the detriment of waterfront interests and other business enterprises. An active campaign should be initiated to improve our position ratewise in comparison with other ports.

Selection of the Delaware River port area for two large integrated steel plants was recently announced. Construction of the new Fairless plant of the United States Steel Corporation at an estimated cost of \$400,000,000 near Morrisville, Pennsylvania, will be begun in 1951. The National Steel Corporation plant at Paulsboro, New Jersey, will be built in the near future. According to reliable reports, other steel companies and industries have purchased properties or are interested in locating in the area. Oil industries located on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers are rapidly and greatly expanding their plant facilities. These developments indicate that the port area will experience the greatest growth of commerce and industry in its entire history during the next few years. In order to serve these industries and accommodate a substantial anticipated increase in waterborne commerce, steps should be taken immediately, and plans made, to provide the required port facilities and necessary channel and harbor improvements.

One change occurred in Commission membership in

1950. Mr. Hugh L. Mehorter of Woodbury, New Jersey, resigned to become Chairman of the New Jersey Racing Commission and, appointed May 18 to succeed him, was Mr. Ralph Cornell, Woodbury, New Jersey.

Arrests totaling 132 were made in 1950 by bridge police who also extinguished 53 fires and removed 3,227 disabled vehicles from the structure. Two contractor's employees were killed by falling from the bridge, one woman committed suicide on the Camden bridge plaza and one man died of injuries received in an automobile accident.

The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey are cordially invited to inspect the Delaware River Bridge at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

Pennsylvania:

James H. Duff, Chairman
Bernard Samuel
Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
Edwin R. Cox
Alvin A. Swenson
Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Jay Cooke

New Jersey:

Arthur C. King,
Vice-Chairman
I. Norwood Griscom
Edward C. McAuliffe
Clarence B. McCormick
Erwin S. Cunard
Allen S. Hatcher
James P. Johnson
Ralph Cornell

Joseph K. Costello, General Manager-Secretary

December 31, 1950

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER

AMONG FERRIES & BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

1950

Month	Ferry Vehicles	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penn. R. R. Co.						
January	34,817	369,459	404,276	1,660,948	2,065,224	17.89%	80.42%
February	29,022	318,170	347,192	1,484,248	1,831,440	17.43%	81.04%
March	33,493	372,644	406,137	1,739,740	2,145,877	17.36%	81.07%
April	33,274	450,174	483,448	1,813,142	2,296,590	19.60%	78.95%
May	38,351	548,276	586,627	2,068,328	2,654,955	20.65%	77.90%
June	40,183	577,571	617,754	2,048,572	2,666,326	21.61%	76.83%
July	41,606	746,415	788,021	2,276,818	3,064,839	24.35%	74.28%
August	39,504	723,618	763,122	2,304,104	3,067,226	23.59%	75.11%
September	33,008	571,906	604,914	2,072,550	2,677,464	21.36%	77.41%
October	31,811	533,238	565,049	2,102,721	2,667,770	19.99%	78.82%
November	28,015	452,227	480,242	1,890,263	2,370,505	19.07%	79.74%
December	26,457	437,410	463,867	1,887,116	2,350,983	18.61%	80.28%
TOTALS 1950	409,541	6,101,108	6,510,649	23,348,550	29,859,199	20.43%	78.19%
TOTALS 1949	610,196	5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%
% CHANGE.	-32.88	+17.26	+11.99	+10.73	+11.00	—	—

DISTRIBUTION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER
AMONG FERRIES AND BRIDGES WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE
YEARLY

Year	Ferries				Tacony-Palmyra Bridge	Total Vehicles Other Than the Delaware River Bridge	Delaware River Bridge	Total Cross River Traffic	Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Share of Traffic	Delaware River Bridge Share of Traffic
	Penna. R. R.	Phila. & Reading R. R.	South St. Kaighn Ave.	Tacony-Palmyra Ferry						
1925			↑		↑	5,399,641	—	5,399,641	—	—
1926	1,786,922	1,785,525		376,304	↑ Open July 1st 1929	3,948,751	Open July 1st 4,137,674	8,086,425	—	51.16%
1927	779,320	1,567,724		356,153	↑ Open Aug 15, 1929	2,703,197	8,593,201	11,296,398	—	76.07%
1928	780,947	1,672,276		355,240	↓ Aug 15, 1929	2,808,463	9,725,470	12,533,933	—	77.59%
1929	808,295	1,790,285		235,821	433,061	3,267,462	11,615,609	14,883,071	4.50%	78.05%
1930	789,987	1,753,332		↑	1,374,285	3,917,604	12,285,359	16,202,963	8.48%	75.82%
1931	779,129	1,722,486			1,738,569	4,240,184	12,308,225	16,548,409	10.50%	74.38%
1932	696,633	1,514,920	1939		1,559,197	3,770,750	10,804,557	14,575,307	10.70%	74.13%
1933	699,312	1,338,471	24, 1939		1,390,497	3,428,280	9,886,705	13,314,985	10.44%	74.25%
1934	769,423	1,261,372	Jan. 1929		1,399,843	3,430,638	9,981,615	13,412,253	10.43%	74.42%
1935	817,208	1,252,487	↑ Open Aug 15, 1929		1,470,906	3,540,601	10,156,929	13,697,530	10.73%	74.15%
1936	1,211,280	1,246,694	↑ Open Aug 15, 1929		1,642,135	4,100,109	10,614,475	14,714,584	11.16%	72.13%
1937	1,322,741	1,148,224			1,922,716	4,393,681	12,293,129	16,686,810	11.52%	73.67%
1938	1,753,746	Closed 4/30 270,283			1,980,864	4,004,893	12,820,338	16,825,231	11.77%	76.19%
1939	1,348,325	—	830,623	↑ of	2,056,200	4,235,148	13,378,235	17,613,383	11.67%	75.95%
1940	1,360,686	—	850,220	↑ Out	2,210,660	4,421,566	14,185,835	18,607,401	11.88%	76.23%
1941	1,326,263	—	888,774		2,739,045	4,954,082	15,638,687	20,592,769	13.34%	75.94%
1942	1,072,476	—	682,121		2,046,537	3,801,134	12,463,283	16,264,417	12.58%	76.62%
1943	872,496	—	259,085		1,397,234	2,528,815	9,639,333	12,168,148	11.48%	79.21%
1944	886,721	—	156,755		1,866,262	2,909,738	11,360,550	14,270,288	13.07%	79.61%
1945	837,729	—	169,667		2,210,800	3,218,196	12,639,611	15,857,807	13.94%	79.70%
1946	938,580	—	—		3,355,451	4,294,031	16,886,413	21,180,444	15.84%	79.73%
1947	801,561	—	—		3,856,438	4,657,999	18,107,133	22,765,132	16.94%	76.53%
1948	709,629	—	—		4,318,121	5,027,750	19,227,246	24,254,996	17.80%	79.27%
1949	610,196	—	—		5,203,148	5,813,344	21,085,868	26,899,212	19.34%	78.38%
1950	409,541	—	—		6,101,108	6,510,649	23,348,550	29,859,199	20.43%	78.19%

ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC SINCE OPENING

Calendar Year	Total Vehicles (Opened 7/1/26)	Automobiles and Light Trucks				Trucks				26,001 lbs. to 150,000 lbs. Tractors—Trailers & Specials		Buses		Motorcycles 10c	Horse Drawn, etc. 15c, 20c & 30c
		Total Autos & Light Trucks	25c Rate	20c Rate Started 2/1/1937	15c Commutation Started 3/1/1937	7001 to 18,000 lbs. Gross Weight		18,001 to 36,000 lbs. Gross Weight		Single Deck 50c (25c & 40c to July 1, 1927)	Double Deck 75c (40c to July 1, 1927)				
						Pneumatic 40c	Solid Tire 50c	Pneut 65—1 00 75c	Solid T 75c						
1926	4,137,674	3,644,022	↗	↗	↗	10,880	10,914	15,624	281	6,891	265,433	169,141	13,017	1,414	
1927	8,593,201	7,270,703				23,812	32,561	35,636	1,865	17,586	905,727	275,456	24,583	1,550	
1928	9,975,470	8,246,002				20,100	76,049	34,232	3,998	17,204	1,229,698	67,835	29,207	580	
1929	11,615,609	10,096,414				11,875	101,315	28,615	9,480	18,836	1,272,995	40,742	33,253	468	
1930	12,285,359	10,578,206				4,670	136,269	16,651	18,488	13,676	1,465,267	19,176	28,413	179	
1931	12,308,225	10,770,393			↗	2,366	158,692	21,623	25,238	18,058	1,270,481	8,398	27,916	54	
1932	10,804,557	9,355,885				1,349	165,905	13,029	44,552	10,222	1,174,017	5,242	27,774	271	
1933	9,886,705	8,569,299				758	183,404	10,768	48,767	6,758	1,026,145	5,923	25,948	26	
1934	9,981,615	8,613,090				472	221,318	7,167	50,041	5,145	1,029,125	6,830	31,247	16	
1935	10,156,929	8,735,223				279	250,471	15,822	51,392	2,135	1,042,757	6,652	32,673	13	
1936	10,614,475	9,176,045	↗	↗	↗	189	247,597	17,237	79,648	1,096	1,028,889	6,049	29,198	3	
1937	12,293,129	10,901,116	(Jan. only) 619,864			137	234,553	10,613	83,064	584	999,855	5,467	28,372	0	
1938	12,820,338	11,520,211	↗			76	228,085	9,174	77,331	249	920,520	3,490	24,237	6	
1939	13,378,235	12,021,179				92	263,196	10,895	95,004	223	913,727	3,315	22,879	5	
1940	14,185,835	12,766,835				76	298,390	16,809	101,842	176	918,307	3,164	20,071	2	
1941	15,638,687	14,113,852	↗			98	330,228	18,864	110,762	202	953,480	2,958	22,742	0	
1942	12,463,283	10,863,764				65	309,280	16,396	108,335	205	1,042,426	2,548	19,174	0	
1943	9,639,333	8,014,431				69	322,614	10,926	114,490	215	1,038,472	1,605	15,828	103	
1944	11,360,550	9,725,231				32	354,866	11,681	133,755	139	990,247	193	14,064	1	
1945	12,639,611	10,919,253				49	400,546	15,099	151,608	117	995,775	241	14,952	2	
1946	16,886,413	14,849,447				56	572,302	16,860	205,698	126	1,034,578	202	27,386	0	
1947	18,107,133	15,854,315				56	714,824	17,385	249,776	88	1,033,323	198	27,240	4	
1948	19,277,246	16,817,353				33	802,859	18,323	303,073	83	1,016,572	31	27,399	2	
1949	21,085,868	18,593,968				8	827,818	11,508	295,052	180	1,022,148	2	27,798	2	
1950	23,348,550	20,733,580				39	840,609	3,147	305,266	92	986,665	0	24,972	2	

APPENDICES

NEW JERSEY PORT AUTHORITY ACT OF 1950

An Act authorizing the Governor on behalf of the State of New Jersey to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, amending Article I, II, IV and XII of, and adding a new article to be known as Article XIII to, the compact and agreement between the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorized by and made pursuant to an act entitled "An act providing for joint action by Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the development of the ports on the lower Delaware River and the improvement of the facilities for transportation across the said river; authorizing the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission on behalf of the State of New Jersey for these purposes to enter into an agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creating the Delaware River Joint Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof, including the power to finance projects by the issuance of revenue bonds; transferring to the new commission all the powers of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission and making an appropriation," approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 1931, c.391), by changing the name of the Delaware River Joint Commission to the Delaware River Port Authority, by changing the method of appointment of the commissioners, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of said the Delaware River Port Authority and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties, to take effect upon the enactment of substantially similar legislation by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania embodying the supplemental agreement between the two States in this act set forth, and authorizing the Governor to apply, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, to the Congress of the United States for its consent thereto, and repealing chapter three hundred thirty-six of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, approved August fourth, one thousand nine hundred and forty-one (P. L. 1941, c.336), and chapter four hundred forty-three of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, approved October twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (P. L. 1948, c.443).

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Governor is hereby authorized to enter into a supplemental compact or agreement, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, amending and supplementing the compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey entitled "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by its Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, which supplemental compact and agreement shall be in substantially the following form:

Supplemental agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey amending and supplementing the agreement entitled "Agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties," by changing the name of the Delaware River Joint Commission to the Delaware River Port Authority, by changing the method of appointment of the Commissioners, by extending the jurisdiction, powers and duties of said the Delaware River Port Authority, and defining such additional jurisdiction, powers and duties.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other as follows:

(1) Article I of the said agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission as a body corporate and politic and defining its powers and duties, which was executed on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by the Governor on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and on behalf of the State of New Jersey by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members on July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and which was consented to by the Congress of the United States by Public Resolution No. 26, being chapter 258 of the Public Laws, 72nd Congress, approved June fourteenth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I

The body corporate and politic, heretofore known as the Delaware River Joint Commission hereby is continued under the name of the Delaware River Port Authority (hereinafter in this agreement called the "commission," which shall constitute the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey when exercising any of the following public purposes and which shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental junction in effectuating such purposes, to wit:

(a) The operation and maintenance of the bridge, owned jointly by the two States across the Delaware River between the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Camden in the State of New Jersey, including its approaches, and the making of additions, extensions and improvements thereto.

(b) The effectuation, establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge, including extensions of such railroad or other facilities within the Port District and within a thirty-five-mile radius of Camden, New Jersey, and points within the City of Philadelphia.

The improvement and development of the Port District by or through the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, in whole or in part, of any and all projects for the improvement and development of the Port District or incidental thereto, either directly by purchase, lease or contract, or by lease or agreement with any other public or private body or corporation.

(d) Cooperation with all other bodies interested or concerned with, or affected by the promotion, development or use of the Delaware River and the Port District.

(e) The procurement from the Government of the United States of any consents which may be requisite to enable any project within its powers to be carried forward.

(f) The promotion as a highway of commerce of the Delaware River.

(g) The promotion of increased passenger and freight commerce on the Delaware River and for such purpose the publication of literature and the adoption of any other means as may be deemed appropriate.

(h) To study and make recommendations to the proper authorities for the improvement of terminal, lighterage, wharfage, warehouse and other facilities necessary for the promotion of commerce on the Delaware River.

(i) Institution through its counsel, or such other counsel as it shall designate, or intervention in, any litigation involving rates, preferences, rebates, or other matters vital to the interest of the Port District; provided, that notice of any such intervention or litigation shall be given promptly to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey. Provision for such notices shall be made in a resolution authorizing any such intervention or litigation and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the commission.

(j) The establishment, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction and operation of a rapid transit system for the

transportation of passengers, express, mail, and baggage between New Jersey communities within the Port District and within a thirty-five-mile radius of Camden, New Jersey, and points within the City of Philadelphia. Such system may be established by either utilizing the existing rapid transit systems, railroad facilities, highways and bridges within the territory involved or by the construction, maintenance and improvement of new facilities where deemed necessary.

(k) The performance of such other functions which may be of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey insofar as concerns the promotion and development of the Port District and the use of its facilities by commercial vessels.

(2) Article II of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE II

The commission shall consist of sixteen commissioners, eight resident voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and eight resident voters of the State of New Jersey, who shall serve without compensation.

The present members of the commission, including ex-officio members, shall continue to serve, respectively, as commissioners until the expiration of their terms or the terms of office by virtue of the holding of which they are members of the commission and until succeeding commissioners shall be appointed and qualify.

The commissioners for the State of New Jersey shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of five years; and in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of commissioner during a recess of the Legislature, it may be filled by the Governor by an ad interim appointment which shall expire at the end of the next regular session of the Senate unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and qualify and, after the end of the session, no ad interim appointment to the same vacancy shall be made unless the Governor shall have submitted to the Senate a nomination to the office during the session and the Senate shall have adjourned without confirming or rejecting it, and no person nominated for any such vacancy shall be eligible for an ad interim appointment to such office if the nomination shall have failed of confirmation by the Senate.

The eight commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania for terms of five years.

All commissioners shall continue to hold office after the expiration of the terms for which they are appointed unless and until their respective successors are appointed and qualify, but no period during which any commissioner shall hold over shall be deemed to be an extension of his term of office for the purpose of computing the date on which his successor's term expires.

(3) Article IV of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV

For the effectuation of its authorized purposes the commission is hereby granted the following powers:

- (a) To have perpetual succession.
- (b) To sue and be sued.
- (c) To adopt and use an official seal.
- (d) To elect a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, and to adopt suitable by-laws for the management of its affairs. The secretary and treasurer need not be members of the commission.
- (e) To appoint, hire, or employ counsel and such other officers and such agents and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties, by contract or otherwise, and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation.
- (f) To enter into contracts.
- (g) To acquire, own, hire, use, operate and dispose of personal property.
- (h) To acquire, own, use, lease, operate, mortgage and dispose of real property and interests in real property and to make improvements thereon.
- (i) To grant by franchise, lease or otherwise, the use

of any property or facility owned or controlled by the commission and to make charges therefor.

(j) To borrow money upon its bonds or other obligations, either with or without security.

(k) To exercise the power of eminent domain within the Port District.

(l) To determine the exact location, system and character of and all other matters in connection with any and all improvements or facilities which it may be authorized to own, construct, establish, effectuate, operate or control.

(m) In addition to the foregoing, to exercise the powers, duties, authority and jurisdiction heretofore conferred and imposed upon the aforesaid the Delaware River Joint Commission by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, or both of the said two States; and

(n) To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the Constitutions of the two States or of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes or to the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, except the power to levy taxes or assessments, and generally to exercise in connection with its property and affairs, and in connection with property within its control, any and all powers which might be exercised by a natural person or a private corporation in connection with similar property and affairs.

The Commission shall have full power and authority to acquire, purchase, construct, lease, operate, maintain and undertake any project, including terminal, terminal facility, transportation facility, or any other facility of commerce and to make charges for the use thereof.

The commission is authorized to make expenditures anywhere in the United States and foreign countries, to pay commission, and hire or contract with experts and consultants, and otherwise to do indirectly anything which the commission may do directly. The commission shall have such additional powers and duties as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of either State concurred in by legislation of the other.

(4) Article XI of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

The effectuation of its authorized purposes by the commission is and will be in all respects for the benefits of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity and for the improvement of their health and living conditions; and since the commission will be performing essential governmental functions in effectuating said purposes, the commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any property acquired or used by it for such purposes, and the bonds or other securities or obligations issued by the commission, their transfer and the income therefrom (including any profits made on the sale thereof) shall at all times be free from taxation within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

To the end that counties and municipalities may not suffer undue loss of tax revenue by reason of the acquisition and ownership of property therein by the commission, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to enter into a voluntary agreement or agreements with any county or municipality, whereby it will undertake to pay a fair and reasonable sum or sums to compensate the said counties and municipalities for said loss of tax revenue in connection with any property hereafter acquired or used by the commission. Any such payment or payments which the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to make may be paid on an annual basis, in which case the payment or payments shall not be in excess of the amount of the taxes upon such property when last assessed prior to the time of its acquisition by the commission, or such payment or payments may be made in a lump sum or sums, or over a stated period of years, as shall be agreed upon by and between the commission and such counties or mu-

nicipalities. Every county or municipality wherein property shall be acquired by the commission, is authorized and empowered to enter into such agreement or agreements with the commission to accept the payment or payments which the commission is herein authorized and empowered to make.

(5) Article XII of said agreement is amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII

The commission shall make annual reports to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, setting forth in detail its operations and transactions, and may make such additional reports from time to time to the Governors and Legislatures as it may deem desirable.

Whenever the commission after investigation and study shall have concluded plans with estimates of cost and means of financing any new project, other than those described in Article I, subdivision (b) hereof, for transportation across or under the Delaware River within the Port District any new project for the improvement of the Delaware River's port facilities, or any other project for the mutual advantage of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and coming within the purposes for which it is created the commission shall make to the Legislatures of each State a detailed report dealing only with the contemplated project and shall request of said Legislatures authority to proceed with the project described, and it shall not be within the power of the commission to construct, erect or otherwise acquire any facility or project, except those described in Article I, subdivision (b) hereof, unless and until the Legislatures of both States shall have authorized the commission to proceed with the project outlined in its special report thereon.

(6): Add to said agreement a new article to be entitled, and to read, as follows:

ARTICLE XIII

The following words as herein used shall have the following meanings:

1. "Port District" shall include the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia and that portion of Bucks County, south of the boundary line between Mercer County and Burlington County in the State of New Jersey as extended across the Delaware River to the Pennsylvania shore of said river in Pennsylvania and the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem in New Jersey.

"Commission" shall mean the governing body of the Delaware River Port Authority.

"Commissioner" shall mean a member of the governing body of the Delaware River Port Authority.

"Terminals" shall include marine, motor truck, railroad and air terminals, also coal, grain and lumber terminals and union freight and all terminals used in connection with the transportation of passengers and freight.

"Transportation facility and facilities for transportation of passengers" shall include railroads operated by steam, electricity, or other power, rapid transit lines, motor trucks, tunnels, bridges, airports, boats, ferries, carfloats, lighter, tugs, floating elevators, barges, scows, or harbor craft of any kind, and aircraft.

"Terminal facility" shall include wharves, piers, slips, ferries, docks, drydocks, ship repair yards, bulkheads, dock walls, basins, carfloats, float-bridges, dredging equipment, radio receiving and sending stations, grain or other storage elevators, warehouses, cold storage, tracks, yards, sheds, switches, connections, overhead appliances, bunker coal, oil and fresh water stations, markets, and every kind of terminal, storage or supply facility now in use, or hereafter designed for use to facilitate passenger transportation and for the handling, storage, loading or unloading of freight at terminals.

"Transportation of passengers" and "passenger transportation" shall mean the transportation of passengers by railroad or other facilities.

"Rapid transit system" shall mean a transit system for

the transportation of passengers, express, mail and baggage by railroad or other facilities.

"Projects" shall mean the establishment, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction and operation of such undertakings as are authorized in this act.

"Railroads" shall include railways, extensions thereof, tunnels, subways, bridges, elevated structures, tracks, poles, wires, conduits, power-houses, substations, lines for the transmission of power, carbarns, shops, yards, sidings, turnouts, switches, stations and approaches thereto, cars and motive equipment.

"Facility" shall include all works, buildings, structures, appliances and appurtenances necessary and convenient for the proper construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of a facility or facilities or any one or more of them.

"Real property" shall include land under water, as well as uplands, and all property either now commonly, or legally, defined as real property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"Personal property" shall include choses in action and all other property now commonly, or legally, defined as personal property, or which may hereafter be so defined.

"To lease" shall include to rent or to hire.

"Rule or regulation," until and unless otherwise determined by the Legislatures of both States, shall mean any rule or regulation not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or of either State, and subject to the exercise of the power of Congress, and shall include charges, rates, rentals or tolls fixed or established by the commission within its jurisdiction.

"Municipality" shall include a county, city, borough, village, township, town, public agency, public authority or political division.

"Plural or singular." The singular wherever used herein shall include the plural.

Wherever action by the legislation of either State is herein referred to, it shall mean an act of the Legislature duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

2. Upon its signature, on behalf of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, such supplemental compact or agreement and the compact or agreement so amended and supplemented shall become binding and shall have the force and effect of a statute of the State of New Jersey, and the Delaware River Port Authority shall thereupon become vested with all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the duties and obligations contained therein, as though the same were specifically authorized and imposed by statute and the State of New Jersey shall be bound by all of the obligations assumed by it under such supplemental compact or agreement and under such compact or agreement so amended and supplemented; and the Governor shall transmit an original signed copy thereof to the Secretary of State for filing in his office.

3. The Governor is hereby authorized to apply, on behalf of the State of New Jersey, to the Congress of the United States for its consent and approval of such supplemental compact or agreement.

4. Nothing contained in this act, nor in the said supplemental compact or agreement, shall be deemed to effect any contract, agreement or obligation heretofore entered into or created nor any appointment heretofore made, by the commission, and any and all agreements, contracts or obligations, or appointments, of the commission shall be assumed, performed and recognized by, and shall be binding upon, the Delaware River Port Authority, as fully and to the same extent as required by terms thereof to be performed and recognized by the commission.

5. The powers vested in the commission by this act shall be construed as being in addition to and not in diminution of the powers heretofore or hereafter vested by law in the commission.

6. Any and all statutes or parts of statutes inconsistent with the provisions of this act and of the said supplemental compact or agreement are repealed.

7. Chapter three hundred thirty-six of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-one and chapter four

hundred forty-three of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight are repealed.

8. Except where specifically amended or repealed by this act the provisions of the agreement, authorized by chapter three hundred ninety-one of the laws of New Jersey, approved June thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, are maintained in full force and effect.

9. If any part or parts of this act shall be held unconstitutional, such unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this act. The Legisla-

ture hereby declares that it would have passed the remaining parts of this act if it had known that such part or parts thereof would be declared unconstitutional.

10. This act shall become effective immediately upon its approval by the Governor and the passage by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of a substantially similar act embodying the supplemental compact or agreement between the two States hereinabove set forth.

Approved July 28, 1950

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

December 31, 1950

CURRENT ASSETS:

SPECIAL FUNDS:

	Investments	Accrued Interest Receivable	Cash	TOTAL
Sinking Fund			\$ 639,601.97	\$ 639,601.97
Sinking Fund Reserve:				
U. S. Treasury 1½'s—55	\$ 800,000			
“ “ 2's—54/52	1,200,000	\$ 4,601.40		2,004,601.40
General Reserve:				
U. S. Treasury 1¾'s—12/15/55	100,000			
“ “ 1¾'s—3/15/54	300,000			
“ “ 1¾'s—11/1/51	1,290,000			
D.R.J.C. 1's—66/51	1,748,000	9,756.82	126,338.16	3,574,094.98
Bridge Improvement:				
U. S. Treasury 1¾'s—11/1/51	160,000			
“ “ “ —10/1/51	1,000,000			
“ “ “ —10/15/51	200,000			
“ “ bills—1/4/51	1,000,000		97,927.49	2,457,927.49
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	\$ 7,798,000	\$ 14,358.22	\$ 863,867.62	\$ 8,676,225.84
Cash in bank and on hand			55,719.81	55,719.81
TOTAL CASH IN BANK AND ON HAND			\$ 919,587.43	
Cash with Fiscal Agent for bond interest coupons not presented (contra)				1,725.00
Prepaid insurance premium unexpired				\$ 8,733,670.65
Deferred charge to income for Port Promotion: 1950—\$17,975.79; 1951—\$100,000 (contra)			117,975.79	35,225.41
Uncompleted construction under commitments (contra) Schedule A		2,457,927.49		
Improvements to Vine Street, Philadelphia	\$ 150,000			
Improvements to Broadway Station, Camden	285,000			
Railroad track removal, Camden	250,000	685,000.00		
Uncompleted Survey under commitments (contra) new Delaware River crossing (Total—\$100,000)		72,875.63	3,215,803.12	3,333,778.91
INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL PROPERTY:				
Bridge and improvements			\$37,352,349.98	
High-speed transit line			10,985,383.53	48,337,733.51
SURVEY IN PROGRESS—New Delaware River crossing				27,124.37
TOTAL ASSETS				\$ 60,467,532.85

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Bond principal, due 6/1/51	\$ 900,000.00		
Bond interest accrued, due 6/1/51	17,126.67		
Bond interest coupons, past due (contra)	1,725.00		
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (pension fund)		\$ 918,851.67	
COMMITMENTS (contra)		22,337.82	\$ 941,189.49
RESERVE for Repairs			3,333,778.91
			42,871.77

FUNDED DEBT—\$30,000,000 Refunding Bridge Bonds, dated 6/1/46:

3's due 12/1/46—12/1/48	\$ 4,250,000	
1's " 6/1/49—6/1/54	9,750,000	14,000,000
Less: Bonds matured and retired		7,700,000
1's due 6/1/51—6/1/54 @ \$900,000 semi-annually		6,300,000
1's " 6/1/66—Outstanding with public	\$ 14,252,000	
1's " " —Held in General Reserve	1,748,000	16,000,000
TOTAL OUTSTANDING		22,300,000
Less: 6/1/51 included in liabilities (above)		900,000
Subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after 6/1/51 at 2% premium		21,400,000.00
EQUITY		34,749,692.68
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		60,467,532.85

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
CALENDAR YEAR 1950

INCOME:			94,180.46
Bridge tolls	\$ 5,612,723.10	NET INCOME BEFORE INTEREST ..	\$ 4,713,043.11
High-speed line rentals	222,770.41	INTEREST ON DEBT	224,610.01
Other rentals	5,000.00		
Interest on deposits	5,362.96	NET INCOME AFTER ALL CHARGES	\$ 4,488,433.10
Gross Operating Income	\$ 5,845,856.47	Bond maturity require-	
OPERATING EXPENSES:		ments	\$ 1,758,333.33
Salaries	\$ 812,910.78	Sinking Fund reserve	
Equipment	16,170.44	requirements	66,666.67
Supplies	19,808.46		1,825,000.00
Repairs	144,242.24	NET INCOME OVER BOND MATURITY	
Miscellaneous (including		AND SINKING FUND RESERVE RE-	
\$23,988 light and heat)	126,617.86	QUIREMENTS	\$ 2,663,433.10
Insurance (All Risk and			
Income)	25,219.83		
	\$1,144,969.61	RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY ACCOUNT	
PORT PROMOTION EX-		(Equity consists of accumulated earnings and United	
PENSES	82,024.21	States Government grants applied to the reduction of	
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,226,993.82	debt and improvements to the bridge and facilities.)	
NET OPERATING INCOME (less Port		Equity—December 31, 1949 (per Balance	
Promotion Expenses)	\$ 4,618,862.65	Sheet)	\$ 30,185,082.08
INCOME FROM FUND IN-		Add: Net income after all charges—	
VESTMENTS	\$ 91,430.46	Calendar year, 1950 (above)	4,483,433.10
Less premium paid on		Discount on own bonds purchased	76,177.50
United States Govern-		EQUITY—December 31, 1950 (per Bal-	
ment bonds purchase		ance Sheet)	\$ 34,749,692.68
for fund investments			
(discount)	(2,750.00)		

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING & ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1950

(Schedule A)

	Preliminary Estimated Cost	Amount of Contract	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Amount Pay- able	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
CONTRACT							
#1 to 9 inclusive for widening the bridge roadway from six to eight traffic lanes; repaving the six interior lanes on the approaches; new roadway lighting; traffic lane marker structures and signal system and miscellaneous electrical work.							
Total Contracts Let & Completed		\$3,403,202.53	\$3,403,202.53	\$3,403,202.53			
Less #7 (Repaving) transferred to operating reserve		(221,317.87)	(221,317.87)	(221,317.87)			
TOTAL CONTRACTS LET (excluding #7)		<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>	<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>	<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>			
CONTRACTS NOT LET							
Police & Adm. Bldgs. and Rearrangement of Camden Plaza & Toll House area including real estate	\$2,364,000.00						
TOTAL	<u>\$2,364,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>	<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>	<u>\$3,181,884.66</u>			
Engineering including completed contracts	368,646.00	368,646.00	290,228.14	284,232.66	\$143.02	\$ 5,852.46	\$ 78,417.86
Inspection & Misl. including completed contracts	100,000.00	100,000.00	39,135.85	39,135.85			60,864.15
Real Estate acquisitions		51,350.00	51,350.00	51,350.00			
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$2,832,646.00</u>	<u>\$3,701,880.66</u>	<u>\$3,562,598.65</u>	<u>\$3,556,603.17</u>	<u>\$143.02</u>	<u>\$ 5,852.46</u>	<u>\$ 139,282.01</u>
Bridge Improvement Fund				6,014,530.66	Amount retained .		5,852.46
Balance available for unpaid commitments				2,457,927.49	Amount payable .		143.02
							<u>\$ 145,277.49</u>
				Contracts not let	\$2,364,000.00		
				Less real estate acquired ...	51,350.00		2,312,650.00
				Unpaid commitments			<u>\$2,457,927.49</u>

BRIDGE ROADWAY WIDENING & ALLIED IMPROVEMENTS—ENGINEERING & INSPECTION ACCOUNT—DEC. 31, 1950

ENGINEERING

Widening the bridge roadway from 6 to 8 traffic lanes and 8 traffic lane marker structures with signal system and miscellaneous electrical work (contracts #1 to 9 incl.)
 Project report covering erection of new Police building and Administration building annex ..
 Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general supervision of Police and Admin. bldg. annex
 Project report covering Camden 6th Street Tunnel and Enlarging Toll House area and Broadway Underpass
 Preparation of detailed plans and specifications, checking contractor's drawings and general supervision of Enlarging Toll House area
 Consulting and Advisory services on Engineering work remaining to be done

	Modjeski & Masters General Engineers	Louis T. Klauder & Assocs. Mechanical and Electrical Engineers	Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson Architects	Total	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Pension Payable	Amount Retained	Amount Unearned
\$107,100	\$ 53,000	\$ 8,767.16	\$168,867.16	\$ 7,500.00	7,061.32	\$168,867.16		\$ 438.68	
		8,690	37,533.00	46,223.00	12,284.60	11,056.14	\$ 1,228.46	33,938.40	
{ 1,278				1,278.00				1,278.00	
{ 12,000	5,000	4,500.00	21,500.00	21,500.00		21,500.00		5,685.00	
{ 5,685				5,685.00					
30,375	27,800	8,000.00	46,240.00	6 6,175.00		41,616.00	4,624.00	19,935.00	
5,600	4,200		9,800.00	9,800.00				9,800.00	
\$162,038	\$ 98,690	\$ 66,300.16	\$327,028.16	\$255,953.08	\$250,100.62		\$ 5,852.46	\$ 71,075.08	
Total Engineering and Architectural Consultants' Fees									
Estimated salaries and pension of staff engineers engaged for project			41,617.84	34,275.06	34,132.04		143.02	7,342.78	
Total Engineering (per Construction account above)			\$368,646.00	\$290,228.14	\$284,232.66		\$143.02	\$ 5,852.46	\$ 78,417.86
Inspection and Miscellaneous:			100,000.00						
Advertising for bids on contracts ..\$ 2,006.90									
Testing materials			4,878.12						
Inspecting materials			6,348.60						
Test borings			514.00						
Misc. contract expense			385.03						
Field equipment & supplies			2,235.42						
Office equipment & supplies			2,995.61						
Blue prints & photograph			4,900.58						
Traveling expense			298.79						
Insurance (workmen's compensation, group & auto)			483.02						
Electronic Traffic counter			997.56						
Phila. Tr. Co., H. S. Line watchman			12,123.57						
Miscellaneous unclassified			968.65						
Total inspection and misc. ....\$39,135.85				39,135.85	39,135.85				60,864.15
Total Engineering and Inspection (per Construction account above)			\$469,646.00	\$329,363.99	\$323,368.51		\$143.02	\$ 5,852.46	\$139,282.01

FINANCIAL HISTORY

COSTS, INCOME AND INVESTMENTS—DECEMBER 31, 1950

	State of New Jersey	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia	Total	Interest	Principal
Cost of Bridge (including land and approaches)	\$15,900,235.33	\$10,601,764.99	\$10,601,765.10	\$37,103,765.42		\$37,103,765.42
Interest charged to July 1, 1931	4,574,124.63	2,615,452.88	2,887,452.70	10,077,030.21	\$ 8,998,937.78	
Interest allowed to July 1, 1931	(544,679.52)	(257,697.38)	(275,715.53)	(1,078,092.43)		
Debt established July 1, 1931	\$19,929,680.44	\$12,959,520.49	\$13,213,502.27	\$46,102,703.20		
Subsequent charges and adjustments		18,684.28 1,416.00 (38,764.99)		(18,664.71)		(18,664.71)
Total cost of Bridge (adjusted)	\$19,929,680.44	\$12,940,855.78	\$13,213,502.27	\$46,084,038.49	\$ 8,998,937.78	\$37,085,100.71
Interest on debt, July 1, 1931 to Sept. 1, 1933	1,170,987.64	812,881.24	890,084.09	2,873,952.97	2,873,952.97	
Total cost of Bridge and interest to Sept. 1, 1933	\$21,100,668.08	\$13,753,737.02	\$14,103,586.36	\$48,957,991.46	\$11,872,890.75	\$37,085,100.71
Cash payments—July 1, 1926 to Sept. 1, 1933	(8,901,668.08)	4,545,737.02	(4,548,586.36)	(17,995,991.46)		
Balance of debt—Sept. 1, 1933	\$12,199,000.00	9,208,000.00	\$ 9,555,000.00	\$30,962,000.00		
Bonds issued to liquidate balance of debt	(12,199,000.00)	(9,208,000.00)	(9,555,000.00)	(30,962,000.00)		
EXPENDED FOR ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS:						
High-Speed Transit Line (Net)			\$ 73,331.15	\$ 8,238,688.91		
Maintenance Building (Net)			138,953.75			
Toll Houses			13,931.09			
Administration Building				226,215.99		
Pier 11½ North, Philadelphia				111,948.08		
Bridge Roadway Widening (6 to 8 lanes) and allied improvements				3,556,603.17		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Camden)				135,230.01		
Street Approaches to the Bridge (Philadelphia)				50,000.00		
Fire Fighting Installation on Bridge				7,711.20		
Interest paid on funded debt					\$19,263,555.16	12,326,397.36
Total interest paid						\$49,411,498.07
Total Operating Expenses paid				\$15,184,308.43	31,136,445.91	
Total Port Promotion Expenses paid				286,330.61		
Total expenses paid					15,470,639.04	
Total Premium paid on debt called for redemption					46,607,084.95	
TOTAL—DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE AND PORT PROMOTION					3,611,900.00	
SURVEY IN PROGRESS—New Delaware River crossing						\$50,218,984.95
TOTAL COSTS PAID						27,124.37
Total Receipts						\$99,657,607.39
Total Refunding Bridge bonds outstanding						\$86,124,778.45
						22,300,000.00

108,424,778.45
\$ 8,767,171.06

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL
RECEIPTS AND BORROWED CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF TOTAL COSTS PAID

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Special Funds:
Cash and accrued interest receivable \$ 878,225.84
Investments in U. S. Treasury obligations (par) 6,050,000.00
Investments in Delaware River Joint Commission 1's (par) 1,748,000.00

General cash balance in bank and on hand 8,676,225.84
Prepaid All-risk and Income insurance premium unexpired 55,719.81
8,731,945.65
35,225.41

\$ 8,767,171.06

FUNDED DEBT TO DECEMBER 31, 1950

	PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT		
	PREMIUM	DISCOUNT	
PRINCIPAL	Received on Sales	Paid on Redemptions	Received on Purchases
4¼% Bridge bonds of Sept. 1, 1933 due Sept. 1, 1935 to 1973, callable on or after Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105: Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Issued Sept. 1, 1933 to liquidate balance of debt to State of New Jersey Issued Feb. 6 to May 24, 1934 to liquidate balance of debt to City of Philadelphia (\$31,000,000 authorized less \$38,000 unissued and cancelled) Issued April 25, 1934 to April 24, 1936 to defray the cost of High-Speed Transit Project construction (\$10,000,000 authorized less \$2,842,000 unissued and cancelled)	\$ 9,208,000 12,199,000 9,555,000 \$30,962,000 7,158,000 \$38,120,000 2,882,000	\$ 497,170.32	\$ 58,876.25
Total issued (\$41,000,000 authorized less \$2,880,000 unissued and cancelled).. Less: Scheduled maturities 1935 to 1943 Purchased in the market Nov. 4, 1940 to Feb. 9, 1942			
Called as of Sept. 1, 1943 @ 105 and refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% Redemption premium @ 5% refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70% Amount added to equalize balance refunded Aug. 1, 1943 @ 2.70%	\$35,238,000 1,761,900 100	\$1,761,900.00	
2.70% Refunding Bridge bonds of Aug. 1, 1943 due Aug. 1, 1973 Callable on or after Aug. 1, 1946 @ 105 Called and paid from the sinking fund Aug. 1, 1946 at 105 { Premium { Principal	\$37,000,000 7,000,000 30,000,000	37,000.00 1,850,000.00 9,900.00	
Refunded June 1, 1946 { @ 1% \$25,750,000 } { @ 3% 4,250,000 }			
3% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 @ \$850,000 semi-annually 1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1949 to June 1, 1950 @ \$850,000 semi-annually			\$ 4,250,000 2,550,000

1% Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due Dec. 1, 1950 to June 1, 1954 @ \$900,000 semi-annually	7,200,000		
Total Serial bonds	\$14,000,000		
Refunding Bridge bonds of 6/1/46 due June 1, 1966—Total	16,000,000		
Term bonds	\$30,000,000		
The \$21,400,000 bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1, 1951 are subject to redemption on any interest payment date on or after June 1, 1951 @ 2% premium.			
3's due Dec. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948 matured and retired	4,250,000		
1's due June 1, 1949 to Dec. 1, 1950 matured and retired	3,450,000		
	7,700,000		
	\$22,300,000		
FUNDED DEBT OUTSTANDING (per Balance Sheet)			
1's due June 1, 1966 Purchased and held in General Reserve ...	\$ 1,748,000		\$ 132,517.50
1's due June 1, 1951 to June 1, 1966 outstanding with the investing public	20,552,000		
	\$22,300,000		
	\$ 544,070.32	\$3,611,900.00	\$ 58,876.25
			\$ 132,517.50

PORT PROMOTION			
EXPENDITURES	To Dec. 31, 1949	Year 1950	To Dec. 31, 1950
Preliminary port survey	\$ 25,000.00		\$ 25,000.00
Preliminary port survey (extra copies)	1,100.00		1,100.00
Final report	154,500.00		154,500.00
Printing extra page & 1,500 programs	342.90		342.90
1,000 cartons & postage for final report	179.30		179.30
Salaries	21,617.98	\$33,578.45	55,196.43
Office equipment & supplies	1,617.52	2,210.91	3,828.43
Advertising & Publicity		26,582.97	26,582.97
Conferences, traveling & special events ...	665.94	5,272.90	5,938.84
Subscriptions	116.00	296.25	412.25
Membership dues	75.00	713.58	788.58
Motion pictures		11,481.98	11,481.98
Miscellaneous (un- classified)	10.70	20.54	31.24
Insurance (workmen's compensation & group)	38.50	187.70	226.28
Pension	104.17	1,678.93	1,783.10
	<u>\$205,368.09</u>	<u>\$82,024.21</u>	<u>\$287,392.30</u>

NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING

2 Area maps	\$	486.43	\$	486.43
Public hearing at Bellevue Stratford, Sept. 13th		391.16		391.16
Conferences		86.50		86.50
Blue prints and photos		97.37		97.37
Traveling		35.09		35.09
Rental Account—Board of Engineers—402 No. 6th Street, Camden:				
Heat	\$	163.44		
Miscl.		14.38		
		<u>\$177.82</u>		
Less: Nov. & Dec. rents received 150.00		27.82		27.82
		<u>26,000.00</u>		<u>26,000.00</u>
Board of Engineers Survey (40% of \$65,000 Fee)				
		<u>\$27,124.37</u>		<u>\$27,124.37</u>

BANK DEPOSITS

December 31, 1950

SINKING FUND

Berlin National Bank	(Inactive)	\$ 10,027.80
Bridgeton National Bank	"	984.92
Broad Street Trust Company, Phila- delphia	"	26,406.40
Burlington County Trust Company, Moorestown	"	30,272.17
Central-Penn National Bank	"	26,599.74
Citizens National Bank, Collingswood	"	712.83
Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company	"	26,783.83
Egg Harbor City Trust Company ..	"	9,985.41
Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Woodbury	"	987.67
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Bridgeton	"	176.31
First Camden National Bank and Trust Company	"	130.34

The First National Bank—Mays Landing	"	909.36
The First National Bank—Minotola	"	10,005.42
The First National Bank—Newfield	"	932.39
The First National Bank—Riverside	"	803.71
The First National Bank—Toms River	"	61,133.01
The First National Bank and Trust Company, Woodbury	"	74.09
Land Title Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia	"	26,322.35
Laurel Springs National Bank	"	32,899.68
Mainland National Bank, Pleasantville	"	10,002.00
Marine National Bank, Wildwood ..	"	50,032.76
Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia	"	55,443.10
National Bank of Germantown and Trust Company	"	9,981.31
The National Bank of Mantua	"	10,000.00
Northwestern National Bank	"	26,257.98
Oaklyn National Bank	"	964.07
Pennsauken Township National Bank, Merchantville	"	13,681.90
The Pennsylvania Company	"	26,942.91
The Philadelphia National Bank ..	"	55,467.05
Pitman National Bank and Trust Company	"	55,627.35
Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia	"	46,800.25
The Real Estate Trust Company ..	"	9,992.26
Riverside Trust Company	"	107.22
Trenton Trust Company	"	974.79
Woodbury Trust Company	"	981.86
Camden Trust Company	(Active)	197.73

\$639,601.97

GENERAL RESERVE FUND

The First National Bank, Cape May May Court House (Inactive) ..	\$ 10,009.47
The First National Bank, Glassboro	10,008.91
Ventnor City National Bank (Certificate of Deposit)	5,000.00
Camden Trust Company (Active) ..	101,319.78
	126,338.16

BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT FUND

Camden Trust Company (Active)	97,927.49
-------------------------------------	-----------

TOTAL \$863,867.62

The Delaware River Bridge connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., opened July 1, 1926
Construction was begun January 6, 1922.

The cost of the Bridge including Real Estate was \$37,085,100.71.

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES

Total length of bridge and approaches	9,570 feet
Length of main span	1,750 feet
Width of bridge	128 feet
Width of roadway between curbs	78 feet
Height of towers above mean high water	380 feet
Clearance above mean high water	135 feet
Weight of main span per linear foot	26,000 lbs.
Live load capacity per linear foot	12,000 lbs.
Deepest foundation below mean high water ..	105 feet
Total weight of bridge	720,000 tons

MASONRY (Cubic Yards)

	Granite	Concrete	Totals
Main Piers	6,600	52,400	59,000
Anchorage	14,000	202,000	216,000
Approaches	4,600	35,400	40,000
Totals	25,200	289,800	315,000

PAVING

Roadway	72,000 sq. yds.
Footwalks	19,000 sq. yds.

CABLES

Number of cables	2
Diameter of cables	30 inches
Number of wires in each cable	18,666
Number of strands in each cable	61
Number of wires in each strand	306
Size of wire (No. 6) diameter	0.195 inch
Total length of wire used	25,100 miles
Distance center to center of cables	89 feet
Weight of cables	7,000 tons
Diameter of suspender ropes	2 1/4 inches

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Main towers	10,000 tons
Suspended structure	18,600 tons
Anchorage	7,300 tons
Approaches	27,000 tons
Due to Alterations	3,100 tons

Total 66,000 tons

TOWERS

Towers above mean high water	380 feet
Depth Phila. tower pier below M.H.W.	58 feet
Depth Camden tower pier below M.H.W.	82 feet
Weight of steel in two main towers	10,000 tons
Load on each tower from cables	35,000 tons
Field driven rivets in each tower	145,000
Roadway expansion joints at each tower provide for 24 inches of motion due to temperature changes.	

ANCHORAGES

Each anchorage occupies 3/4 acre	
Anchorage foundation depths below M.H.W.:	
Philadelphia	63 feet
Camden	105 feet
Weight of each anchorage	200,000 tons

RAIL TRANSIT LINE

Constructed at a cost of	\$10,985,383.53
Construction begun	February 23, 1934
Started operation	June 6, 1936
The line is operated by the Philadelphia Transportation Company under a lease, the Bridge Commission receiving 2 1/2 cents from each fare.	
Trains run from 8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, to Broadway Station, Camden.	

SCHEDULE OF TOLL RATES

Passenger Automobile .....	.20
Motor Truck—7,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) .....	.20
(Commutation toll books containing 40 tickets for the passage of passenger automobiles and trucks of 7,000 pounds gross weight are sold for \$6.00 for use within 30 days after purchase. Unused tickets will not be redeemed. Use of tickets will be limited to the vehicle identified by the license number re-recorded on the book cover.)	
Motor Truck:	
7,000 pounds gross weight (solid rubber tires) ..	.35
7,001 to 18,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) .....	.40
(solid rubber tires) .....	.50
18,001 to 26,000 pounds (pneumatic tires) .....	.65
(solid rubber tires) .....	.75
26,001 to 28,000 pounds gross weight (pneumatic tires) .....	.90

(Solid rubber-tired vehicles in excess of 26,000 pounds by special permit only.)
28,001 to 36,000 pounds gross weight
(pneumatic tires) 1.00

Passenger Bus
(single-deck)50
(double-deck)75

Horse-drawn vehicles
(1 or 2 horses)30
(3 or more horses)40
Horse and Rider15
Led horse, mule, cow, hog or sheep20
Motorcycle10
One-wheel trailer10
Tractors and Trailers (Combined):

26,001 pounds to 36,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) .80
36,001 pounds to 48,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) 1.05
48,001 pounds to 60,000 pounds (Pneumatic Tires) 1.30

For gross weights in excess of 60,000 pounds a special inspection fee of \$10.00 is charged, in addition to the charge of .25 for each 2,000 pounds above 60,000 pounds.

"Gross Weight" is the combined weight of the vehicle and its maximum allowable load. Loads in excess of 26,000 pounds (gross weight) on solid tires and 36,000 pounds on pneumatic tires when permitted, shall be charged .25 per 2,000 pounds, or portion thereof, of such load in excess of 26,000 pounds or 36,000 pounds, respectively, in addition to the above tolls.

No vehicle and load of combined weight exceeding 80,000 pounds on solid tires or 150,000 pounds on pneumatic tires permitted to cross the bridge.

No motor truck or tractor with metal tires allowed on the bridge.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY; ON AN ADDITIONAL VEHICULAR CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE RIVER SOUTH OF THE PRESENT PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE;

March 14, 1951

Pennsylvania

John S. Fine, Chairman
Bernard Samuel
Charles R. Barber
Weldon B. Heyburn
Edwin R. Cox
Alvin A. Swenson
Clarence Tolan, Jr.
Jay Cooke

New Jersey

Arthur C. Kink, Vice-Chairman
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Edward C. McAuliffe
Clarence B. McCormick
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Ralph Cornell

Treasurer

General Manager-Secretary
Joseph K. Costello

Horace J. Stradley

New Jersey Counsel

Pennsylvania Counsel
Augustus F. Daix, 3rd

Bruce A. Wallace

Port Promotion Department Executive

Chief Engineer
Daniel M. Kramer

J. Alex. Crothers

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To the Honorable: The Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

The Delaware River Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, acting in accordance with the laws of both states enacted in 1931 creating and governing the Commission, herewith respectfully requests the Legislatures to authorize the construction by this Commission of a new six-lane suspension bridge for vehicular traffic over the Delaware River.

The Commission, upon the advice of its Board of Engineers and traffic analysts, recommends that the bridge be built from Oregon and Packer Avenues in South Philadelphia to the outskirts of Camden, New Jersey. Adequate connections would be made by the Commission to the highways on both sides of the river. The estimated cost of the project at today's prevailing prices is \$69,418,000

plus \$14,000,000 for additional approach highways in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The final details of connections to roads and streets in Pennsylvania and New Jersey can only be determined after agreement with the highway officials of the states and the various municipalities. The Commission is aware that the problems of minimizing traffic congestion on both sides of the river will require further extensive planning and cooperation. These problems cannot be resolved at once but it should be emphasized that the Commission will give sympathetic consideration to all in the areas affected by the new crossing.

To protect communities in the vicinity of the bridge heads against damage caused by traffic congestion, the Commission has increased the estimated project cost to \$83,418,000 including the expense of constructing access highways in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of July 1, 1931 set forth in Pennsylvania, P. L. 575 (36 P. S. 3503), and New Jersey S. A. 32:3-1 to 32:3-18 and approved by joint resolution of the Congress of the United States June 14, 1932 charges this body with the following public purpose:

Article 1—Subdivision (c):

"the investigation of the necessity of additional means of communication between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia and the State of New Jersey opposite thereto and between the ports of Philadelphia and Camden and the sea; and making of such studies, surveys and estimates as may be necessary to determine the feasibility and and cost of any such additional means of communication, whether the same be by bridge, tunnel, canal or otherwise."

In Article XII of the same Acts the following requirement is set forth:

"Whenever the Commission after investigation and study shall have concluded plans with estimates of costs and means of financing any new project, other than those described in Article one, subdivision (b) hereof, for transportation across or under the Delaware River within the area hereinbefore described, any new project for the improvement of the Delaware River's port facilities, or any other project for the mutual advantage of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and coming within the purpose for which it is created, the Commission shall make to the Legislatures of each State a detailed report dealing only with the contemplated project and shall request of said Legislature authority to proceed with the project described and it shall not be within the power of the Commission to construct, erect or otherwise acquire any facility or project, except those described in Article one, subdivision (b) hereof, unless and until the Legislatures of both States shall have authorized the Commission to proceed with the project outlined in its special report thereon."

In accordance with this provision the Commission now submits a detailed report dealing with the proposed bridge between South Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey. The Commission is thoroughly aware of the magnitude of the responsibility it asks the Legislatures to delegate. It believes that the welfare of the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, their material prosperity and the development of the Delaware River Port will be enhanced by construction of the bridge and that the expenditure of even the vast sum quoted is amply justified in view of the benefits to be obtained thereby.

Linking the two States by another bridge will have a re-vitalizing effect upon the whole area. The convenience of the structure and the easing of traffic congestion will be immediately apparent. In peaceful times its value will be daily evident while, if war clouds gather, this additional means of communication will have a worth beyond all calculation for military forces and civilian defense requirements. The latter consideration prompts this Com-

mission to believe that the urgency will be recognized at Washington in the allocation of steel and other vital materials required.

Revenue Bond Financing Proposed

The Commission is of the opinion that the cost of the structure can be met by the sale of revenue bonds. Our traffic analysts forecast that the new bridge will be crossed by 11,005,000 vehicles in the opening year. The return thus to be derived at a toll of twenty-five cents for passenger automobiles with higher rates for trucks and buses will, with the surplus earnings of the present Delaware River Bridge, cover operation and maintenance expenses, interest and amortization of the bonds in a thirty-year period. There is every indication that a revenue bond, thus secured, could be safely sold to the investing public. The twenty-cent toll now charged upon the present bridge would be increased to twenty-five cents to provide sufficient funds to protect the bond issue and to put the two structures upon a comparable basis. It would not be possible to charge a twenty-five cent toll upon the new bridge and retain the twenty-cent tariff on the present structure. Such a disparity would result in the overcrowding of one bridge and lack of patronage upon the other thereby defeating one of the essential objectives in undertaking the new project. It should be emphasized that the twenty-five cent rate compares favorably with the toll fixed for the other great bridges or tunnels in this country.

While it is impossible to predict exactly the interest rate at which an issue of approximately \$84,000,000 bonds can be sold several months hence, a two and one-half per cent figure has been assumed. On this basis the interest would be \$2,100,000 and our engineers forecast an operation expense of \$830,000 totaling \$2,930,000 annually before provision is made for maturing bonds or payments into a Sinking Fund for this purpose.

Our traffic analysts estimate that 8,400,000 vehicles will be diverted from the present bridge to the new structure when it is opened in 1955. If the present rate of increase continues traffic on the present Delaware River Bridge should total 31,000,000 in 1954. Assuming the diversion of 8,400,000 to the new crossing, the traffic in the following year on the old structure should substantially the same as it was in 1950. In that year net receipts of the Commission, in excess of bond service requirements amounted to \$2,663,433.10 based on a twenty-cent toll. By increasing this to twenty-five cents the net receipts would approximate \$3,500,000 annually. This will supply funds required to amortize the bonds sold to build the new crossing and be a most important factor in insuring the financial stability of the enterprise.

Commission Is States Agency

Inasmuch as this Commission is now requesting authorization to undertake a new project it seems appropriate that we submit to the Legislatures a concise account of our stewardship of the bridge put in our charge in 1931. Annually the Commission submits a detailed report covering its activities to every member of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Additional copies are furnished to colleges, libraries, state and municipal officials, banking houses and all others interested in the Commission's affairs.

The Delaware River Joint Commission, as the public corporate instrumentality of the two States, operates and maintains the Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, collects tolls thereon for the passage of vehicles and a charge for passengers using the high-speed rail transit line on the structure which provides a connection with the subway system in Philadelphia. Revenues thus obtained are used to maintain the structure, pay interest and semi-annual maturities of bonds and defray the cost of needed improvements. The bonds are secured only by the revenues, the laws of Pennsylvania and New Jersey explicitly setting forth that the credit of neither state is pledged.

The Delaware River Bridge which was opened to traffic in 1926, was built through appropriations made by Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, predecessor of the present Commission. In 1931, when this Commission was created, it was empowered to borrow money and from the proceeds thus obtained to repay the States and the City in full with interest from the dates of appropriation. This transaction was carried out in 1933 when the Commission issued its own bonds backed, as has been recited, solely by the revenues to be obtained from users of the bridge. The total issue was \$38,120,000 bearing a coupon of 4¼ percent. To Pennsylvania was repaid \$9,208,000; New Jersey, \$12,199,000 and Philadelphia, \$9,555,000 while the remainder was devoted to defraying the cost of the highspeed line including the construction of short sections of subway in Philadelphia and Camden.

Interest Rates Reduced

The bonds were called in 1943 and refinanced in the amount of \$37,000,000 at 2.7 per cent. The issue was refunded in 1946 in the amount of \$30,000,000. Favorable market conditions and the Commission's record in the management of the bridge combined to secure an extraordinarily low interest rate. Outstanding bonds as of February 28, 1951 amounted to \$22,300,000 of which this Commission owns through repurchase at a substantial discount, \$1,813,000. The interest rate is one per cent, the lowest ever established upon a bridge revenue bond in this country.

Growth of traffic upon the bridge has been steady and since the war spectacular. Originally the structure was built with six roadway lanes but, with the expenditure of approximately three million dollars derived from bridge receipts, two additional lanes were provided by utilizing spaces that had been intended for a trolley-car line. The new lanes were opened to traffic last year, providing a much needed relief for the mounting traffic. This totalled in 1950, 23,348,550 vehicles, an increase of 2,262,682 over the 1949 figure.

As it was evident that a continued annual increase of two million vehicles would jam the capacity of even an 8-lane highway, the Commission in 1950 decided that a new vehicular crossing of the Delaware River would be imperatively needed within a very few years. Where this should be located and whether it should be a bridge or a tunnel were matters upon which the Commission had no preconceived ideas but it knew that the most expert engineering advice obtainable was required. Fortunately, the Commission was able to secure the services of three outstanding engineers to form a Board, men distinguished in their profession with long records of successful accomplishment in the design and construction of vehicular bridges and tunnels.

Mr. Frank M. Masters, Chairman of the Board, is the senior member of the firm of Modjeski and Masters. His partner, the late Doctor Ralph Modjeski, was Chief Engineer in the design and construction of the Delaware River Bridge. Mr. Masters has been in charge of the building of many of the great bridges of the country including the Mississippi River bridges at New Orleans, Memphis, Tennessee, Davenport, Iowa and the Ohio River bridges at Evansville, Indiana; Maysville, and Owensboro, Kentucky. He was responsible for the design and construction of the high-speed rail transit line over the Delaware River Bridge and the recently completed widening of the bridge roadway from six to eight lanes. He designed the Penrose Avenue Bridge, Philadelphia and built the North Bridge at Harrisburg. He is now designing the Vine Street Bridge over the Schuylkill River as part of the Schuylkill Expressway.

Mr. Othmar H. Ammann is a partner of Ammann and Whitney with offices in New York City. He was, for a number of years, Chief Engineer of The Port of New York Authority and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority. He was in general charge of the building of the Lincoln Tunnel and the George Washington Bridge

respectively under and over the Hudson River, New York; the Triborough Bridge connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens across the East and Harlem Rivers and Bronx Kill, and the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge across the East River, New York. He is Consulting Engineer for the Delaware Memorial suspension bridge below Wilmington, Delaware now in course of construction. He is designing and supervising construction of a number of bridges for the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and acting as consultant for the proposed Narrows Bridge between Brooklyn and Staten Island, the largest structure ever planned.

Mr. Ralph Smillie is a member of the firm of Smillie and Griffin, New York City and has a national reputation as a tunnel expert. He was Engineer of Design of the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels between New York and New Jersey and Chief Engineer of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority during construction of the Brooklyn-Battery vehicular tunnel under New York Harbor which was opened to traffic, May 25, 1950. He served as consulting engineer for the Summer vehicular tunnel under Boston Harbor; Bankhead Tunnel under Mobile River, Alabama; Washburn Tunnel under Ship Canal, Houston, Texas; San Francisco Bay Toll Crossing Tunnel and a number of others.

Traffic Analysis Retained

To aid the engineers in their studies the Commission retained the firm of Coverdale and Colpitts, New York traffic analysts, to determine the approximate location of a bridge and a tunnel. This firm has long specialized in similar studies and in the preparation of financial estimates for revenue-based projects.

In pursuing this policy of retaining highly-qualified men as its advisers the Commission was acting in accordance with the opinions expressed by representatives of the Highway Departments of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Philadelphia at a public hearing held by this body in Philadelphia, September 13, 1950. They stated that the location and type of crossing should be based upon engineering studies to determine how the public interest could best be served.

The Board of Engineers and Coverdale and Colpitts were retained on October 11, 1950 after the Commission had satisfied itself of their capabilities. The traffic analysts based their study upon the Origin and Destination Survey of 1947 made in this area by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Philadelphia and the Federal Government which was probably the most intensive and detailed study of motorists' habits and desires ever undertaken in this country.

The traffic analysts found that a crossing in the location now recommended by the Commission would be most desirable. It would have the advantage of diverting a considerable portion of the load on the Delaware River Bridge and thereby relieve the congestion on the crowded streets of Philadelphia and Camden. Another advantage would be the easy access to the Schuylkill Expressway serving North and West Philadelphia and to the growing populous area of Delaware County. In New Jersey connection could be made with the North-South Freeway, the Black Horse Pike and other arteries to travel.

Bridge and Tunnel Studied

The Board of Engineers submitted to the Commission a site for a bridge and one for a tunnel. Starting from the same general locations at Oregon and Packer Avenues, Philadelphia the bridge site would be just north of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yard in New Jersey while the tunnel location would be immediately south of the shipyard, terminating in Gloucester City. The Commission directed the Board of Engineers to prepare preliminary plans and cost estimates for a bridge at the northern location and a tunnel at the southern site. Test borings at both sites revealed satisfactory sub-soil conditions. The Board reported to the Commission that a six-lane suspension bridge would cost \$69,418,000 while

the corresponding figure for a six-lane tunnel would be \$93,540,000. Cost of annual operation of a bridge was set at \$830,000 and for a tunnel at \$1,220,000. The engineers advised that, if construction can be begun in the fall of 1951, a bridge can be completed by the spring of 1955. An additional year would be required for the building of a tunnel.

By unanimous decision the members of the Board submitted the following recommendation to the Commission:

"In view of the economic advantage of the bridge, in shorter construction time and lower operation and construction cost, we recommend the construction of the bridge."

The Commission accepts and approves this recommendation of its Board of Engineers. The detailed report of the Board which is appended to and made part of this report to the Legislatures describes both the bridge and the tunnel. Briefly, the bridge which the Commission requests authorization to build would have a central span of 2,050 feet which is 300 feet longer than the middle span of the present bridge, two side spans 765 feet each and an overall length of 11,251 feet. The six-lane roadway would be 68 feet wide with over head traffic lane markers so that at rush hours four lanes can be given to the direction of greatest flow.

The clearance over the river provided at the bridge center will be 150 feet which is eight and one-half feet greater than at the present bridge. The Commission has been advised by port and shipping men that this would be accepted as satisfactory.

Alternate Plan More Costly

Consideration was given by the Board of Engineers and by members of the Commission to suggestions of the officials of Camden County and of a number of local New Jersey communities that studies be made for a crossing a mile or two downstream from the recommended site.

Our Board of Engineers was unable to find a site for a tunnel at any location in the reach of the river designated with approaches the economic feasibility of the tunnel crossing site covered in detail by its report. The estimated cost of the tunnel in the alternate location most strongly suggested and sponsored amounts to more than \$133,000,000, not including the cost of approximately five miles of highway development in Camden County which was urged as a part of the alternate project.

It has been determined that the suggested alternate location would require a tunnel at a cost vastly exceeding that of the recommended bridge and, (as) the alternate location is outside the area recommended by Coverdale and Colpitts and would not produce the desired immediate traffic relief or the income necessary to finance on a self-liquidating basis, members of the Commission are of the opinion that the alternate location is definitely not a feasible one as a project for The Delaware River Joint Commission.

The Commission submits as evidence of the need for another Delaware River Bridge the following table showing the increase of traffic on the present structure:

Year	Traffic
1950	23,348,550
1949	21,085,868
1948	19,227,246
1947	18,107,133
1946	16,886,413
1945	12,639,611
1944	11,360,550
1943	9,639,333
1942	12,463,283
1941	15,638,687
1940	14,185,835
1939	13,378,235
1938	12,820,338
1937	12,293,129
1936	10,614,475

1935	10,156,929
1934	9,981,615
1933	9,886,705
1932	10,804,557
1931	12,308,225
1930	12,285,359
1929	11,615,609
1928	9,725,470
1927	8,593,201
1926 (½ yr.)	4,137,674

As this record shows bridge traffic is subject to fluctuations. The depression abruptly reversed the upward curve in 1932 and it was not until 1938 that Delaware River Bridge figures exceeded those of 1931. A peak of 15,638,687 was reached in 1941 but war and gasoline rationing then markedly reduced travel. After 1945 traffic spurred sharply, making new records each year.

This Commission realizes that these ups and downs may recur and it is not safe to assume that revenues will continue to increase without interruption.

A prudent course in financing is imperative and this will be followed in pooling receipts from the new bridge and surplus earnings of the present structure.

In the appended report of our Board of Engineers will be found a discussion of the bridge and the tunnel with maps of the locations, plans of properties that will be affected and other details to support the Commission's request for authorization to proceed.

Respectfully submitted,

THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

BY: JOSEPH K. COSTELLO
General Manager-Secretary

March 14, 1951

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

REPORT ON NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN TO THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

By

Frank M. Masters,
Othmar H. Ammann,
Ralph Smillie,

February, 1951.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE DELAWARE RIVER JOINT COMMISSION

OF

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY FOR NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING

BRIDGE PLAZA, CAMDEN, N. J.

February 7, 1951.

The Delaware River Joint Commission
Administration Building
Camden, New Jersey

Gentlemen:

When your Transportation Committee at its meeting on October 11, 1950 retained the services of this Board of Engineers, it advised us that you would make available for our use a traffic analysis to be made by Coverdale and Colpitts, based on the Philadelphia-Camden Area Traffic Survey Report, and that Coverdale and Colpitts would recommend the area within which another crossing of

the Delaware River could be so located as to divert the maximum amount of traffic from your existing bridge, relieve congestion in the two communities presently served by your bridge and be the most convenient for use by the motorists.

You also furnished us with copies of the numerous reports that have been made from time to time on the subject of another crossing of the Delaware and with a verbatim transcript of the proceedings of a public hearing held in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on September 13, 1950.

You impressed upon the Board the necessity for having our work finished in time for the Commission to reach a decision and prepare a report to the 1951 sessions of the two state legislative bodies, and it was decided, on account of the limited time, that we need not make detailed topographic surveys of the sites if available maps and information were adequate; or secure final permits from approving agencies of the structure reported upon. We were however instructed to select the best and most economic site for another crossing meeting the requirements of the traffic analysis of Coverdale and Colpitts, and appraise the property damages, and report upon the time of construction and the estimated cost after making suitable foundation investigations.

Selection of Site

Promptly after the appointment, the Board of Engineers assembled all available maps and plans from the City of Philadelphia, the local communities and political subdivisions, the Corps of Engineers, the Coast and Geodetic Surveys, U. S. Geological Surveys and other agencies who have prepared detailed technical data and maps of the navigation conditions and local street and planning work. We also secured from the two State Highway Departments data relative to present and proposed future construction and from the railroad companies, the public utility companies, the Philadelphia Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation and others, the general plans of their properties. All public and private agencies have been very co-operative and have furnished us with such information as they have available.

It was found that there was no accurate map tying together the two sides of the river with relation to the highway systems. There was however available for our use a large aerial mosaic on which all of the various sites heretofore studied had been indicated. It was found that this was not a recent picture, and not of sufficient accuracy and scale for use in selecting exact locations.

Upon receipt of advance advices from Coverdale and Colpitts to the effect that their analysis of the traffic report indicated that any new crossing should be so located as to connect Oregon and Packer Avenues in Philadelphia with the highway systems and streets in New Jersey, it was determined to have Aero Service Incorporated prepare an accurate and more detailed mosaic of this particular area.

In the meantime, examinations had been made of the two communities extending from your present bridge as far south as Hog Island in Philadelphia, and general information assembled relative to all of the various crossings heretofore reported upon or commented upon by various agencies. This study together with a study of the aerial mosaic maps clearly indicated that there were two sites where a new crossing would adequately connect Oregon and Packer Avenues in Philadelphia with the highways in New Jersey with a minimum damage to the industrial areas along the river and requiring the acquisition of the minimum properties in each community.

One of the sites is just north of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's plant in New Jersey. At this site, referred to as the north location, the crossing would occupy the south half of Pier 82-S in Philadelphia, which has no building, but is used for shipside loading direct from the railway cars. This location is north of Oregon Avenue and the Philadelphia approach would curve southward and westward to connect with Oregon and

Packer Avenues. The New Jersey approach would lie along the south side of the property occupied by the yards of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines car ferry operation adjacent to the north property line of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. The approach extends eastward alongside the P.R.S.L. Railroad tracks in Bulson Street to the vacant tidal swamp south of the Camden Forge Company's plant.

The other possible site, referred to as the south location, is just south of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's plant. It extends westward across the river to vacant property just south of the Publicker Plant, south of Packer Avenue and about midway of the new sewage disposal plant, from which point the approaches would curve northward and westward to connections with Packer and Oregon Avenues. The New Jersey approach would pass through the property of RCA-Victor along the south side of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's property crossing Broadway to the tidal swamp lands to the east.

At both of these sites it is proposed to locate the toll plaza in New Jersey where there is ample vacant property for this facility and the necessary approach roads to connect with the through highways and local streets.

At both the north and south sites grade separated connections without left-hand turns can be made to the existing streets, the North-South Freeway and to State Route No. 42 (Black Horse Pike) and No. 45 (Crescent Boulevard).

At the north site existing streets paralleling the P.R.S.L. railway can be connected between the two communities of W. Collingswood and Oaklyn and an underpass on Clinton Street in Oaklyn can be used to give direct connection for the traffic coming from the south on U. S. Route 30 (White Horse Pike).

At the southern site White Horse Pike rapidly diverges eastward and the traffic from the south will of necessity be required to find its way to this new crossing over existing streets.

At a conference with Mr. E. W. Kilpatrick, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department of New Jersey and his technical assistants, the fact was developed that plans are being completed for the North-South Freeway and it will be put under contract for grading and drainage from a connection with Crescent Boulevard south up to Morgan Street during the coming construction season of 1951, and it was Mr. Kilpatrick's opinion that this construction would be paved and ready for traffic prior to the completion of the proposed new river crossing.

Accordingly adequate connections for either a bridge or a tunnel to this proposed Freeway are indicated on the plans, and the cost included as a part of the cost of the project, it being Coverdale and Colpitt's opinion that this will be a most important connection to the crossing.

These two possible sites were referred to Coverdale and Colpitts for their comment traffic-wise. They advised that either site would be satisfactory. They estimate that only 12% of the traffic which will use this new crossing will come from southwest Philadelphia, and 88% will come from the north and west, crossing the Schuylkill on the University and Greys Ferry Bridges, or come from the north over city streets.

A map of these two sites was plotted from the aerial survey. On this map there were located tentative sites for both a bridge and a tunnel which would meet the traffic requirements. Elevations of the bridge were developed using a single long suspended span cross the navigation portion of the river. In this range of the river, the width between pierhead lines is about 2000'. South of this location this width is greater and there is no development of bulkhead lines in the river, making it more expensive and difficult to construct any crossing. At any other site farther north, the approaches would lie in built up areas and would have to pass through important industries or wharves along the river. More southerly sites do not meet the traffic survey requirements and are far more expensive to build.

With the development of these preliminary plans for

either a bridge or a tunnel at these two sites, conferences were held with various agencies, highway departments, local planning boards, the Corps of Engineers, the Navy Departments and others relative to the suitability of the types of construction.

Early conferences developed the fact that a bridge at the south site with its high towers would come within the glide angles and the flight ranges of Mustin Airfield at League Island Navy Yard, and the International Airport in Philadelphia, and the high towers and navigation clearances required for the bridge structure itself precluded any possibility of building a bridge at the southernmost site.

As the study progressed and data were made available relative to the construction of a tunnel at the northernmost site, it developed that on account of the wharves, docks and railroad yards at the northern site the land section could not be built by the open trench method, except at excessive cost. Hence the Board determined that it was not necessary to proceed further with a study of a tunnel at this northern site, but that it was feasible and more economical to build a tunnel at the southern site.

It was then determined to concentrate our studies and develop our report for a bridge at the northern site which is the most economical and suitable traffic-wise for this type of crossing, and for a tunnel at the southern site. Preliminary plans for these two structures were then developed and submitted to the two highway departments, City and other authorities in New Jersey, the City Planning Commission in Philadelphia, the Corps of Engineers, the Navy Department, the Joint Executive Committee for the Improvement and Development of the Philadelphia Port Area, and Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Federal government and other interested agencies.

The originals of the communications received from various agencies giving general approval to the sites selected, are submitted with this report.

Traffic Capacities of the Structures

The traffic volumes estimated by Coverdale and Colpitts for 1955 have been extended for twenty years by applying the 35% increase in traffic over the next twenty years presently used by highway departments in estimating anticipated future traffic volumes. This estimated twenty year volume will require at least six lanes for this crossing. In order to handle the peak volume of traffic the six lanes are so arranged that two lanes can be reversed. This arrangement obviates the necessity for a divisor or median strip midway between the lanes on the bridge; likewise the two center lanes of the three tube six lane tunnel may be reversed.

The bridge will have overhead traffic lights spaced to direct the traffic in the operating lanes similar to those recently erected and successfully operated on the existing bridge. The tunnel will have similar lights from the portal entrances to the approach ramps.

A long highway bridge or tunnel on which traffic is not impeded by intersecting streets or parked cars has a traffic capacity far in excess of city streets of the same width. Hence in the selection of the sites for a bridge or a tunnel it was essential to find wide streets such as Oregon and Packer Avenues in Philadelphia, and the vacant areas in New Jersey, which would accommodate the increased traffic from the crossing.

The highway development in south Philadelphia is such that it is ideally suited to absorb the large volume of traffic that will be transferred from the existing bridge to this area, having undeveloped areas together with highly developed through boulevards and highways which will give distribution over a large area of the City streets.

The traffic estimate of Coverdale and Colpitts shows a total of 11,005,000 vehicles using the new crossing in 1955. Of these 11,005,000 vehicles only 1,000,000 or 9% are new or generated traffic, the remaining 10,005,000 being vehicles which are presently using other crossings and traveling on the highways and streets in New Jersey.

The new crossing is so located that it will be connected with the existing streets and the through highways such as Black Horse Pike, Crescent Boulevard and White Horse Pike in New Jersey, and in addition an adequate connection has been made to the North-South Freeway leading the northbound traffic from the Freeway directly to the plaza. This Freeway when completed will relieve Crescent Boulevard and Black Horse Pike of a large portion of the Philadelphia bound traffic now using these routes to reach the existing bridge.

The general plans 2B and 2T contain the traffic data condensed from the report of Coverdale and Colpitts and expanded from the projected 1955 volumes to the 1975 average daily volumes and the corresponding peak hour volumes. This detailed analysis clearly indicates that the six lane capacity being provided for the new crossing is adequate for many years to come.

At its meeting of December 7, 1950, your Transportation Committee approved the northern site selected for a bridge, and the southern site for a tunnel, and also approved Coverdale and Colpitts traffic analysis applying to this new crossing. It instructed us to proceed with plans and cost estimates for a six lane crossing of each type.

Navigation Clearances

Time was not available to make a formal application to the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in Philadelphia or to the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army for the holding of public hearings relative to the required navigation clearances.

Early conferences with the Corps of Engineers relative to clearances for a tunnel crossing of the river developed the fact that there is a proposed future navigation channel of 45' in depth through the Philadelphia Harbor and that any channel to be constructed would of necessity be required to have the top of the construction 10' below this depth, measured below zero elevation of the Delaware River datum of the Corps of Engineers, and extending at this depth from pierhead line to pierhead line. The profile of the tunnel shown on Drawing 3T indicates these required clearances and if a tunnel is selected for the crossing, it is recommended that the application be made to the Corps of Engineers and the Philadelphia Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries for a permit for construction showing these clearances.

Conferences were held, with Mr. Thomas C. Brown, Chief Engineer of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries in Philadelphia relative to the bridge plans which indicate an arrangement of the structure over the southern half of Pier 82-S which it is believed will be satisfactory to this Department.

In order to determine the most suitable vertical clearance for the structure, the Port Development Bureau of The Delaware River Joint Commission circularized the various shipping interests using the Port of Philadelphia with a questionnaire relative to the type, size and kind of vessels which they presently operate into the Port. The detailed tabulation of these vessels reported by the shippers is submitted as an exhibit in this report.

Mr. Eads Johnson, well known marine architect and authority on vessel sizes and clearances, was retained for consultation and advice relative to required vertical clearances.

It was found that the only shipping coming into the Port which could not pass under the existing structure at all conditions of tide and loading were twelve boats of the Moore McCormack Lines who use the northern half of Pier 82-S.

In a letter from Commodore R. C. Lee, Executive Vice President of the Moore McCormack Lines Incorporated, he stated that a clearance of 5' in excess of the clearance on the existing bridge would adequately meet their shipping requirements. He also requested that Pier 82-S be extended eastward to provide a horizontal clearance between the proposed tower pier of the bridge and the string piece of not less than 6'.

At a later conference with the Philadelphia District Engineer of the Corps of Engineers it was requested that

an additional 2' of vertical clearance be provided over and above that requested by Commodore Lee of the Moore McCormack Lines.

At its meeting on January 24, 1951, the Commission approved the Board's recommendations, that the application plans for the permits for construction of a bridge be made to the Corps of Engineers showing the clearances indicated on the clearance diagram drawing 3B, which diagram under probably severest actual combinations of loading, temperature and tide shows a clear height at the center of the span of 150' or 8½' more than under the existing bridge.

General Description of the Bridge Project

As shown on the General Plan Drawing 2B the Bridge Project starts in the City of Philadelphia with connections to Oregon and Packer Avenues and with grade separation structures leading to the bridge approach at about Front Street. The approach structure starting at the abutment at Front Street will have a curved alignment and pass over vacant property, the produce shipping area of the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Railroads, and the yards of the Belt Line Railroad to the Philadelphia anchorage of the main river crossing located in the west end of the south side of Pier 82-S.

From the Philadelphia anchorage, the main bridge will cross the Delaware River on tangent alignment to its Camden Anchorage located in properties of the Pennsylvania Reading and Seashore Lines. It is to be of the suspension type similar to that of the existing bridge.

The Camden approach parallels the tracks of these railroad lines until it curves southward at the Camden toll plaza to highway connections with city streets, the North-South Freeway, Black Horse Pike, Crescent Boulevard and White Horse Pike. Most of this approach is over undeveloped property.

The toll plaza in Camden is shown on Drawing 7B. It will provide for two and one-half toll collection lanes for each bridge traffic lane. Driver side collection is proposed to expedite and facilitate the paying of tolls. The center lanes are so arranged that the direction of traffic can be reversed during peak periods.

The cost estimates for the approaches beyond the end of the bridge structure in Philadelphia, and beyond the plaza in New Jersey, are based on the general type of construction indicated on the plans with allowances for such changes as may be required to meet the traffic conditions which may exist at the time the construction plans and specifications are prepared and final approvals and permits have been obtained.

There was not sufficient time available for all of the various agencies in New Jersey and Philadelphia to study the proposed connections of the crossings to the streets and highway systems. The connections provided meet the requirements of the traffic survey and are of ample capacity and design to deliver the estimated volumes of traffic without congestion.

The final detail of these approach connections can be developed to meet the requirements when the crossing is built.

The General Plan and Elevation of the bridge and approaches together with typical cross sections and tower and anchorage design, are shown on Drawings 3B, 4B and 5B.

Bridge Structures

With respect to the planning of a bridge crossing it was realized from the beginning that any piers in the waterway must be placed back of the pierhead lines, leaving the waterway between these lines entirely free from obstruction. At the proposed site this called for a central span of 2,050 feet between centers of the supporting piers or bridge towers. This span is 300 feet longer than the central span of 1750 feet of the existing Delaware River Bridge at Philadelphia and, when built, will rank as the seventh longest existing bridge span.

Since the planning of the existing Delaware River Bridge of Philadelphia, and as a result of more recent studies made in connection with other bridges of this

span magnitude, there is no doubt that for highway traffic the suspension bridge is the most economical type of bridge, beside possessing the advantage of light and graceful appearance. The adoption of this type was therefore a foregone conclusion.

The length of the two side spans of 765 feet was governed to some extent by existing structures on shore, but largely by economic considerations. They are about 49 feet longer than the side spans of the existing bridge.

The cost of a bridge crossing is governed largely by the clearances which have to be provided over the waterway to accommodate shipping, and by the maximum gradients which can be allowed for the roadways on the bridge approaches. Any excess over requirements may involve useless expenditure of large sums. The tendency in recent years has been to limit gradients over important bridges to three percent and this conservative limit was therefore adopted on both approach ramps and on the side spans of the main crossing. On the central span the roadway follows a parabolic curve.

These grades and the clearances mentioned hereinbefore result in a total length of bridge structure between end abutments of 11,251 feet. Of this length the suspension structure, including its anchorages, will occupy a length of 3,830 feet, the Philadelphia approach ramp 4,125 feet and the Camden approach ramp 3,296 feet.

The design of the proposed bridge crossing is based upon specifications for materials, loads and permissible unit stresses which are in accord with general practice for modern structures of this type and magnitude.

The current specifications of the American Association of State Highway Officials have been used in the design of the floor structure and the approach viaducts, with the basic loading of H20-S16-44 as generally applied to the design of bridges on major highways.

The design of the cables, towers, anchorages and stiffening trusses of the suspension bridge was based on special load and stress specifications in accordance with best modern practice for structures of such magnitude.

A live load of 3,250 lbs. per lin. ft. of bridge was assumed for the design of the six lane bridge. This represents a continuous line of heavy trucks about 50 feet apart on each of the six lanes, a condition which will probably never actually occur.

A wind pressure of 40 lbs. per sq. ft. of exposed area of structure was assumed for the suspension spans and 50 lbs. for the approaches. These values correspond to wind velocities of about 96 and 120 miles per hour respectively.

For the six lane bridge a width of roadway of 68 feet between curbs was assumed, without any central dividing curb or mall. This will permit division of the roadway by means of well marked traffic lines into two 12 ft. outer lanes, which will be used mainly by trucks, and four 11 ft. inner lanes. Omission of a dividing mall will make it possible to shift the direction of the traffic on the two inner lanes and thus permit traffic to flow in four lanes in any one direction during peak hours for that direction.

An emergency and service walk, mostly 4 ft. wide, is provided for on each side of the roadway, separated from the latter by substantial curbs. A strong railing on the outside of the walk on the approach ramps and the upper chords of the stiffening trusses on the suspension bridge will form an additional protection in case vehicles should accidentally jump the curb.

The flooring on the suspension bridge is to consist of 4¼ inch I-Beam Lok steel grating filled with lightweight concrete, topped with a two inch bituminous concrete pavement. On the approach spans the same type of pavement is to rest on a 6½ inch reinforced concrete slab.

Each of the two main carrying cables of the suspension bridge will be composed of 37 strands, each strand containing 288 wires of 0.192 inch diameter. The completed cables will be 21¾ inches in diameter. In the condition of no load and mean temperature the cables will have a sag of 200 ft. or slightly less than 1/10 of the center span of 2,050 feet.

The slender flexible steel towers are fixed at the base

to the piers and reach a height of about 379 feet above mean high water. The tower shafts, rectangular in section, are of cellular construction permitting access for the cleaning and painting of all interior surfaces. Service elevators are to be provided in the towers for convenient access to all parts.

Transversely the two tower shafts, together with substantial struts at the top and at the floor level, form a rigid frame designed to transmit the lateral wind forces to the piers.

The bridge floor is suspended from the cables by the customary wire suspenders. Each suspender is to be composed of four ropes of 2½ inch diameter.

The bridge is stiffened vertically by two stiffening trusses along the floor, one in the plane of each cable. The trusses are given a depth of 18 feet between centers of chords and a substantial lateral system is provided near the plane of each chord. These proportions and arrangements give the structure an ample degree of rigidity against objectionable motions from moving loads and dynamic wind forces.

A service and maintenance walkway is provided under the floor for the full length of the bridge and on the higher parts of the approach viaducts.

The anchorages are conceived as massive concrete blocks to resist the pull of the cables and transmit the forces to the foundations. Actually, however, the blocks are hollow as far as possible so as to reduce their mass and the load on the foundations to a minimum.

The two tower piers and the anchorages are to be granite faced within the tidal range as protection against the corrosive action of the Delaware River water. The granite facing will extend to a height sufficient to protect the structure from collision damage.

The Philadelphia anchorage located in the shore end of the south side of Pier 82-S will require a depth of caisson founded at approximately 125' below the zero of the datum, making a deep and expensive foundation. Similar depth is required for the Philadelphia tower pier located at the river end of Pier 82-S. The borings made at the sites of these foundations indicate that firm supporting materials required to carry the heavy loads of the anchorage and tower piers can not be found at higher elevations.

On the New Jersey side the borings made at the site of the tower pier located just west of the southernmost car ferry slip and at the bridge anchorage, indicate the existence of excellent firm sand and gravel on which the tower pier can be founded at about El.-100, and the anchorage at about El.-50. Thus the main bridge foundations on the Camden side will be much less expensive than those on the Philadelphia side.

Both approach structures will consist of short beam spans over the lower portions, plate girder spans over the central portions and deck truss spans over the higher portions crossing railroad yards. All spans will be supported on concrete piers similar to those of the Penrose Avenue Bridge.

The approach piers on the Philadelphia side are to be founded on concrete filled steel shell piles driven to firm underlying materials as indicated by the borings. On the Camden side the approach piers for the deck truss construction over the railroad tracks and yards can be founded on concrete piers supported on spread footings without piles. The girder approach spans paralleling the railroad line leading to the toll plaza can be similarly supported. Because of the excellent foundation conditions continuous spans can be used.

Description of the Tunnel Project

In Philadelphia the approach roadways lying west of the tunnel portal are so planned that the traffic from Packer and Oregon Avenues will be free flowing without traffic light interruption or left turns and will be adequate to feed the 6 lane tunnel to its maximum capacity for directional traffic.

Similarly on the New Jersey end a toll plaza has been located east of the tunnel portal, and east of this plaza,

highway connections have been provided to the North-South Freeway, to local streets and to Black Horse Pike and Crescent Boulevard. Traffic from the south from White Horse Pike must find its way to the tunnel over existing streets.

In Philadelphia the foundation conditions for the approach roads are reasonably satisfactory; but the grade separation structures in the approach roads must of necessity be pile supported.

The Camden approach to the tunnel, as well as the portal itself, lies in the swamp area the materials of which are very unsatisfactory for the support of any highways or structures; but the excavation from the trench across the river for the construction of the tunnel tubes requires large disposal areas. It is assumed that on the Philadelphia side some of this good material can be disposed in the existing dump area south of Oregon Avenue. Likewise the unsatisfactory muck materials in the swamp areas on the New Jersey side can be dragged aside for the required width of construction and stored for future topsoil uses, and the materials excavated from the river can be disposed of in the areas required to support the approach highways using hydraulic methods. This method of construction is taken into consideration in compiling the cost estimates for the tunnel.

The tunnel crossing between grade points is shown on Drawings 3T, 4T and 5T.

The traffic estimates by Coverdale and Colpitts show that a four lane tunnel would reach capacity at peak hours within a few years following completion. It was therefore decided to plan for a six lane tunnel at this time.

Although no six lane open trench type of vehicular tunnel has been built to date, it is entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint to construct a tunnel with any number of lanes. Each tube is designed to carry two lanes, and the addition of more tubes simply involves a duplication of the operation. Three tubes carrying six lanes have great operating advantages over four lanes. Peak hour traffic is always predominantly in one direction. Three tubes with two lanes each permit reversing traffic on the center tube, resulting in four lanes being available for traffic in the direction of maximum demand and leaving two lanes for the lesser volume of traffic in the opposite direction.

The tunnel proposed consists of three independent two lane tubes placed side by side and connected only at the portals and at the ventilation buildings. The clear roadway width between curbs is 22'0" or somewhat wider than the most recent tunnels built in New York. The headroom is 14'0", also more than New York tunnels provide. The side walls and ceiling would be covered with vitreous glazed ceramic tile, not only to give a satisfactory appearance but to facilitate cleaning and to reflect light from the lighting system over the roadway.

The roadway would be paved with de-aired paving brick which has been found to be a highly satisfactory paving material and especially suitable for tunnel roadways.

Grades on both approaches would be 3%, a somewhat flatter grade than has been used in the New York under river tunnels. The depth under the channel to the top of the tunnel structure will be 55 feet below zero elevation of the Delaware River datum of the Corps of Engineers, thus providing for a 45' dredging plane with 10 feet remaining for cover over the tunnels.

Ventilation will be by the so-called transverse distributive method. In this system fresh air is blown into an air duct underneath the roadway and passes to the driving space through closely spaced air flues. After mixing with automobile exhaust gases the air is exhausted through air ports in the ceiling, and is drawn through an exhaust duct by means of fans located in ventilation buildings.

Two ventilation buildings are provided, one near each portal. Each building takes care of the ventilation for one half of the length of the tunnels. Three ventilating fans are provided on each duct section, or a total of

eighteen in each building or thirty-six in all. Two of the three fans are capable of taking the full ventilating load, so that the third fan constitutes a spare which may be out of operation at any time for maintenance or repair. Operating economy demands that the volume of air blown in and exhausted from the tunnels be regulated to correspond with the volume of traffic carried. For this reason fans must be capable of operating at variable speed.

Because of their ruggedness and high efficiency only squirrel cage induction motors have been used. Speed variation is obtained by having one 2 speed motor for one-third and two-thirds speed and a third motor for high speed. Fan speeds are such that in general the large motor can be directly connected through a flexible coupling to the fan shaft. The small motor for one-third and two-thirds speed drives the large motor through a reduction gear and an overrunning clutch so that the small motor can go out of operation when the large motor is running.

Fans are of the conventional centrifugal type with backwardly curved blades so that they have characteristics permitting them to operate in parallel. Bearings on both fans and motors are of the ball or spherical roller type.

Electrical energy for driving the fans, lighting, and auxiliary use will be obtained from both sides of the river. Tie cables in the tunnel will make it possible to use either source in both ventilation buildings, so that power failure of either source will in no way affect tunnel operation.

Carbon monoxide, the poisonous constituent of automobile exhaust gases, is measured continuously by means of samples taken from each exhaust air duct by carbon monoxide recorders. A graphic record of the analysis of air in each section of the tunnel is continuously before the operator. A central control board located in the service building permits full remote control of all fans by means of push buttons. On this board is also located remote indication of all carbon monoxide recorders and indications showing the position of tunnel signals as well as other control equipment.

The tunnels will be the lighted with two continuous lines of cold cathode fluorescent lamps enclosed in glass carriers similar to the system now in use in the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel in New York. In the entrance sections the intensity is increased to lessen the sudden transition between daylight and artificial light in the tunnels.

Borings indicate that soil conditions are suitable for tunnel construction by the trench method. This method is much cheaper and faster than the shield method using cast iron lining, but can be used only in cases where soil conditions and shore installations make it practical. Under this method a steel shell in length of about 385 feet is built on shipways. After temporary end bulkheads to keep out the water have been placed the shell is launched and towed to a fitting up dock where both interior and exterior concrete is placed. When nearly all concrete has been placed the tubes still float and can be towed to final position and sunk on previously prepared supports on the river bottom. Here they are joined by divers to sections previously sunk. Final exterior concreting is done by tremie after which backfilling follows. Later the temporary bulkheads are removed and the interior tile and roadway finish installed.

Property Acquisition and Property Damage

At Pier 82-S in Philadelphia one tower pier of the long river span is to be located in the east end of the pier west of the pierhead line. This pier 82-S does not extend to the pierhead line. The construction of the bridge tower pier will require the removal of a large portion of the east end of Pier 82-S. Likewise the large bridge anchorage to be located in the west end of Pier 82-S will project about 29' southward into the slip for a length of about 200 feet.

The construction of this large anchorage will require the removal and replacement of a large portion of the

south side of the pier and the west end of the slip. To protect navigation and reduce to a minimum the damages to this Pier 82-S it is proposed to extend the pier eastward to the pierhead line, thus enclosing the bridge tower pier, and to extend it southward into the slip to be flush with the southeast corner of the bridge anchorage. Pile clusters are to be placed alongside the south side of the anchorage in the slip.

Since this work involves largely the restoration of portions of Pier 82-S its cost is included in the estimated construction cost of the bridge.

The south side of Pier 82-S will have to be used for not less than two and possibly two and one-half years' time for the construction of the bridge. An equivalent rental sum has been included in the item of property damages for this period.

The railway storage and classification yards just west of Pier 82-S belong to the City of Philadelphia, Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, and are leased to the Belt Line R. R. An approach pier must be located about midway in this yard. Mr. M. G. Preston, the Belt Line Manager, states that satisfactory arrangements can be made for this construction without excessive damages. There is included in the item of property for damages this item as well as an amount estimated for damages to the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Railroad produce yards and minor properties. All properties taken or encroached upon are shown on the appended property plans. Damages were appraised after viewing the site and considering the assessed values.

For the tunnel crossing the property damages are largely due to the open trench construction across property and to damages due to non-use of property during the construction time. All open trenches will be backfilled and all surfaces and damaged properties restored. Except for passing through and removing one vacant building in the R. C. A. Victor plant on the New Jersey side of the river, the tunnel site is located largely on undeveloped property.

Subsurface Investigations

In order to make an accurate estimate of the units of material and work required to construct any of the projects considered, subsurface investigations were made. These investigations consisted of 18 preliminary borings with a hole 200 feet in depth at the site of each main river pier and anchorage and 100 feet in depth at various points on the approaches and at the site of the ventilation buildings for the tunnel.

These borings were made with the most modern equipment obtaining undisturbed samples in cohesive materials, which samples were sent to a recognized laboratory for test to determine the carrying capacity of these materials. In addition to the borings in the swamp areas of the New Jersey approach, special auger holes were made through the overlying muck to good sand in order to compute the quantities of materials and work and determine the best and most economical method to be used in the construction of the approach roadways.

In addition to the borings which were made, the Department of Public Works in Philadelphia furnished all the borings they made in connection with the construction of the Southeast Sewage Treatment Works. All of the borings and the results of the soil analyses are plotted and furnished on drawings Nos. 8B, 9B, 6T and 7T.

Estimated Cost of Projects

The following cost estimates are based upon carefully worked out design plans from which quantities of the various classes of work were calculated.

On account of the uncertain economic conditions existing at this time we have based the cost estimates on unit prices which prevailed in the more stable period between late 1948 and through 1949.

These estimates will therefore have to be revised to reflect the price level which will exist at the time of financing. This may be done by applying appropriate published price index ratios. There is furnished as Ex-

hibit A the Engineering News Record 1926 Base Construction Cost Index. According to this index the price level as of this date is about 10% higher than that of the above mentioned period. This approximate increase is included in the summary cost estimates presented herewith.

Different percentages for contingencies have been added varying with the completeness and accuracy of the estimates, namely 5% for structural steel items, 5% for bridge foundations and tunnel structure, 15% for bridge approaches, and equal dollar value for the tunnel approaches. To this estimate of cost of construction 7½% is added for the six lane bridge and 8½% for the six lane tunnel to cover the cost of administration, legal, engineering design, research, consultants supervision of construction and inspection of materials. To the cost of construction has been added the estimated cost of real estate and property damages, with allowance of 15% for contingencies.

At this time the cost of financing and the interest rates of the bond issue cannot be accurately determined. In financing projects of this type underwriters have recently required a bond reserve, the amount of which must be added to the cost to arrive at the total amount of the bond issue. This reserve, as well as the interest rate, will depend upon conditions which will prevail at the time of financing. For the purpose of arriving at a tentative total amount of bond issue we have assumed that the reserve may amount to 4% of the estimated cost and the interest rate to 2½%. For the duration of construction this interest has been added to the construction cost.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT COST

6-Lane Bridge

Suspension Bridge Superstructure	\$11,594,000
Anchorage above Foundations	3,629,000
Phila. Approach Superstructure	5,454,000
Camden Approach Superstructure	3,586,000
Traffic Lane Signal Structures & Signal System	376,000
Bridge Lighting 11,145' @ \$16 per ft.	178,000
5% (plus) Contingencies	1,259,000

\$26,076,000

Tower Piers and Anchorage Caissons	9,958,000
Phila. Approach Substructure	1,279,000
Camden Approach Substructure	724,000
Drainage	25,000
Additional Borings	25,000
5% Contingencies	601,000

\$12,612,000

Phila. Approach Roads & Structure From	
Packer Ave. Incl. Ramps 1, 2 & 3	850,000
Oregon Ave. Incl. Ramps 4, 5, 6 & 7	492,000
Camden Approach Roads & Structures	
Connection to North South Freeway	1,941,000
8th St. to Fairview St. Incl. Toll Plaza	595,000
Fairview St. to Black Horse Pike Incl. Ramps 10, 11 & 12	1,427,000
Black Horse Pike to Crescent Blvd. & Ramps 13, 14, 15 & 16	669,000
Connection to White Horse Pike	375,000
Roadway Lighting	280,000
15% Contingencies	994,000

\$ 7,623,000

Toll Booths & Equipment	480,000
Administration Bldg. Police Bldg. & Garage	756,000
Equipment & Furnishings	455,000
5% Contingencies	84,000
	\$ 1,775,000
Demolition & Restoration of Pier 82 S	375,000
15% Contingencies	56,000
	\$ 431,000
	\$48,517,000
Total Construction Cost 1948-1949	
Total Construction Cost Feb. 1951 — \$48,517,000 x 255/230	\$53,791,000
7½% Administration, Legal, Engineering Design, Supervision of Constr. & Inspection of Materials	\$ 4,034,000
Property Damage in Philadelphia	1,347,000
Property Damage in Camden	1,334,000
15% Contingencies	402,000
	\$ 3,083,000
Grand Total of Construction & Real Estate Costs	\$60,908,000
4% Bond Contingent Reserve	\$ 2,436,000
2½% Interest for 3½ years	\$ 6,074,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS REQUIRED	\$69,418,000
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SUMMARY OF PROJECT COST

6-LANE TUNNEL

Borings	\$ 25,000
Trench Tunnel	28,825,000
Philadelphia Steel Bent	1,325,000
Gloucester Steel Bent	3,630,000
Philadelphia Ventilation Shaft	725,000
Gloucester Ventilation Shaft	740,000
Philadelphia Plaza (To Grade Point)	1,805,000
Gloucester Plaza (To Grade Point)	2,425,000
Philadelphia Ventilation Building	1,430,000
Gloucester Ventilation Building	1,430,000
Ceiling Tile (Manufacture & Delivery)	325,000
Tunnel Finish	1,330,000
Paving	390,000
Fans & Motors	960,000
Pumps	115,000
Electrical Equipment & Installation (Exclusive of Work for the Toll Booths) 5% (plus) Contingencies	3,510,000
	2,450,000
	\$51,440,000
Philadelphia Approach Roads & Structures	
From Oregon Ave. incl. Ramps 1, 2, 3 & 4	3,487,000
From Packer Ave. incl. Ramps 6 & 7	755,000
Camden Approach Roads & Structures	
East Grade Pt. to Collings Road incl. Toll Plaza, Ramps 8 & 9, & Conn. to North South Freeway	2,573,000

Collings Road to Crescent Blvd. incl. Ramps 10 & 11	1,687,000	
Crescent Blvd. to Black Horse Pike incl. Ramps 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16	1,774,000	
Roadway Lighting	300,000	
9.4% Contingencies	994,000	
		\$11,570,000
Toll Booths & Equipment	480,000	
Administration Bldg., Police Bldg. & Garage	756,000	
Equipment & Furnishings	455,000	
5% Contingencies	84,000	
		\$ 1,775,000
Total Construction Cost 1948-1949		\$64,785,000
Total Construction Cost Feb. 1951 —\$64,785,000 x 255/230		\$71,827,000
8½% Administration, Legal, En- gineering Design, Supervision of Construction & Inspection of Materials		6,105,000
Property Damage in Philadelphia	1,151,000	
Property Damage in New Jersey	494,000	
15% Contingencies	247,000	
		\$ 1,892,000
Grand Total of Construction & Real Estate Costs		\$79,824,000
4% Bond Contingent Reserve ..		3,193,000
2½% Interest for 4½ Years ...		10,523,000
TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS REQUIRED		\$93,540,000

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the afore described preliminary studies and plans we submit the following conclusions and recommendation:

1. The construction of either bridge or a tunnel with adequate approaches and highway connections on both sides of the river is entirely feasible.

2. The locations selected for the bridge and the tunnel are the most advantageous with respect to both traffic and economy of construction.

3. The traffic studies made by Coverdale and Colpitts indicate that, whatever facility is built, it should have a six-lane capacity to avoid peak hour congestion shortly after the crossing is opened to traffic.

4. If construction can be started in the fall of 1951, the bridge can be completed ready for traffic in the spring of 1955. The tunnel would require about one year longer to construct.

5. The estimated amount required to finance and build a six-lane bridge is \$69,418,000.00 as of the date of this Report. The corresponding cost for a six-lane tunnel is \$93,540,000.00.

6. The average annual cost of operation, based on full capacity use, is estimated to be \$830,000.00 for the bridge and \$1,220,000.00 for the tunnel.

7. In view of the economic advantages of the bridge, in shorter construction time and lower operation and construction cost, we recommend the construction of the bridge.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF ENGINEERS,
NEW DELAWARE RIVER CROSSING
F. M. Masters, Chairman
Othmar H. Ammann
Ralph Smillie

EXHIBIT B

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TAKINGS

B-1	BRIDGE CROSSING—New Jersey Approaches
B-2	BRIDGE CROSSING—Philadelphia Approaches
B-3	TUNNEL CROSSING—New Jersey Approaches
B-4	TUNNEL CROSSING—Philadelphia Approaches

BRIDGE CROSSING—NEW JERSEY APPROACHES

SUMMARY OF SECTION TOTALS

Delaware River to Broadway	\$ 344,700.00
Broadway to Filmore Street	14,870.00
Filmore Street to Sixth Street	4,750.00
Sixth Street to Paul Street	8,565.00
Paul Street to Master Street	4,870.00
Master Street to Van Buren Street	4,870.00
Van Buren Street to Seventh Street	23,260.00
Van Buren Street to Seventh Street	21,935.00
Seventh Street to Eighth Street	73,220.00
Seventh Street to Eighth Street	89,900.00
Eighth Street to Ninth Street	66,477.00
Ninth Street to Tenth Street	190,361.00
Tenth Street to Mt. Ephraim Turnpike	221,177.00
Mt. Ephraim Turnpike to Champion Ave. ...	230,550.00
Proposed Connection to Freeway	44,700.00

TOTAL	\$1,334,205.00
ADD 15% FOR CONTINGENCIES	200,130.75

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROP-
ERTY ACQUISITION AND DAMAGES \$1,534,335.75

BRIDGE CROSSING—PHILADELPHIA APPROACHES

SUMMARY OF SECTION TOTALS

River Street to Delaware Avenue	\$ 10,000.00
Delaware Avenue to Weccaco Avenue	216,450.00
Weccacoe Avenue to Swanson Street	75,000.00
Swanson Street to Oregon Avenue	69,230.00
Front Street to Howard Street	19,100.00
Howard Street to Hancock Street	10,000.00
Hancock Street to Second Street	43,400.00
Second Street to Phillip Street	47,400.00
Phillip Street to American Street	34,800.00
American Street to Third Street	33,400.00
Third Street to Fourth Street	23,850.00
Swanson Street to Front Street	202,052.00
Front Street to Randolph Street	422,126.00
Randolph Street to Packer Avenue and Tenth Street	40,287.00
Pier 82-S	100,000.00

TOTAL	\$1,347,095.00
ADD 15% FOR CONTINGENCIES	202,064.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROP-
ERTY ACQUISITION AND DAMAGES \$1,549,159.00

TUNNEL CROSSING—NEW JERSEY APPROACHES

SUMMARY OF SECTION TOTALS

Delaware River to Old King's Road	\$ 129,600.00
Old King's Road to Broadway	47,550.00
Broadway to Railroad	28,250.00
Railroad to Collings Road	25,800.00
Present Collings Road to Relocated Collings Road	29,000.00
Relocated Collings Road to Ramps to Cres- cent Boulevard	15,200.00
Ramps to Crescent Boulevard North of Tunnel Center Line	3,600.00
Ramps to Crescent Boulevard South to Tunnel Center Line	4,750.00
Ramp North Side Center Line Tunnel and East of Crescent Boulevard	7,800.00
Ramp South Side Center Line Tunnel and East of Crescent Boulevard	29,150.00

Ramps East of Crescent Boulevard to Black Horse Pike and South to Berwick Avenue	93,300.00
Ramp East of Black Horse Pike in Borough of Audubon	80,000.00

TOTAL	\$ 494,000.00
ADD 15% FOR CONTINGENCIES	74,100.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPERTY ACQUISITION AND DAMAGES	\$ 568,100.00
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TUNNEL CROSSING—PHILADELPHIA APPROACHES SUMMARY OF SECTION TOTALS

Delaware River to 300' East of East side of Delaware Avenue	\$ 44,670.00
300' East to East Side of Delaware Avenue	51,000.00
West Side of Delaware Avenue to 130' West 130' West Delaware Avenue to Packer Avenue	26,050.00
South of Packer Avenue from Penna. R. R. to Swanson Street	116,000.00
Packer Avenue to Oregon Avenue—Swanson Street to Fairhill Street	28,800.00
North of Oregon Avenue—Vandalia Street to Phillip Street	389,085.00
North of Oregon Avenue—Third Street to Marshall Street	211,600.00
	284,200.00

TOTAL	\$1,151,405.00
ADD 15% FOR CONTINGENCIES	172,710.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPERTY, ACQUISITION AND DAMAGES	\$1,324,115.00
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SUPPLEMENT TO FINAL MESSAGE of

JAMES H. DUFF
Governor of Pennsylvania
to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

January 2, 1951

Harrisburg

INDEX

Budget Secretary
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Department of Justice
Department of Public Instruction
Department of Military Affairs
Insurance Department
Department of Banking
Department of Agriculture
Department of Property and Supplies
Department of Forest and Waters
Department of Mines
Department of Highways
Department of Health
Pennsylvania State Police
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Assistance
State Tax Equalization Board
State Civil Service Commission
Military and Civil Defense Commission
Historical and Museum Commission
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission
Board of Parole

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board
Milk Control Commission
The General State Authority
State Public School Building Authority
Department of Commerce
Department of Welfare
Headquarters for Selective Service
Department of Labor and Industry
Pennsylvania Game Commission
Highway Planning Commission

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE—BUDGET SECRETARY HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

This Administration, from 1947 to 1951, has had to conduct the State Government during a postwar period with a tremendous backlog of projects deferred from the war period and during a period of great inflation. At the present time wholesale prices are 113 percent above 1940 prices. The cost of living is 74 percent above 1940. The State is paying double the amount now for its purchases that was paid in 1940. Construction projects now cost three times what they did ten years ago.

During the war years large surplus funds accumulated due to enhanced revenues and decreased expenditures. These surplus funds were all appropriated before this Administration began. It was necessary, therefore, to find additional revenue at the beginning of the Administration to meet accumulated demands under inflated conditions.

This Administration has been conducted along sound financial lines and well within its income. At the end of the first biennium, 1947-1949, there was a General Fund surplus of \$63,235,000. This surplus was added to estimated revenues for the second biennium to meet appropriations for this second two-year period. The first year of this present biennium resulted in revenues meeting the estimate. It is practically certain that the estimate will be considerably exceeded during this second year, and that there will be a substantial surplus at the end of the biennium, May 31st.

There are three broad functions which consume most of the State's funds—Education, Health and Welfare, and Highways. The first two are supported from the General Fund, and the latter from the Motor Fund.

General Fund

During the four years General Fund appropriations were in the amount of \$1,342,000,000, of which amount \$1,090,000,000 was appropriated for Education and Health and Welfare functions, 81 percent of the total. All other General Fund functions were supported from the remaining 19 percent. A more detailed breakdown of General Fund appropriations for the four-year period, 1947-1951, is as follows:

Public Education	\$ 533,494,826
Public Assistance	307,590,000
Public Welfare	205,238,746
Public Health	44,063,500
Conservation of Natural Resources	35,513,500
Construction and Land Purchase ..	26,020,100
Housing	15,000,000
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements	33,230,385
Operation of Departments	122,578,077
Legislature	6,718,635
Judiciary	12,624,682

Total	\$1,342,072,451
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Motor Fund

During the four years \$608,000,000 was allotted for Highways. More was allotted for this function than for any other single function of State Government.

Public Works

The public works program to be undertaken was so great that it was decided that it should be financed over a number of years rather than to finance the program from current revenues. Accordingly, \$50 million was borrowed during this Administration under authority of a Constitutional amendment adopted by the voters in 1946, and the General State Authority was established to finance and undertake the larger part of this work, and the Highway and Bridge Authority established to undertake a limited number of projects in that area.

However, it should be noted that a great amount of public works is being financed from current revenues. In the previous Administration \$76,000,000 of appropriations from the General Fund were made for public works. In this Administration, for the same purpose, \$68,000,000 of appropriations were made from the General Fund. In this Administration \$400,000,000 of construction is being financed from current Motor Funds, and only \$40,000,000 authorized from borrowed funds.

General State Authority

The General State Authority was authorized to borrow up to \$175,000,000. To date \$95,000,000 has been borrowed. This borrowing was done at an exceptionally good rate of interest—the first issue of \$30,000,000 at a net interest rate of 1.74 percent, and the second issue of \$65,000,000 at a net interest rate of 1.84 percent. The General State Authority had set up construction projects in the amount of \$155,284,389, as of October 31, 1950.

Highway and Bridge Authority

The State Highway and Bridge Authority was authorized to borrow up to \$40,000,000, and to date has borrowed \$15,000,000. This was done at a net interest cost of 1.25 percent. The Highway and Bridge Authority had set up \$39,382,117 in projects, as of October 31, 1950.

Authority to borrow up to \$10,000,000 for purchasing the toll bridges in the State had been standing on the books for many years. This administration has gone ahead and exercised that authority, borrowing \$8.5 million at a net interest cost of 1.09 percent, and has purchased all of them—ten in number. Final settlement terms have not been completed for one of the bridges. The indebtedness which has been incurred for this purpose will be retired from tolls and present prospects are that the indebtedness will be discharged in about eight years. When the indebtedness will have been discharged, the bridges then become free bridges.

Public School Building Authority

A State Public School Building Authority was established in order to provide aid to school districts in constructing school buildings. The School Building Authority is authorized to borrow funds and construct school buildings which they then lease to the school districts for a sufficient term to retire indebtedness incurred for such building—the school districts paying yearly rentals to accomplish that purpose. As of December 1, 1950, the Public School Building Authority has borrowed \$1,286,000, all such borrowing having been done from the School Employees' Retirement Fund, at a net interest cost of 3 percent. As of December 1, 1950, projects in the amount of \$37,400,000 have been set up by the School Authority.

Veterans Bonus

The last two sessions of the Legislature adopted a Constitutional amendment for a bonus for veterans, and the amendment was approved by the voters at the November Election in 1949. The amendment authorized borrowing up to \$500,000,000 for payment of the bonus. To date

\$440,000,000 has been borrowed—the first issue of \$375,000,000 at a net interest cost of 1.48 percent, and the second issue of \$65,000,000 at a net interest cost of 1.42 percent. There is general agreement that this huge financial undertaking for the payment of the veterans bonus was done most successfully. As of October 31, 1950, \$365,532,090 had been paid out to the veterans. It is estimated that the amount borrowed—\$440,000,000—will be sufficient to pay all bonus claims.

Debt Retirement

Due to the great amount which had to be borrowed for the soldiers bonus, and due to the borrowing that has been done under the Public Buildings Constitutional amendment and the General State Authority, the State will be carrying heavy Sinking Fund charges and State Authority rentals for a number of years. Most of the indebtedness (\$375,000,000) for the veterans bonus will be retired in fifteen years—the smaller amount (\$65,000,000) will be retired in sixteen and seventeen years. The General State Authority indebtedness will be retired over a period of 25 and 27 years. The \$50,000,000 Public Buildings Construction issue will be retired by 1976.

At the beginning of this Administration total indebtedness was \$43,939,143. That indebtedness has been reduced to \$19,611,198. But, the addition of the veterans bonus and Public Buildings Construction indebtedness results in an indebtedness of \$510,097,278 at the present time. Sinking Fund charges for the current biennium, outside of the bonus indebtedness, amounts to \$19,734,522. In the next two-year period, with the veterans bonus Sinking Fund charges added, the amount required will be \$80,234,000.

Balanced Budget

The prospects are that the budget will be in balance at the end of this biennial period, May 31, 1951, and that there will be a sizable surplus. Determination of the size of the surplus must await the collection of corporation taxes during March, April and May.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. LOGAN,
Budget Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

We note particularly the following activities of the Department of State between January 1947 and December 1950.

In contrast to the war years immediately preceding the aforementioned period, the work of the entire Department is current in all phases.

The outstanding accomplishment was this Department's participation in the preparation of the 1949 amendments to the corporation laws of Pennsylvania which were approved by the General Assembly and your Excellency and which have resulted in Pennsylvania having, in the opinion of many, one of the finest corporation laws in the country.

For the first time in the recent history of the Commonwealth the pamphlet laws of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly were punctuated, edited and printed in the same year in which said laws were enacted. This action caused the Department to receive favorable comment from the members of the Bar, Bench and industry throughout the Commonwealth.

In addition to the above, this Department was able to supply to the general public periodic bulletins containing the recent enacted laws, thus enabling the public to function in the light of the laws which became effective immediately upon their passage.

In the Commission Bureau of this Department, a com-

plete revision of the methods of filing and preserving records has been undertaken during this Administration. The purpose of these changes is to improve the quality and speed of the service rendered to the Governor's Office and to the general public. The revision was accomplished by the purchase of new equipment and the hiring of experts in that field. The results have fully justified the action taken. Data can be obtained and supplied with the minimum of information and a maximum of speed.

As a result of the recent military crisis, this Department immediately reactivated volunteer police and with the cooperation of your Office and the State Police are daily commissioning same, thereby affording additional protection against sabotage to Pennsylvania industry and the general public.

In this Administration the use of microfilming in this Department, which incidentally was the pioneer Department of State in the country in the use of microfilming as a method of recordation, has been accelerated and in the very near future all of the millions of records now reposing in this Department will be on film thus insuring their preservation as well as facilitating their inspection and making available much needed floor space.

Approximately 160 volumes of priceless old records have been microfilmed and the originals turned over to the State Archivist for preservation.

State Employees' Retirement Fund

In the period covered by this report, a total of 13,151 individuals have, by act of Legislature, been admitted to the State Employees' Retirement Fund. These individuals were employees of various boards, commissions, authorities and the General Assembly and were persons paid on a per diem or hourly basis.

The State Employees' Retirement Fund, as of November 28, 1950, possessed securities of a par value of \$86,019,600, and had a cash balance in excess of \$1,000,000. This fund had 49,930 contributors and 2,011 persons receiving annuities as of November 29, 1950. The Fund has reached the status of "big business" and it is proudly stated that it is in a sound and excellent condition.

On March 9, 1950, the Municipal Employees' Retirement System was activated as a result of sufficient individuals seeking membership. On June 28, 1950, the Board was set up and 103 actuarial valuations have been made to date which have resulted in 13 municipalities filing resolutions requesting membership in said System.

The Commonwealth now presents a State-wide retirement system available to individuals employed by political sub-divisions in Pennsylvania.

Many phases of this Department have not been included in this report for the reason that the only accomplishment that can be credited thereto is the fact that the work was done promptly and efficiently in accordance with the laws relating thereto.

Throughout the period covered by this report, this Department has steadily effected the modernization of its physical plant always with the aim of affording better service to the public.

In conclusion, the foregoing would not have been possible without the complete cooperation of a staff and employees who have in all matters fully cooperated and have, to a great measure, remained intact throughout the period covered.

Respectfully submitted,

GENE D. SMITH,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I have the honor to submit to you a report of the activities of the Department of Justice from your inauguration January 21, 1947, to November 29, 1950.

The Department has been successful in winning in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Third Circuit, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, 688 out of 804 cases.

At your direction, we have created a special section to direct and control anticommunist and antisubversive activities throughout the Commonwealth. We have established a legal library on communism, which is available to the public, and we are keeping in touch with the activities of all other States, the Federal government, and the various municipalities. We are cooperating with the district attorney and all law enforcement officers.

Philadelphia Investigation

The June 1948 Grand Jury requested the Attorney General to assist in its special investigation of certain Philadelphia City offices to determine the extent of alleged illegal activities therein on the part of employees amounting to conspiracy, embezzlement, extortion and related crimes. Thereafter, for a period of one year, a vigorous and intensive probe was conducted of these offices. This resulted in the indictment of twenty-one City officials and employees, six of whom pleaded guilty. One of those was the Director of the Department of Supplies and Purchases. Three others were tried and convicted, including the Fire Marshal and his first Assistant. All others are now awaiting trial.

In addition to arrests, a sum in excess of one quarter of a million dollars was recovered and numerous improvements were made in the offices probed, resulting in the elimination of abuses which will in time save the City even greater sums of money. During the course of the probe, certain evidence was disclosed indicating serious misconduct in the management of City offices other than those the Grand Jury was specifically charged to examine. Therefore, following its discharge, the Attorney General's Office commenced an investigation of those matters which were extraneous to this investigation, and with the aid of the Pennsylvania State Police, obtained conclusive evidence of the commission of extortion and related crimes in the Bureau of Water and certain of the City's licensing agencies.

As a result, on petition of this office, another Grand Jury was convened and specially charged to examine the evidence uncovered. This new Grand Jury commenced its investigation on April 3, 1950, and is currently in session. The Jury has subpoenaed hundreds of witnesses and examined numerous documents resulting in the arrest of seven City employees. It is anticipated that other arrests will be made in the near future.

In addition to revealing extensive practices of extortion on the part of City employees, this Grand Jury, in a recent Presentment, brought to light the existence of similar but even more vicious practices of extortion on the part of certain Labor Union officials. As an investigation of these lawless practices on the part of Labor Union officials is not within the scope of this Jury's work, the matter was referred to the Department of Justice and I immediately ordered an extensive investigation.

Pittsburgh Investigation

On July 7, 1950, the Attorney General served on the District Attorney of Allegheny County an Order dated July 6, 1950, superseding him in connection with all matters relating to the criminal acts of any and all public officials and public employees within the jurisdiction of the court, including the investigation of charges, the proceedings before the Grand Jury, the trial or trials, and any and all matters relating thereto. To this petition the District Attorney filed an Answer. The Attorney General filed a Replication; the District Attorney a Rejoinder; and the Attorney General a Sur Rejoinder.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, after a hearing and taking of testimony, entered an Order holding that the Attorney General has abused his discretion in superseding the District Attorney.

Under date of August 31, 1950, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustained the appeal of the Attorney General and the investigation is now proceeding with vigor. a staff of investigators and attorneys having been established in the City of Pittsburgh.

Gas and Oil Leases

This department was in full charge of all negotiations relative to drilling for gas by various independent companies starting in 1948, and drew all leases to successful bidders on this property. The 1950 revenue from the wells already drilled credited to the Commonwealth has been in excess of \$300,000. The last bids were let in October of 1950 and average approximately \$.08 per thousand cubic feet, which is practically double the normal royalty paid in the industry. The Commonwealth may expect over the next several years to realize from this operation on State forest lands alone an amount exceeding \$5,000,000 annually.

This department has just completed the draft for leases on lands in Sullivan and Lycoming Counties for exploratory operations which will drill to the depth of approximately 11,000 feet. This is an oil operation and if successful will be of benefit to the Commonwealth in the future.

General Functions

As the chief law officer of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General is the legal adviser of all officials, departments, bureaus, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth. Advice is rendered as any other lawyer advises his client and takes the form of oral opinions, and written informal and formal opinions.

Up to November 29, 1950 the Department delivered 42 Informal and 60 Formal Opinions. Formal Opinions are open to the public and are published. Informal Opinions are not published and are not open to the public, constituting confidential communications to the person or department to whom or which they are addressed.

The Department of Justice passes upon all extradition proceedings in behalf of the Governor. We approved 862 requisitions of Governors of other States for the return of fugitives to those States; held 22 hearings on protests against honoring such requisitions.

In brief, the Department of Justice is the largest law office in the Commonwealth and has the most varied legal practice.

Litigation

The Department of Justice is constantly engaged in litigation before the lower and appellate State and Federal Courts. It is our function to defend the constitutionality, when attacked, of all acts of the General Assembly; to intervene in the interests of the citizenry and the corporate body politic in all litigation affected with a general interest, and to enforce generally, at the request of the proper officials, the laws of the Commonwealth, although the general enforcement of criminal laws rests in the hands of the District Attorneys of the several counties. Synopses of important cases concluded in the appellate courts follow:

Garrett Estate. A definite written agreement has been entered into by the Attorney General of Pennsylvania with the Attorney General of the United States, which has vested the interest of an enemy alien first cousin, and with the representatives of two other first cousins, by which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will receive \$4,000,000 in the event that the master and the courts approve a finding that the three persons mentioned are the nearest heirs to Henrietta E. Garrett.

English v. Robinson Township School District, 358 Pa. 45 (November 26, 1947) sustained the constitutionality of Act No. 481, approved on July 25, 1947, P. L. 1145, which authorized local political subdivisions to levy a tax on subjects not taxed by the Commonwealth.

Dufour v. Maize, 358 Pa. 309 (1948) sustained statute regulating strip mining.

Borough of Wilkinsburg v. School District of the Borough of Wilkinsburg, 365 Pa. 254 (1950) in which it was

decided a borough cannot compel a school district to collect a tax imposed by the borough on admissions to entertainments, including athletic events, conducted by the school district.

Howarth et ux., Appellants, v. Gilman et al. 365 Pa. 50 (1950). It was decided that the Professional Engineers Registration Law was constitutional and that an unlicensed person cannot recover for services performed where the law requires that the practitioner have a license.

(Drexel) National Optical School v. Haas, 61 Dauph. 232 (1950). It was decided that the Private Trade School licensing Law requiring the payment of an annual license fee is constitutional.

Commonwealth v. Bey, 166 Pa. Superior Ct. 136 (1949). It was held that a parent is not exempt from sending his child to school because of his religious and conscientious beliefs.

Belovsky v. Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia et al. 357 Pa. 329 (1947)—Constitutionality of Redevelopment Law. (Upheld).

Mc Sorley v. Fitzgerald et al. 359 Pa. 264 (1948)—Constitutionality of the Parking Authorities Law. (Upheld).

Commonwealth v. Flickinger, 165 Pa. Superior Ct. 95 (1949); 365 Pa. 59 (1950)—Constitutionality of penalty for Cigarette Tax violation. (Upheld).

Commonwealth v. L. Sonneborn Sons Inc., 164 Pa. Superior Ct. 493 (1949). This was the first criminal case under the Pure Streams Law to reach the appellate courts. It involved a major fish killing in the Allegheny River as a result of an oil pollution caused by the Daugherty Refinery at Petrolia, Pennsylvania. The Quarter Sessions Court of Butler County sustained a demurrer to the evidence by the defendants. The Superior Court reversed and ordered a new trial. It refused to hear reargument and the Supreme Court refused to entertain an appeal from the Superior Court. Disposition of the case was made by the entry of pleas of "guilty" on behalf of the corporation and its indicted officers and employees, the payment of \$1,000.00 fine and costs of prosecution, which costs approximated \$2,000.00, and restitution to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission in the amount of \$10,000.00 in settlement of a proposed civil action for damages. This was the largest settlement of its kind in the history of the Sanitary Water Board.

Commonwealth ex rel. Chidsey v. Black et al., 363 Pa. 231 (1949). This was the first civil case for injunctive relief under the Pure Streams Laws which went up to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It resulted in the reversal of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County which refused to restrain the conduct of a coal stripping operation in Westmoreland County until a permit had been secured from the Sanitary Water Board. It established an all important legal proposition, viz.: that a lower court, notwithstanding that it held a hearing on the merits, has no jurisdiction to permit the continuance of a coal strip mining operation unless and until the operator obtains a permit therefor from the Sanitary Water Board in conformity with the Pure Streams Law. This case has been a very valuable precedent for the Commonwealth in securing restraining orders against coal stripping operators who have commenced their operations without making application to the board for a permit.

C. L. Palmer et al. v. S. M. R. O'Hara, Secretary of Welfare et al. 359 Pa. 213 (1947). This was a suit in equity, brought in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, to enjoin the Secretary of Welfare and certain osteopathic physicians from permitting or participating in the commitment by osteopathic physicians of mental patients in mental institutions under The Mental Health Act of 1923. The court below decided the case in favor of the Commonwealth and dismissed the bill. On appeal to the Supreme Court, the court in a divided opinion reversed the court below and granted the injunction.

Leahy v. Farrell, 362 Pa. 52 (1949). In this case the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County held unconstitutional the County Salary Board Act of 1947, P. L. 1308. The Commonwealth appealed and the Supreme

Court reversed the court below holding the said act constitutional.

Department of Public Assistance, Appellant v. Reustle, 358 Pa. 111 (1948). Judgment by the Commonwealth, the Court holding that defendants were bound by the notice furnished by the record even though it had been entered in the name of Rosie Reustle without a middle initial which appeared in the deed of the property to her and her husband.

Commonwealth, Department of Public Assistance v. Schuylkill County et al. 361 Pa. 126 (1949). held that property in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Assistance, was not liable for local taxes.

Commonwealth, Department of Public Assistance v. Hicks, 365 Pa. 153 (1950). \$5,000.00 allowance of property is limited to real property and a blind recipient may own personal property to any amount providing income does not exceed \$1,596.00.

Handled questions of appointment of panels for adjustment of grievances of Department of Public Assistance employes and employees of institutions under the Welfare and Health Departments under the Non-Strike Act for Public Employes (Act No. 492 of 1947).

Pittsburgh Railways Company Substation Operators and Maintenance Employees Case, 357 Pa. 379 (1947), wherein it was held that Congress by the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act) had to the extent provided therein, preempted the field of employer-employee relationships affecting interstate commerce. Before this decision, the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board had, since the 1943 amendment, asserted and successfully maintained concurrent jurisdiction with the National Labor Relations Board.

Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board v. Martha Company, 539 Pa. 347 (1948). (Interference and dominance—cease and desist—did not disestablish company union. Board had discretion in making order).

Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board v. Lester F. Frank, trading and doing business as Frank Delivery Service, 362 Pa. 537 (1949), in which the Court went further than the Pittsburgh Railways Case and held that the State Labor Relations Board did not have jurisdiction even in charge cases if the concern involved was engaged in interstate commerce.

Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board v. Chester and Delaware Counties Bartenders, Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, 361 Pa. 246 (1949). Stranger picketing and part secondary boycott provision declared unconstitutional.

Commonwealth v. Lombardo, 356 Pa. 597, which held that the Unemployment Compensation Act did not authorize attachment of personal property in the hands of a transferee.

Department of Labor and Industry v. Unemployment Compensation Board of Review (Mills Case), 362 Pa. 342 (1949), which held that the Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation, had no right to appeal with respect to benefit rights.

State Civil Service Commission v. Swann et al. 362 Pa. 412 (1949). Involved status of employee appointed by Federal government. No status.

Summary

		Won	Lost
U. S. Supreme Court	1947-48	2	1
	1948-50	3	1
U. S. Circuit Court	1947-50	1	
U. S. District Court	1947-50	1	
Pa. Supreme Court	1947-48	27	18
	1948-50	32	13
Pa. Superior Court	1947-48	32	9
	1948-50	46	7
Dauphin County Court	1947-48	103	5
	1948-50	44	27
Other Lower Courts	1947-48	196	18
	1948-50	201	17
GRAND TOTAL		688	116

Legislative Work

The Department drafted or assisted in the drafting of many Acts of Assembly prior to and during the Sessions of the General Assembly of 1947 and 1949.

According to the policy of this Department, we prepared only Administration bills. However, we examined and made recommendations to the Governor upon all bills which passed the General Assembly. During these Sessions, we examined and advised the Governor on 1553 bills. Of these, 1445 were approved, and 108 were vetoed.

Some of the important legislation passed was that relating to the General State Authority, the State Public School Building Authority, the Anthracite Strip Mining Law, the State Tax Equalization Board, the Certified Public Accountants Law, the Licensing and Regulation of Private Business Schools and Private Correspondence Schools, the State Highway and Bridge Authority, the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, the Western State Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, and laws relating to the State Retirement Systems.

We prepared the necessary legislation for the acquisition of toll bridges within the State of Pennsylvania, and guided transactions whereby the outstanding capital stock of 9 toll bridge companies was acquired by the Secretary of Highways, and the bridge property transferred to the Commonwealth. The tenth toll bridge was acquired by condemnation proceedings, and the proceedings are now pending in Dauphin County to determine the condemnation price.

Contracts

All contracts to which the Commonwealth or any department, board, commission or officer thereof is a party, must be approved by this Department; and all bonds for the faithful performance of their duties by Commonwealth officials must be similarly approved.

During this administration 56,862 such bonds were approved.

To date, the Department has examined, passed upon and approved 845 municipal bond proceedings, totalling \$157,909,900.00, for which the Commonwealth received \$87,706.45 in fees.

Collections (Including Escheats)

The Department of Justice has made collection of \$16,954,402.03 up to November 1, 1950. Public Assistance claims were collected totalling \$12,332,701.09. Some of the other collections were as follows:

	Claims Collected	Amount
Corporate Tax	613	\$ 472,960.92
Liquid Fuels Tax	32	37,411.64
Highway Department	81	34,169.89
Escheats	448	945,005.61
Insane Maintenance	2008	2,468,489.33
Forest Fires	591	18,524.95
Personal Property Tax	43	20,820.75
Bond and Coupon Defaults	25	282,887.28
Domestic Bonus	221	13,219.87
Soft Drink Tax	68	64,588.45
Miscellaneous	1501	72,034.91
Total	5631	\$4,430,113.60

RECORD OF THE BOARD OF PARDONS

From February 1, 1947 to and including November 1950

Year	Application	Pardons Recommended	Percentage	Commutations Recommended	Percentage	Electrocutions	Commutations to Life
1947	1,157	87	7.4	134	11.26	10	
1948	1,135	90	4.6	163	14.7	3	2*
1949	1,016	44	4.1	137	13.9	3**	
1950	955	38	3.9	171	16.5	10***	1
Total	4,263	259	5.0	611	14.09	26	3

* Commonwealth vs. Aaron Turner—a new trial was ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

** Commonwealth vs. James Smith—case pending in U. S. Court of Appeals.

*** Commonwealth vs. David Almeida—case pending in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern Court of Pennsylvania.

Conclusion

In conclusion, may I say that it has been a great pleasure and privilege to have served under you as your Attorney General during the past months.

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI,
Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The Administration Period 1947-1950 has included the greatest number of important gains for public education of any four-year period during the past one hundred years.

Since in education as with most commodities and services we get what we pay for, the cooperation of the Governor and the General Assemblies of 1947 and 1949 has resulted in an increase in expenditures for educational services which has meant that Pennsylvania education has made substantial progress in spite of rising costs and shortages. This is shown in the following comparison of Department appropriations for the four-year periods 1947-1951 and 1943-47.

Purposes	1947-51	1943-47	Per Cent Increase
Governmental Operations			
Other Than Subsidies .. \$	6,621,440	\$ 3,694,013	79.0
Institutional	20,315,306	11,464,246	77.2
Total Governmental Operations Other Than Subsidies	\$ 26,936,746	\$ 15,158,259	77.7
Subsidies			
Public Schools	\$417,604,800	\$260,057,700	60.6
Education of Deaf and Blind	5,227,500	2,948,305	77.3
Retirement of School Employees	40,126,400	15,082,000	166.1
Universities and Colleges	42,015,380	22,216,200	89.1
Other Educational Institutions	1,499,000	837,900	78.9
Aid to Free Public Libraries	210,000	134,000	56.7
Total Subsidies	\$506,683,080	\$301,276,105	68.2
Grand Total	\$533,619,826	\$316,434,364	68.6

A building program through the General State Authority is now under way, the cost of which will amount to approximately \$14,000,000 for the State Teachers Colleges and approximately \$6,000,000 for the State-owned Schools. The equipping of these schools will add another \$1,000,000 to the above expenditure.

Legislative Acts—1947-49

1. Tax Equalization—Of unusual importance was the adoption of a more equitable plan of distributing state assistance through the creation of the State Tax Equalization Board by Act 447 of 1947 and the revised formula for the distribution of State aid as provided in Act 536 of 1949 using market values of real estate as a measure of the ability of local districts to support public education.

2. Teachers' Salary Increases—More adequate teachers'

salaries were provided through Act 515 of 1947 and Act 542 of 1949. Our present mandated salary schedule compares favorable with those in effect in the other more progressive states and should serve to attract and retain more competent teacher personnel.

3. School Facilities—Progress toward providing better school plant facilities in many school districts has been accomplished through the creation of the State Public School Building Authority by Act 498 of 1947.

Further progress toward the financing of school buildings was achieved through Act 557 of 1949 under which the state reimburses school districts for a portion of the cost of buildings erected through the State Public School Building Authority.

Stimulated by Act 498 in 1947, many school building projects. Each of these projects has been reviewed by the Bureau of School Administration to determine whether it conforms to county and state plans on a long-range basis.

4. Administrative Units—Considerable progress has been made in the field of reorganization of administrative units and attendance areas. Several hundred school districts have formed larger and more efficient units of administration by the creation of union school districts or by the formation of joint boards. Also, many small schools have been closed and consolidated into larger units.

This reorganization, which has improved educational services and facilities for large numbers of children, was greatly stimulated by Act 361 in 1947 requiring county-wide plans for reorganization and was further accelerated by Act 536, 1949, which provides for a more liberal plan of reimbursing school districts operating high schools jointly, and Act 67, 1949, which increases the powers which may be delegated to a joint school committee.

5. Safe Transportation—As a result of Act 443 in 1947, free transportation service has been extended for the first time to all public school pupils in rural areas residing two miles or more from school. This Act made transportation facilities available for hundreds of pupils who otherwise might have been denied this privilege.

Notable progress has been made in the field of promoting greater safety in school transportation. As a result of the passage of Act 559 in 1949, school bus drivers are now required to pass physical and competency tests for the first time and traffic is required to stop while school buses are loading or discharging pupils. In collaboration with the Public Service Institute and the Division of Highways Safety Education, a training program for school bus drivers has been instituted. This includes the preparation and distribution of a manual for school bus drivers.

6. College Certificates and Masters' Degrees—As authorized by Act 515, 1947, the State Council of Education adopted equivalents for college certificates and masters' degrees for the purpose of enabling certain groups of teachers to qualify for salary increases.

7. Public School Nurses—Higher standards for the certification of public school nurses were adopted by the State Council of Education as a result of Act 522, 1947. This places the public school nurse on the same level professionally as all other members of the Instructional service.

8. Curriculum Revision—During the past four years combined appropriations amounting to \$250,000 for curriculum revision made possible by Act 551, 1947 and Act 88A, 1949, have provided a continuing program of research and study in the improvement of elementary and secondary school offerings. Grassroots cooperation and participation of 26,700 teachers, supervisors and administrators are the cornerstones of the state-wide courses of study which have been and are being developed.

9. Cerebral Palsied Children—Act 545, 1947 has made possible the use of two schools for the education of cerebral palsied children, thus providing educational service to a group of home-bound handicapped children formerly unserved by public education.

10. Area College Centers—The Area College Center Program through appropriations of the 1947 General Assembly made possible higher education opportunities for

veterans and others whose enrollment in Pennsylvania institutions of higher education was impossible because the facilities and staffs of the colleges could not accommodate the peak enrollments. At the conclusion of the program receipts amounted to \$2,090,792.90 and expenditures of \$2,139,031.08. The excess expenditure over receipts was more than offset by equipment and supplies in excess of \$100,000 which were distributed to the State Teachers Colleges when the program was discontinued.

11. Private Schools—In order that the citizens of Pennsylvania may be better served by its private schools, acts were passed in the 1947 General Assembly providing for the licensing and regulation of private schools. Acts 552 and 89A related to private business schools and their agents; Acts 553 and 88A to correspondence schools; and Acts 401 and 87A to academic schools. Act 291, 1949, created four boards,—three to administer the activities of the three types of private schools provided for above and a fourth board for private trade schools.

12. School Code—Act 14, 1949, recodified the Pennsylvania School Laws in the interest of accuracy, conciseness, and clearness. The Pennsylvania School Laws of 1949 which came off the press in the spring of 1950 contains this recodification.

Employes' Retirement System

During the Administration under review more liberal retirement benefits were provided for members of the Public School Employes' Retirement System through enactments of the General Assemblies.

The 1947 and 1949 sessions of the General Assembly appropriated funds to supplement the interest earnings of the Retirement Fund. These appropriations were made in accordance with the provisions of the Retirement Act which stipulate that the regular interest charges payable, the creation and maintenance of reserves in the Fund, and the payment of all retirement allowances granted by the Retirement Board are obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Act 535, 1949, provides a minimum retirement allowance of \$1200 per year for all members on retirement as of September 1, 1949, with 40 years or more of service. A proportionate amount is provided for retired members with less than 40 years of service and for those who elected an option when application was made for retirement.

Act 541, 1949, provides an additional State Annuity to produce a regular superannuation retirement allowance of at least \$1200 per year for employes in the 1/160 class with 40 years or more of Pennsylvania school service retiring prior to September 1, 1950, or in the 1/140 class retiring after July 1, 1950; if the service is less than 40 years, the additional annuity to produce such a total regular retirement allowance is in proportion to \$1200 as the years of service are to 40.

Act 185, 1949, further amends the Public School Employes' Retirement Law by increasing retirement allowances from the 1/160 basis to the 1/140 basis, permits retirement while under the age of 62 years on full retirement allowance after 35 years of service or on actuarial equivalent reduced withdrawal allowance after 25 years of service.

Act 275, 1949, extends to July 1, 1951, the time in which Present Employes as defined may elect to join the Retirement System and by granting retirement rights to school employes who have withdrawn from and returned to school service.

Act 55, 1949, requires the Retirement Board to submit to contributors, at four-year intervals, statements indicating the amount credited to such contributors in the Retirement Fund.

Qualified Teachers

As far as the facts indicate, not a single school has been closed because of the inability of the district to secure teachers. While it was necessary to adopt certain temporary measures to make available supplies of teachers

in certain fields for teaching service where deficiencies existed, these special emergency regulations did not undo the gains that have been made in the professional status of teachers. Fifty-five per cent of the emergency certificated teachers were college graduates.

Special Emergency Wartime certificates were issued at the request of local school boards and superintendents when suitable, qualified teachers could not be found. The facts show that most of the teachers to whom such certificates were issued had had previous experience or held some form of teaching certificate other than in the field for which they were employed. Such certificates made available a supply of teachers that helped to keep schools open in the postwar period.

Teacher Education

Safety Education.—Programs for the training of teachers in this field were held in more than 18 institutions of higher learning. The program was initiated through an intensive one-week college seminar held in Harrisburg. Twenty-one colleges participated by sending instructors to the seminar. Various Departments of the State Government offered instructional service.

Aviation Education.—Three Flying Classroom trips for teachers-in-service during this period have encouraged the development of the relationship of the air age to the instructional program in the public schools. Lectures were given in flight by qualified instructors. The terrain was studied in relation to geographical and social situations. Geological formations were emphasized.

A five-day seminar in Aviation Education was held at the Department for representatives of 24 Pennsylvania colleges. Teacher Education in Aviation will be improved and extended as a result of the seminar.

Conservation Education.—A Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers was established by a state-wide sponsoring group at The Pennsylvania State College, under the leadership of the Department of Public Instruction. Two sessions were conducted during each summer. More than 300 teachers were given the opportunity to prepare themselves for leadership in this field.

Curriculum Revision

The Elementary School Revision.—In the case of the elementary schools, Bulletin 233-A, Local Participation in State-wide Revision of the Elementary School Curriculum, and Bulletin 233-B, The Elementary Course of Study, reflect the cooperative efforts of more than 25,000 school teachers, supervisors, and administrators from 75 per cent of the school districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Members of college faculties and of the staff of the Department of Public Instruction shared in this work.

The Secondary School Revision.—The secondary school curriculum study engaged approximately 1700 participants. These persons have been designated by every county and district superintendent. They are organized according to school subject groups in each of nine state areas. They represent school administrators, supervisors, and classroom teachers.

Public Education

Safety Education.—The impetus given to highway safety education and driver training in 1947 increased 200 per cent the number of public secondary schools which offer driver training courses. Certificated driver training teachers now number 600.

Farm and Home Safety Education.—This was inaugurated in 1947 on an expanding scale and has worked toward integrating farm and home safety and promoting accident prevention through safety committees in all rural organizations. Motion pictures, demonstrations, and talks were presented to 350 audiences with a total attendance of 46,211 in 59 counties and in five state meetings.

Audio-Visual Education.—In the field of Audio-Visual Education, Regional Film Libraries have been established in thirteen State Teachers Colleges in order to serve the private and public educational institutions in each regional area. To implement these film libraries, audio-visual edu-

cation equipment, including opaque, film strip, and slide projectors; sound film, and a screen for each projector, valued at approximately \$227,000, has been distributed to 474 public secondary schools having a day vocational program and enrolling nearly 100,000 pupils.

New Vocational Schools and Departments—Eighty-four new vocational education departments have been approved in the public schools.

School Health

The physical health of the school children of the Commonwealth received an increased amount of attention as the result of greater financial support accorded the public school health examinations and the school nursing program. An expanded program of school health examinations and the school nursing program. An expanded program of school health examinations and a remedial follow-up on these examinations has given Pennsylvania's schools an outstanding reputation in school health work.

Costs for school nursing services to the extent of \$4,-250,000 were underwritten by the Commonwealth during the four-year period ending in 1950. This subsidy made possible an increase from approximately 600 to 1,000 school nurses.

In the same period the Department of Health and the Department of Public Instruction, with the assistance and cooperation of medical and dental examiners and school administrators, supervisors, teachers, and nurses, administered nearly 3,500,000 medical and dental examinations to school children. This extensive program was implemented by an in-service training program provided by 65 County Health Institutes attended by more than 5,000 conferees, representing the medical, dental, nursing, and teaching professions, and lay organizations.

In addition the School Lunch served 35 per cent of all school children in the Commonwealth during the school year 1949-50. The biennium 1948-50 was marked by 48 percent increase in public school pupil participation in the School Lunch Program. A total of nearly \$3,700,000 worth of food commodities has been distributed to schools and institutions and to needy or welfare families in the Commonwealth through the Surplus Foods Program.

Veterans' Services

There are 34 Veterans' Testing Centers covering the different areas of the State. These examination centers are established in college and university veteran guidance and counseling units and in public school systems. The results from the Veterans' Testing Service of the American Council on Education have greatly facilitated the process of placing veterans in colleges and on jobs.

The Department evaluates approved evening courses, work completed through the United States Armed Forces Institute, Coast Guard Institute, Marine Corps Institute, the Maritime Service, and all secondary education. This assignment led to the evaluation of approximately 7,800 military records for the four-year period.

Professional Licensing

The Department evaluated 70,059 records in professional fields from candidates requesting enrollment in colleges and professional schools. These records were evaluated for the purpose of granting High School Equivalent Diplomas and meeting requirements for pre-professional certification.

The 1949 General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing the Department of Justice, upon the request of a professional examining board, to institute equity proceedings to restrain unlicensed persons from practicing an occupation, profession or trade requiring licensure. Equity proceedings in these cases have resulted in more prompt law enforcement.

Licensing service has been provided for more than 225,000 persons depending upon the professional examining boards and the Bureau for their authorization to practice the professions or engage in a business lawfully.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS B. HAAS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

Military

In this Administration the Pennsylvania National Guard was built up to the mightiest military force in its long history of more than 200 years—in numerical strength, status of equipment and caliber of leadership among its officers and enlisted men.

Beginning with 1200 troops comprising approximately 60 units in the postwar reorganization that began with the inception of this Administration, the Guard was developed into a force of 23,850 officers and enlisted men organized in 278 Army (ground) units and 34 Air units. In 1950 it was the second largest of all the States.

The Department of the Army recognized the advanced status of the Pennsylvania National Guard when it inducted into the active Federal military service, as a result of the Korean war crisis, a total of 13,383 officers and enlisted men representing 168 ground organizations during the period August 15 to October 31, 1950. Among the organizations inducted was the 28th Infantry Division, one of four National Guard Divisions activated in the country.

The present strength of the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard is a total of 8,500 officers and enlisted men—which, even after the heavy Federal inductions—is still greater than many of the other States whose troops were not called up.

In addition to State appropriations totaling approximately \$11,161,556 to the Department of Military Affairs for the past four years, the Department has obtained Federal support totaling \$19,562,356 for employment of 1,100 clerks, air technicians and maintenance personnel, for Service contracts, construction, and expenses incidental to armory drill and field training.

The estimated valuation of Federal property allocated to Pennsylvania during this Administration for operation of its National Guard is a total of \$305,000,000, of which \$240,000,000 is ground unit property, and the remaining \$65,000,000, Air.

Armory drill and field training pay earned by the Guardsmen from Federal funds amounted to approximately \$17,000,000 annually.

At the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh airports of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard there are federally-supported projects under way totaling \$2,233,000 for construction of hangars, and administration buildings, which will give those two cities the finest Air National Guard installations of their kind in the country.

The State Armory Board in this Department operates 99 Commonwealth-owned and 11 rented armories which quarter the units of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Estimated valuation of these armories is \$11,000,000. During the past year the Board purchased 12,000 new steel lockers for the use of Guardsmen and constructed 38 motor vehicle sheds, two Air hangars, and one ordnance maintenance shop.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation

An outstanding accomplishment in October 1947 was the removal and consolidation of the various major headquarters activities of the Pennsylvania National Guard into one headquarters building at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. Placed under one roof for economy and efficiency of operations, were the Adjutant General's Department, 28th Division Headquarters, the offices of the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer for Pennsylvania, Reservation maintenance offices, the Senior Army Instructor and the Senior Air Instructor, and headquarters of the 103d Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company. The

December 1, 1950.

consolidation has been widely referred to as a model of military operation for other State National Guards. It serves as the operating center for the administration and supply of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Also, concentrated in the warehouses at Indiantown Gap are reserves supplies of all types of military equipment that could meet the needs of more than 20,000 persons in event of a disastrous emergency at home. During the Thanksgiving holiday week-end of 1950 some 2,000 Pennsylvania National Guardsmen were dispatched with all types of emergency equipment to assist in rescue work during the record snowfall in western Pennsylvania and the floods in the Susquehanna and Juniata river valleys. In all instances of disaster-relief work, the Pennsylvania National Guard is self-sustaining and provides no drain on the limited resources of the stricken community.

In mid-September, when a troop train of the 28th Infantry Division was wrecked at Coshocton, Ohio, killing 33 Guardsmen of the 109th Field Artillery Battalion and injuring scores of others, emergency headquarters of the Department of Military Affairs were opened immediately at the Kingston armory, home base of the victims. The Adjutant General and his staff handled all arrangements for the return home of the soldier dead, and assisted the bereaved families in every way they desired. Some 1200 Guardsmen were called out to serve as Honor Guards, pallbearers, firing squads, etc.

The training grounds at Indiantown Gap have been developed also into an outstanding recreational area, refuge for fish and wild game, and tree and plant propagation. Several hundred thousand persons avail themselves annually of the outdoor facilities, including a modern swim lake and picnic grounds, as well as service organizations, such as the Commonwealth's Camp Penn for underprivileged children, the American Legion's Keystone Boys Camp, and the Red Cross which conducts its life guard tests there. Numerous sportsmen's organizations find the grounds ideal for field trials. All areas are kept in maintenance and repair throughout the year.

Veterans

The Administration kept its pledge to pay the veterans of World War II a fair and liberal bonus. At the end of its first 10 months of operation on November 30, 1950, the World War II Veterans Compensation Bureau had completed 90 percent of its assignment. Of a total of 1,154,943 eligible for payment the Bureau had paid 1,062,593 claims representing \$382,540,607.50.

The Bureau itself took on the added work of establishing claims for foreign duty among several hundred thousand applicants whose discharge papers did not give this information. Despite this added activity the rate of payment was the fastest of any other bonus-paying State and the lowest in cost of operation. Approximately 553 employees were hired to process the claims and make the payments. Preference in employment was given to veterans themselves, to widows, fathers, and children, and other immediate members of families of veterans who did not come back.

The State Veterans Commission extended assistance to 35,673 families, representing a total of 125,869 persons, from the period January, 1947, to October 31, 1950. This is the largest number ever assisted since the inception of Commission. The dependents of World War II veterans were included in the Act and now surpass the number of World War I veterans and/or dependents receiving aid. The Act appropriating \$200 a year for education of war orphans was broadened to include the children of totally disabled veterans whose disabilities were service connected.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK A. WEBER,
The Adjutant General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

HARRISBURG

Dear Governor Duff:

The Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1944 in the South Eastern Underwriters case which reversed all its previous decisions and declared insurance to be commerce and hence subject to all Federal laws effecting interstate commerce, greatly increased the responsibilities faced by the Insurance Department in making effective and adequate the supervision of insurance at the state level in order to satisfy Congress that there would develop no need for substitution of Federal supervision by Congress or its agencies.

A major step toward this end was accomplished during the 1947 Session of our Legislature, when as a result of utmost cooperation between the fire and the casualty insurance industry and this Department there were enacted Acts 247 and 246, providing for rate regulation of fire and marine rates under Act 247, and of the casualty and surety rates under Act 246.

These statutes required the Insurance Department to establish a Bureau of Rate Regulation in order to meet the requirements of that statute as regards the acceptance for filing and the approval of rates for all such fire and casualty business. With your encouragement as Governor we were able to establish this Bureau. We have kept abreast of our responsibilities in this respect but we realize and record the need for a steady increase in personnel and in the work to be done by this Bureau.

The next major piece of legislation applicable to this Department which was also passed as a result of very effective cooperation between this Department and the domestic insurance companies of the Commonwealth, was the so-called Multiple Line Bill—Act No. 132—of April 20, 1949, permitting domestic stock and mutual insurance companies to transact any and all kinds of insurance—as included in Sections 202(b) and (c), Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 682. This Act developed many new problems and the need for ever increased activity in several Divisions of our Department.

In the Bureau of Rate Regulation during the year 1949, it became possible to inaugurate a program giving new filings received more detailed attention than had been possible when the initial regulatory program was getting under way, and many important new filings were drastically altered before becoming effective. Primarily, this was due to the availability of statistics for the first year of company operations under the rate regulatory acts. The statistical plans adopted for all lines of coverage have become an increasingly important part of the Bureau's functions and are closely developed for all future operations of the Bureau.

The Bureau has completed three full years of operation, during which period 5303 filings have been reviewed, broken down in the following manner:

Casualty Companies	2802
Casualty Rating Organizations	607
Casualty Special Filings Company and Bureau	1350
Fire and Inland Marine Companies and Rating Organizations	514
Title Companies	30

This period has been one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the Insurance Industry. Premium volumes have been high and profitable in nearly all lines, which has resulted in the Bureau obtaining a steady flow of revisions of a downward nature amounting to a minimum reduction of \$12,000,000 per year in premiums to policyholders for both the Fire and Casualty fields. The year 1949 and the first nine months of 1950 have been outstanding experience-wise, and will no doubt eventually act to bring about further reductions in rates when these results properly take their place in the statistical plan.

The Insurance Department cooperated in the preparation and adoption of the following insurance legislation which was of major importance to the insurance industry and the public.

The Act of May 9, 1947, P. L. 201, which revised and enlarged the kinds of investments that may be made by

life insurance companies and similar organizations. Pursuant thereto investments may be made in real estate other than that requisite for the companies' own business, including housing projects.

The Act of May 9, 1949, P. L. 1025, which requires insurers, subject to Rate Regulations, to maintain uniform classifications of accounts and records and to make uniform reports as prescribed by the Insurance Commissioner. Representatives of this Department cooperated with representatives of the insurance departments of other states in the adoption of the Regulation for uniform classifications of expenses and reporting forms including the annual statement and insurance expense exhibit for use by insurers on a nation-wide basis.

There were 1019 authorized insurers under our supervision as of November 20, 1950. During the three years from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1949, the admitted assets of Pennsylvania insurers increased \$700,000,000 to \$3,719,117,000. During that period the amounts paid by residents of Pennsylvania to all classes of authorized insurers—domestic and foreign—totalled \$2,957,492,000, an average of \$985,800,000 per year as compared with \$744,400,000 for the year 1946.

During the past four years the Bureau of Examinations has examined each of the 413 domestic Companies, Associations and Exchanges, participated in the examination of 176 companies of other states and foreign countries with United States branches and has made field checks of company compliance with rates as filed with the Bureau of Rate Regulation.

In recent years examinations have disclosed the need of strengthening reserves of certain classes of companies. Accordingly we have succeeded in having statutes adopted raising the standards for required reserves for accident and health business written by the various segments of the insurance industry. This will better protect the policyholders especially those purchasing non-cancellable accident and health insurance.

Many companies and societies writing business with life contingencies have voluntarily increased the standard for reserves on this business. This is of great advantage to policyholders in guaranteeing payments which will not be for the most part payable for an extended future period.

There were 38,327 applicants given examinations for licenses as agents, brokers, public adjusters and public adjuster solicitors during this administration. The number of licenses issued to agents, brokers, public adjusters and public adjuster solicitors amounted to 660,445.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that during the four years from 1947 to 1950 the Insurance Department, through its Complaint Section with offices at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has received from Pennsylvania policyholders and claimants only 13,334 complaints and inquiries. When considered against a background of one billion dollars of premium payments per year this is a comparatively small number of complaints and the insurance industry deserves credit for its record in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTEMUS C. LESLIE,
Insurance Commissioner.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The most pressing problem facing the banking system today is the danger of run-away inflation. The Department has consistently urged all financial institutions under its supervision to curtail unnecessary credit extension. We have pursued policies during the past four years designed to place the right degree of restraint on credit granted by our banks and we have urged the banking profession to carefully screen all loan applications so that only those credits would be granted which would increase the sound-

ness of our economy and add to the productive capacity of the Commonwealth.

To maintain the State banking system on a safe and sound basis, we have consistently urged our banking institutions to strengthen their capital structures so that they are prepared for the hazards which seem to lie ahead. We have successfully completed many capital programs the effect of which has been to eliminate from our banks preferred stock owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (a reminder of the depression years of the early 1930's) and place, through the sale of common stock, the ownership of our banks in the hands of local people where it rightfully belongs.

Our experience in the matter of defalcations on the part of officers and employees of State banking institutions in the past four years has been very good. Only 13 prosecutions were necessary and the total amount involved in these defalcations was only \$89,000.

The Department sponsored and secured passage of legislation in 1947 which prohibited the merger of a State bank with a National bank until such time as National banking law would be amended to provide fair and equal reciprocity in bank mergers. The passage of this Act prevented further weakening of the State banking system which had lost practically one billion dollars in resources in 1946. We aided in drafting and presenting in 1948 a bill in the United States Congress which places the merger, consolidation and conversion of State and National banks on a reciprocal and completely equitable basis. The bill was approved by both the House and Senate of the United States and it became law on August 17, 1950.

In the past several years, there has been a startling increase in the number of sales of independent banking units to expanding branch banking systems. Until 1949, the holders of only 50% of the total outstanding shares could decide to sell a banking business and vote the independent bank into liquidation. Believing that voluntary liquidation of independent banks through their sale to branch banking systems is damaging to the dual banking system in our Commonwealth and the spirit of individual enterprise, the Department sponsored and secured passage of legislation in 1949 which now requires a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders to place a State banking institution into voluntary liquidation.

Our Department has worked actively to defeat many Federal legislative proposals designed to break down States' rights by extending Federal controls over our State banking and financial institutions. The defeat of these proposals has encouraged the advocates of States' rights and State bankers and as result, the first new State bank since 1934 was chartered in October 1949 and several applications for new bank charters are now pending.

During this Administration the resources and deposits of State banking institutions have increased steadily. The figures covering this period are as follows:

	No. of Institutions	Resources	Deposits
December 31, 1946	367	\$4,815,732,720	\$4,348,971,643
December 31, 1947	356	\$4,913,657,201	\$4,441,118,039
December 31, 1948	356	\$4,969,229,583	\$4,483,241,194
December 31, 1949	353	\$5,129,559,507	\$4,624,260,290
October 4, 1950 ..	352	\$5,290,208,615	\$4,743,756,356

The Department supervises the affairs of 2,332 financial institutions in its two bureaus and two divisions. In addition, 613 finance companies and 5,068 automobile dealers are subject to supervision. Through increased efficiency, the supervision, regulation and licensing functions of the Department of Banking are performed today by a total of 136 employees in contrast to 152 persons on our payrolls at the end of 1946.

The total expenses of operation of this Department for the years from June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1950 were \$2,613,404.98; income from examination fees, assessment of institutions under supervision and license fees for the same period was \$3,099,589.09; or a net profit during this Administration of \$486,184.11.

Building and Loan Associations

In the face of a decrease in the number of building and loan associations from 802 on December 31, 1946 to a present figure of 784, aggregate resources have increased from \$390,698,946.42 as of December 31, 1946 to \$531,447,-774.56 in the Spring of 1950.

At the beginning of 1947 there were 381 associations in voluntary liquidation under liquidating trustees elected by the shareholders. During the past four years, 13 additional associations went into liquidation voluntarily. However liquidation of 316 associations was completed during this Administration, leaving only 78 associations remaining in voluntary liquidation.

The Building and Loan Bureau has aided in the passage of legislation designed to modernize the Building and Loan Code so that State chartered institutions have an equal opportunity in the field of thrift with Federal savings and loan associations. In this connection, it is recommended that legislation be sought to amend the Building and Loan Code to abolish the so-called "share sinking fund" type of mortgage contract. This type of contract is not fair to the borrowing public and it is antiquated and used infrequently today.

Consumer Credit Division

The number of lending agencies under the supervision of this Division at the beginning of this Administration and at the present time are reflected in the following figures:

	December 31, 1946	October 1, 1950
Small Loan Companies	439	618
Consumer Discount Companies	289	388
Credit Unions	77	88
Pawnbrokers	96	101

In 1947, the Consumer Discount Company Act was entirely rewritten in a new law designed to better serve small borrowers, increasing the amount the small business man or consumer can borrow from \$1,000 to \$2,000 with maturities lengthened from 24 to 36 months.

To protect the "small borrower," pawnbrokers, by amendment of the law in 1949, are for the first time in history required to issue to pledgers, receipts covering all payments. In addition, a complicated rate schedule was changed to a simplified basis.

Until this Administration, it had been the policy of the Department of Banking to restrict the issuance of licenses under the Small Loan Act and under the Consumer Discount Company Act on the basis of the competitive situation in the locality for which application was filed. This policy was considered to be an unwarranted restraint of free enterprise. Accordingly, a new policy has been adopted assuring licenses to all applicants of good character and adequate financial standing, thus removing the former unwarranted restraint against free enterprise.

Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Division

In June, 1947 the Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Act was enacted to protect the public from excessive charges and certain improper practices in financing and purchases of automobiles. The new law provided for the licensing of all persons and corporations connected with the installment sale of motor vehicles, including automobile dealers, banks, finance companies and collector-repossessors. The latest figures show the following number of licenses:

Installment Sellers	5,068
Sales Finance Companies	613
Collector-Repossessors	17

The motor vehicle finance industry gave the Department excellent cooperation in its acceptance of this progressive legislation. There were certain errors and overcharges made as a result of misinterpretation of the new statute and from the effective date of the new law until the present time, our Examiners uncovered a total of 3,725 overcharges. Refunds were made to the buying public at the direction of the Department aggregating \$54,725.22.

In approximately three years of operation under the new law, the Banking Department has found it necessary to suspend only 9 licensees for willful violation of the new Act. It is a fine tribute to the entire motor vehicle financing industry that its wholehearted acceptance of this constructive legislation has proved of such great benefit to the people of our Commonwealth.

Liquidation Division

In January 1947, the Closed Bank and Building and Loan Division operated from offices in Philadelphia and Uniontown. In April 1947, the separate offices were closed and the affairs concerning Closed Banks and Building and Loan Associations, excepting the receivership of Integrity Trust Company, Philadelphia, were transferred to Harrisburg. By concentrating the great volume of records at Harrisburg, the Department has been able to bring about considerable economy through the elimination of rents, salaries and other costs of operating the Division.

We have set up in Harrisburg a new office to handle large numbers of inquiries received from former depositors of Closed Banks and former shareholders of Closed Building and Loan Associations. The new office has been very helpful in obtaining for former depositors the return of funds in excess of \$50,000 previously unclaimed and escheated to the Commonwealth. In addition, titles to a great number of real properties have been cleared where the new office upon investigation found that old encumbrances remaining on the record had been extinguished and should have been satisfied many years ago.

In 1948 a joint investigation was launched by the Banking Department and the Department of Justice into gross fraud on the part of certain former employees of the Closed Building and Loan Division in the bulk sales of assets in liquidation. The September Grand Jury indicted some of the culprits although convicts could not be obtained due to the Statute of Limitations. In May 1949, legislation was adopted to forever prevent gouging of the public in future liquidations of both Building and Loan Associations and Banks by prohibiting the bulk sales of assets to unscrupulous speculators.

In January 1947, the Closed Division consisted of 13 employees. At the present time, there remain only three full-time employees, one part-time employee and legal counsel. The unliquidated assets of Integrity Trust Company, Philadelphia, did not come into the possession of the Department of Banking until July 30, 1948 and at that time, such assets had a book value of approximately \$10,000,000. The liquidation of these assets is almost completed and it is anticipated that the liquidation of Integrity Trust Company will be completed within ninety days.

Pennsylvania Securities Commission

As of November 29, 1950, the records show that there are registered with the Commission 481 dealers, 2,626 salesmen, 73 investment advisers and 60 solicitors.

During this Administration, warrants for the arrest of violators of the Pennsylvania Securities Act were issued against 15 individuals. Eleven convictions were secured, one defendant died before trial, one was found not guilty but paid costs and two cases pending. One permanent injunction was also secured.

One hundred and thirty-three Cease and Desist Orders were issued to out-of-State violators, of which 90 were issued against securities dealers and companies domiciled in Canada, which continues to be the principal source of illegal offerings of securities. Continued publicity against all illegal offerings is shown to be the most effective method of combating such sales.

Receipts for the first biennium of this Administration were \$143,861.25, expenditures were \$111,285.06 against an appropriation of \$118,000.00. For the second biennium, June 1, 1949, to date, receipts were \$84,192.75 and expenditures to October 31, 1950, \$94,194.18 against an appropriation for the biennium of \$135,000.00. Receipts for renewal of registrations for the calendar year 1951, of course, are not included in this and it is expected these will bring the total receipts above anticipated expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,
D. EMMERT BRUMBAUGH,
Secretary of Banking.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

Farmers and food consumers of Pennsylvania have profited greatly through Commonwealth services during the past four years. More beneficial legislation was provided than for many years. Rigid enforcement of food laws by the Department of Agriculture provided protection from fraud and deception.

Farmers have many problems which they cannot solve by themselves alone. The Commonwealth therefore lends a hand. From livestock and poultry alone our farmers obtain three-fourths of their cash income. I am proud to report that in these two highly important agricultural industries we have assisted our farmers in reaching top recognition in the United States during this administration.

1. Pennsylvania leads all states in the number of herds certified as Bangs disease-free. There was an increase of nearly 1,300 herds in four years. A revised State program of control, including free vaccination of calves, made possible by \$550,000 in additional State livestock disease control funds, went into effect in January 1950.

2. Assisted by increased services in marketing, disease control and a breeding improvement program, our farmers in 1948 put Pennsylvania ahead of all states in cash income from poultry and eggs. We lead all states in supplying graded, quality eggs.

The fight against tuberculosis in cattle has been continued as a public health measure. The incidence is now at a record low of only 17/100 of 1 per cent. A laboratory for study of artificial breeding of livestock was established at the Pennsylvania State College and funds provided for building foundation herds there. Great progress has been made in reduction of all livestock and poultry diseases. Consumers are assured of getting clean, wholesome meats from inspected plants. The occurrence of rabies in 1949 reached the lowest point in 50 years.

Through concentrated effort in the past four years the dreaded gypsy moth caterpillar has been completely eradicated from the State. For years the State had operated a tedious campaign against a plant disease known as potato wart. We hurried it up with more men and some power machines and that pest soon will be wiped out. With additional funds the Department has cut the prevalence of bee diseases in half.

All-time records have been established in production of State certified seed. Our farmers no longer need look to out-of-State sources for high quality seeds. Rust disease of small grains has been reduced. A revealing report on a special nut tree survey and study will be made to the 1951 General Assembly. The first infestation of oak wilt was isolated and promptly eradicated last Fall.

For protection of public health our food supplies must be kept clean and wholesome. Food agents have been alert, collecting 40 per cent more samples in 1950 than in 1947; ice cream activities increased 50 per cent, feeds 80 per cent, fertilizers and limes 33 per cent. Prosecutions increased about 40 per cent since 1947. Food inspections total approximately 50,000 a year. New laws and regulations have aided this program of protection for consumers. Great progress has been made in the standardization of products moving from farms into consumer channels.

Pennsylvania is now a leading state in the canning and freezing of fruits and vegetables, advancing from 7th to 4th. State inspection service in this industry has been maintained at over 200,000 tons per year. Marketing service to farmers has made substantial gains. Four years ago

less than 500,000 birds were entered in the poultry improvement plan, but now there are more than three times that many.

Eighteen county-wide soil conservation districts have been organized since January 1947, a total of 26 since 1945. One out of every ten farms is now participating in some form of conservation work, a great effort to conserve our soil resources.

In each of the past four years the Pennsylvania Farm Show has exceeded all previous years in size and scope.

Respectfully submitted,

MILES HORST,
Secretary of Agriculture.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

This period covered post-war recovery of markets wherein it became possible for the first time since 1941 to procure construction and operating equipment and supplies freely in the market. Consequently, the Department has been unusually active on behalf of all agencies of the government in the construction and repair of buildings, in replacing worn-out and obsolete equipment, and in restoring war-depleted supply stocks to the normal level required for smooth and uninterrupted operation.

It will be remembered, also, that the ten year depression of the 30's, during which funds for construction and orderly replacement of equipment were limited, merged into the restrictions of the war period with little opportunity afforded to the State to recover, in its construction and purchasing, from the depression handicaps. This influence intensified that of the war in throwing onto this Administration the burden of recovery in physical plant and equipment.

Construction

This Administration will have spent \$63,000,000 for constructing new institutional buildings and reconstructing outworn institutional structures; \$33,000,000 of this was in borrowed funds (from the \$50,000,000 bond issue of 1947). Construction now going on as of the date of this report amounts to \$7,700,000. This will be nearly all completed by May 31, 1951. 1200 separate projects including new construction and reconstruction have been begun in the four years. This is a far larger number than has been required of any previous Administration and is indicative of the "catching-up" which has fallen to this Administration to do.

To staff the General State Authority, which, in 1949, undertook a \$175,000,000 building program extending and enlarging the construction and reconstruction program which this Department had been carrying on, the Department reduced its staff so that experienced personnel could be provided the General State Authority around which its organization could be built. This resulted in a more rapid acceleration of the Authority program than would have been possible if an entirely new staff, unfamiliar with the State institutions and construction requirements, had been recruited.

State Capitol Buildings and Grounds

A major start toward completing war-arrested maintenance problems has been made. Roof and terrace repairs requiring copper and lead materials have been completed. Steam, water, and sewer lines have been put in shape. A project looking to the complete rewiring of the 50-year-old main capitol building has been under development for six months and is now about to be undertaken. Legislative halls have been refurbished. Extensive painting, plastering, and partition remodeling have been carried on not only with maintenance forces but with contract help where speed-up was essential.

New parking rules were formulated and put into force to relieve the congestion on capitol grounds handicapping the citizens in visiting the seat of government. For the first time, the Capitol Police were given the right to tag and fine parking violators. A firm policy impartially administered has greatly improved the distressing congestion which had developed.

The Department has participated with the General State Authority in planning the development of the Capitol Park Extension. Plans are virtually complete and, as soon as public housing or other low-cost facilities are available in the City of Harrisburg for accommodation of more than 250 households now in the Extension area, acquisition of the remaining properties in the Extension can be speeded up and demolition begun. This will provide temporary parking for State Capitol employes and visitors and citizens of Harrisburg until the State can construct an office building to pave the way for eliminating the temporary buildings and completing the development of the Court at the rear of the Capitol.

In harmony with the plans for the Capitol Park Extension, the Department has assisted in the acquisition of 2½ acres to the north of the Extension for the construction of a building to house the whole Department of Labor and Industry which is now scattered in eighteen buildings throughout the City. Work can start as soon as a method of financing the building is determined.

Warehouse and Garage

In April, 1949, an \$8,000,000 former war plant of 330,000 square feet and twenty-three acres in the City of Harrisburg was acquired for \$515,000. \$300,000 has been spent to put it into shape for the State's use. This acquisition gave the State 28,000 square feet of office space to house the School Building Authority and the Department's Bureau of Construction and, more importantly, it provided adequate warehouse and garage space for the first time.

The State had for many years suffered from a woeful lack of space to store its day-to-day required supplies and the available garage space for rent in the City was completely insufficient to house the 400 car motor fleet which the operations require. By the use of this plant the services this Department can supply others are vastly improved in quantity and speed and the whole central government will benefit through availability of storage space for dead files, bulk equipment, and supplies of many kinds.

Purchasing

The Department has inaugurated a policy, coincident with the acquisition of the warehouse, of buying certain commodities in bulk. This insures quality and saves money and also enables reasonable planning to be done to insure supplies being on hand when needed. By buying carbon paper, stencils, machine ribbons, paper, envelopes and other heavily consumed supplies in bulk quantities greater satisfaction has been secured and tens of thousands of dollars saved.

Publications

The activities in this function have returned to normal as man power and paper supply once more became available to the printing contractors. The Division has recently begun a survey of fifty year accumulations of documents with a view to discarding all but a token quantity of those for which there is no longer any demand. This will free space needed for other governmental operations.

Standards and Specifications

Much activity has been demanded of the Bureau of Standards. The new policy of bulk buying has required additional and improved specifications and much testing which has had greater importance since it has covered larger bulk purchases. The Department has instituted a policy of competitive specification buying of equipment instead of restricted trade-name buying as before.

Surplus Food Commodities

In 1948, the U. S. Government began offering to the

States the surplus foods which had been acquired as part of price control programs. The Government insisted upon the State's establishing a single agency through which all transactions would be handled. This Department undertook the assignment and, with the full cooperation of the Departments of Public Instruction and Welfare, has been able to distribute \$7,000,000 worth of such foods to 2138 public schools and other agencies. The Department's organization was flexible enough to arrange a special distribution of potatoes during February, 1950, to welfare supported families in Western Counties on twenty-four hour notice.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary of Property & Supplies.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

During these past four years this Department carried forward the greatest overall program ever undertaken for improvement, conservation and the wise use of the Commonwealth's national resources. This program involved a concerted direction of efforts to provide for the future welfare of all citizens of Pennsylvania.

The ensuing report of accomplishments succinctly indicates that goals set at the beginning of the current Administration in reforestation, in stream clearance, in flood control, and in increasing recreational facilities, have been attained and, in many respects, surpassed.

Forests

Two forest tree nurseries were added to the Departmental set-up increasing the number of such nurseries to six with a potential production capacity of 75,000,000 forest tree seedlings annually—more than double the previous yearly capacity.

The Department distributed approximately 45,000,000 tree seedlings since January 1947. Calculated at approximately 1,000 trees per acre, this means that 45,000 acres of otherwise non-productive and sub-marginal lands in the State have been reforested and will eventually produce timber for the wide variety of products necessary in our economy.

Under the Department's Tree Farm System, inaugurated in October, 1947, to encourage better forest tree practices on privately owned woodlands, 112,738 acres of Tree Farms were officially certified. This places Pennsylvania second among eastern states participating in the National Tree Farm System.

A monthly Timber Marketing Service Bulletin was initiated which provides consumers of timber and other forest products with reliable and detailed information concerning markets and sources of supply.

Negotiations were completed for the acquisition of 111,750 acres of additional State Forest lands. This boosts the acreage under Departmental jurisdiction to almost 1,800,000 acres.

More than 5,000 acres of Pre-Act spoil piles in 26 counties were reforested with 6,437,000 trees with funds obtained from the Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Reclamation Fund.

Under Departmental supervision, Bituminous coal operators planted approximately 2500 acres of spoil piles with 3,014,000 trees in accordance with provisions of the Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Conservation Act of 1945.

In the Anthracite mining area, under the Anthracite Strip Mining Law of 1947, the Department planted approximately 153,000 trees on 128 acres of strip mine areas.

The Department concluded agreements for the sale of natural gas from State Forest lands through lease agreements on 35,812 acres. Revenues to the State Treasury

from this source should exceed \$700,000 during the 1951-1953 biennium.

Forest fire fighting and operating equipment and vehicles were improved and brought up to the highest peak of operating efficiency since the Department's protection organization has been in operation. More fire fighting equipment is in the hands of fire wardens and in reserve than ever before.

Installation of modern short wave radio equipment was completed on the Department's 150 forest fire towers.

The average in forest fire damage during the past five years has been the best five year low average of the Department in number of fires and in area burned.

The Division of Research in the Bureau of Forests was reactivated and is playing an important part in meeting the increased demand for information on preventing tree diseases to improve timber stands in the State.

Reorganization of the Bureau of Forests field organization was completed and five regional offices were established to improve field operations and expedite service to the public.

Waters

Conservation of the Commonwealth's water resources has been one of the Department's primary activities during this Administration. The Departmental record of the past four years with respect to stream clearance and flood control reflects a concerted effort to provide benefits to all citizens of Pennsylvania in the field of water conservation and in obviating inestimable flood damages in the future.

The scope of Departmental activities with respect to stream clearance is evidenced by the 114 stream clearance projects completed during this Administration in 24 of the 67 counties in the Commonwealth. By stream channel rectification and by removal of stream channel encroachments which retard stream flow, the Department has saved millions of dollars in future flood damages on the streams involved in this stream clearance program.

Recreation—Flood Control Dams

During this Administration, the Department also undertook development of the following State Flood Control detention basins and recreational areas:

1. Little Pine Creek Dam, Lycoming County. This is a dual purpose project forming a flood control reservoir and recreational pool. It is located on a tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near Waterville. The project was started in February 1949 and completed November 1, 1950 and three weeks later—during the flood of November 25 and 26—contributed materially to lessening flood damages in the Williamsport area on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

2. Shawnee Dam, Bedford County. This project too is a combination recreational and flood control dam. It is located on the Shawnee Branch of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River near Schellsburg. Work on this project was started in April 1949 and completed in May 1950.

3. Rowena Dam, Cambria County. This project, located on a branch of Roaring Run at Ebensburg, was started in May 1950 and completed in November 1950.

4. Chapman Dam, Warren County. This recreation dam was started in April 1949 and completed in November 1950. It is located on Tionesta Creek in Pleasant Township.

5. Raccoon Creek Dam, Raccoon Creek State Park, Beaver County. Solely a recreational project, this dam is located on Travis Creek and forms a pool area of 102 acres. Started in July 1948 it was completed in May 1949.

6. Lake Jean Dam, Ricketts Glen State Park, Luzerne County, is a flood control and recreational project located on a tributary of Kitchen Creek in the Park. The project was started in July 1949 and completed October 15, 1950.

7. French Creek Dam, French Creek State Park, Berks-Chester Counties. Construction of a recreation dam located on Scott's Run in the Park area was started in February, 1950 and the completion date is set for 1951.

8. Lyman Run Dam, Potter County. This recreational project located on Lyman Run near Galeton was started

in July 1950. The estimated completion date is December 15, 1950.

9. Barree Dam, Huntingdon County. Reconstruction and repair work on this recreational dam located on McClain Run near Barree was started in June 1949 and completed in November 1949.

10. Big Pond Furnace Dam, Cumberland County. This recreational dam also underwent reconstruction and repair which began August 1949 and was completed September 1949. The dam impounds the waters of Hairy Spring Run near Shippensburg.

11. Hickory Run Dam, Carbon County. Located on Sand Spring Run in Hickory Run State Park, this project, was started in July 1950 and will be completed December 15, 1950.

12. Hills Creek Dam, Tioga County. This project, located northeast of Wellsboro, is a recreational dam which was started November 1950 and is scheduled for completion in 1951.

Flood Protection

Further accomplishments in the field of flood protection during the current Administration are shown in the following State Flood Protection projects:

The Sayre Flood Protection Works—In 1949, a system of flood protection works was constructed in the Borough of Sayre, Bradford County. These works consist of 3500 feet of levees and 4000 feet of channel improvement in Shephard's Creek. The works were completed in November 1949.

Athens Flood Protection Works—Also in 1949 the Commonwealth constructed a system of flood protection works in the Borough of Athens below Sayre. These works were designed to protect the borough from a recurrence of the May, 1946, flood on the Chemung River which resulted in losses and damages totalling \$468,000 in the Athens Borough. This project was begun in June 1949 and completed in November 1949.

Patton Flood Protection Works—In the fall of 1949 work was begun on a system of flood protection works northwest of Altoona in the Borough of Patton, Cambria County. These works were designed to protect the community from a recurrence of the March 1936 flood which is the maximum flood of record and which caused damages and losses totalling \$465,000. This project was completed in October, 1950.

Cheltenham Township Protection Works—During this Administration studies were undertaken for a flood protection works on Tookany Creek in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County. The works will provide flood protection for the Glenside area. The project was started in September, 1950, and will be completed December 30, 1950.

Federal Aid

In cooperation with the Federal Government and local municipalities, the Department also undertook the development of the following flood protection works:

1. The largest flood protection works completed in 1950 is located in the Wyoming Valley along the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and embraces Wilkes-Barre, the Boroughs of Kingston, Edwardsville, Pringle and Plymouth, all in Luzerne County.

2. Two levees have been completed at Williamsport and a third is about 96 per cent completed. The Commonwealth has supplied the full number of easements and rights-of-way, and completion of the entire project will be determined by allotment of Federal appropriations for construction costs.

3. The Sunbury project was completed in 1950.

4. The rectification works on Mahoning Creek at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County was completed in 1950.

Flood Warning System

In the Susquehanna River Watershed, which comprises over 53 per cent of the total State area, the Department completed a major program designed to give timely warning of impending flood disasters. This accomplishment involved installation of an ultra-high frequency radio communication system which ties in the flood forecasting

center at Harrisburg with 52 observation stations strategically located throughout the 27,500 square miles of the Susquehanna Basin.

On more than 2000 acres of worthless scrub oak land in Monroe County, the Department established an experimental research center to determine how barren lands may be converted into productive forest lands that will protect watershed values and support valuable timber growth. The findings of this project will prove invaluable during future administrations by contributing to the economic well being of the Commonwealth.

Delaware River Basin

Of prime importance to the people of Greater Philadelphia are Departmental surveys and investigations conducted to determine advisability of an integrated water project in the Delaware River Basin. The Department has acted as the coordinating agency for Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey in the collection of basic quality and quantity water data. These surveys and investigations have the ultimate goal of determining a feasible plan for meeting the prospective water supply requirements of the large metropolitan areas in the three states, especially Philadelphia, New York City and Northern New Jersey.

Schuylkill River Desilting Project

The progress achieved on the \$35,000,000 Schuylkill River Desilting Project during this administration has been so favorable that the Commonwealth's part of the cleanup of Pennsylvania's dirtiest river is well ahead of schedule.

The Commonwealth, through the Water and Power Resources Board of the Department of Forests and Waters, has practically completed its part of the agreement with the Federal Government in the reclamation of the Schuylkill River along a seventy-five mile stretch from Hamburg to Norristown. Desilting dams at Kernsville on the main Schuylkill, Auburn on the west branch and at Tamaqua on the east branch or Little Schuylkill have been constructed and dredging of the river from Norristown to Hamburg has been substantially completed.

Federal participation was provided for when the Commonwealth had effectively controlled the pollution of the river by mine wastes at the source; had completed 50% of its dredging program; constructed permanent desilting works; and provided the necessary lands, easements and rights-of-way essential to the Federal portion of the project. This schedule has been met.

The Federal Government through the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has already begun its operations on the portion of the Schuylkill River below Norristown to the tide-waters at Philadelphia by the construction of impounding basins on land provided by the Commonwealth. Further participation by the U. S. Engineers has been deferred, pending funds being made available from the Federal Government.

Fifty contracts for the construction of dams, impounding and desilting basins; the purchase and operation of dredges, materials and appurtenant work, have been awarded by the Department of Forests and Waters since May 1948. Of these contracts, forty have been entirely completed. The progress achieved is an assurance that the Commonwealth's task will be finished prior to mid-1951, and completed at an estimated saving of \$3,000,000 below the original project estimate.

The first actual dredging operation was begun in September 1948, and since that time, six dredges, four of them Commonwealth built and owned, have removed over 16,400,000 cubic yards of silt and culm from the stretch of River extending 75 miles between Kernsville and Norristown.

Under the direction of the Sanitary Water Board of the Department of Health, the further influx of mine wastes has been progressively reduced. The vast flow of new mine wastes has been reduced to a standard of discharge which is acceptable to the Sanitary Water Board and the Water and Power Resources Board.

Since the completion of the New Kernsville Desilting

Dam in September, 1949, no culm has passed down stream over that dam. At the Schuylkill Haven laboratory technicians have compiled data on the sediment load carried by the River under varying conditions of flow. Here work carried on jointly by the U. S. Geological Survey, the Department of Health, and the Department of Forests and Waters has been of inestimable value in determining the degree of compliance with orders to abate river pollution as well as stream flow and sedimentation studies that have been the basis of desilting dam design.

The effectiveness of the accomplishment on the Schuylkill is evidenced by the practical test of the carrying capacity of the completed channel through the city of Reading during the flood of November 25, 1950. This flood approached within a fraction of a foot of the 1942 flood stage. As a result of channel rectification flood heights in Reading were reduced by 8 feet and an estimated \$4,000,000 in property damage was saved.

Recreation

During this Administration, the Department engaged in a park-recreational development program designed to provide citizens of Pennsylvania, particularly in the heavily populated, metropolitan areas, with essential recreation facilities commensurate with the Commonwealth's vast natural outdoor resources. Under this program, the almost 75,000 acres in Pennsylvania's 32 State Parks have been undergoing large scale improvements designed to form a vast natural playground where the State's millions of citizens—and its many out-of-State visitors—may enjoy at little expense the finest in recreational activities.

Throughout the State Parks, the Department has developed day-use areas where facilities for picknicking, swimming, boating and fishing are available to the public; Tent and Trailer Camps which provide individual sites for camping with necessary and readily accessible sanitary facilities; and Organized Camps which represent Pennsylvania's outstanding service to youth and the development of better citizenship. At these organized camps, the State provides buildings and other recreational facilities which are utilized, at a nominal fee, by Scouts, Crippled Children, and various religious and charitable organizations.

The Bureau of Parks was reorganized and four (4) regional park offices were established to more closely control individual park operations and provide on-the-spot, efficient service to the public.

Independence Mall

Important strides have been made in carrying out the Commonwealth's responsibility concerning development of the Independence Mall in Philadelphia. All of the properties in the block bounded by Market and Chestnut Streets and Fifth and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia have been acquired. Demolition of buildings in the block encompassed by Chestnut Street to Market Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets is scheduled to begin January 1951.

When completed, the Philadelphia Mall Project will provide a landscaped plaza at Independence Hall, which has been called the greatest historical shrine in the Western Hemisphere, and will be administered as another unit of the Pennsylvania State Park System.

Point Park, Pittsburgh

Plans for the construction of the 30 acre Point Park at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers in the Golden Triangle area of downtown Pittsburgh developed during the Administration to the point where actual demolition of buildings now located on the proposed park area is underway.

The first purchase of 35 properties for the Park was made by the Commonwealth on July 15, 1946; the last, November 6, 1949.

Demolition of structures at the Park site began May 18, 1950. Construction and improvements by the Commonwealth at the Point State Park are scheduled for completion by 1953.

Park Commissions

The various Park Commissions operating within jurisdiction of the Department also undertook notable development and improvements during the current Administration in providing recreational opportunities to the public.

Valley Forge Park witnessed the greatest single stride in historical restoration and park development ever undertaken during the history of the Park. At the invitation of the Commonwealth, some 47,000 Boy Scouts from all over the world used the historic site of Valley Forge for the Second National Jamboree of Boy Scouts during July 1950.

At Washington Crossing Park, the park area was doubled in size and facilities increased to provide greater recreational opportunities at this Park.

Fort Washington Park was increased in size and buildings, picnic shelters and other facilities were added to the Park set-up.

At Bushy Run Battlefield, a museum and other buildings were constructed and the recreation area was improved.

In Presque Isle State Park, under supervision of the State Park and Harbor Commission of Erie, continuous efforts were made to prevent beach erosion, and a new road and bridge were constructed and recreational facilities improved to serve the many millions of people who visit this Park each year.

Respectfully submitted,

MILO F. DRAEMEL,
Secretary of Forests and Waters.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I respectfully submit a brief outline of the activities and achievements of the Department of Mines during the period of your administration.

Accident Prevention

Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the Department during this period has been that of accident prevention. Comparing the four years of your administration, from a fatality point of view, with the best preceding four years, it is found that the period of your administration shows a 23% reduction in the number of fatal injuries.

In plain language, this means that there are living today somewhere in the coal regions of Pennsylvania three hundred mine workers who would be dead had this feat not been accomplished. It can also be said that during your administration, fewer workmen were fatally injured per million man hours of exposure in the mines of Pennsylvania than in the mines of any of the coal-producing states of the nation.

Mine Inspection

To accomplish the task of elevating Pennsylvania to the proud position of leadership in the safety movement, fifty-four mine inspectors, three electrical inspectors and other officers and employees of the Department did a tremendous job.

During the period covered by this report, the inspectors made 37,000 mine inspections covering thousands of miles of underground passageways. Because of the hazards discovered during these inspections, the inspectors stopped the operation of 7,068 mines and parts of mines. During this same period, prosecutions were instituted by them on 466 occasions because of violations of the mining laws.

First-Aid To The Injured

Three first-aid trucks, manned by capable instructors in the work of mine rescue and first-aid to the injured, are constantly engaged in this work in the mining fields of the Commonwealth. The trucks are equipped with the necessary breathing apparatus, gas masks, first-aid supplies, analytical instruments and such other chemical and scientific equipment as is commonly used in the work of first-aid and mine rescue.

During the four-year period covered by this report, the six employees of this Department in charge of the trucks trained 525 mine employees in the work of mine rescue and an additional 4,128 workers were trained in the science of first-aid, all of whom have been granted certificates of competency. In the event of a public emergency arising from any cause, these trained men could be used to supplement the work of the Red Cross and other such agencies.

Mine Sealing Activities

The mine sealing project was established by law during your administration.

The purpose of the law is to stop or minimize the formation of acid in the water as it flows through abandoned coal mines, and thus protect the streams of the Commonwealth from acid mine drainage. This is accomplished by sealing all openings leading from abandoned mines to the surface through which water may flow and through which appreciable quantities of air may enter the mine.

During the period for which this report is made, 989 seals have been erected in the Bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. The placing of these seals, and thus the prevention of oxygen from entering the mines, has stopped materially the formation of acid water. It is estimated that because of this work, thirty-five tons of acid per day are being kept out of the streams of the Commonwealth.

Many of the acid streams of the Commonwealth have already been rendered alkaline and are now being used for domestic and recreational purposes as a result.

Strip Mining

The Anthracite Strip Mining Law was enacted in 1947, the first year of your administration. A similar law had been in force in the Bituminous Coal Region since 1945. The purpose of these Acts is to conserve and improve the lands affected by strip mining by the backfilling, leveling and planting of such affected lands.

In the Bituminous Coal Region of Pennsylvania, about 5,000 acres of land that have been affected by strip mining have been restored during your administration. As a result of the completion work of restoration on the part of the operators, bonds to the extent of \$1,061,289.60 have been released by this Department.

In the Anthracite Region, there are 192 registered strip-mining operations. These operations are covered by bonds in the total amount of approximately \$800,000.00. The fees paid the Department by these operators, which fees are used to defray the expense of administering the Act, amount to \$99,000.00.

In the restoration and planting of land after completion of strip mining, the Department has had excellent co-operation from nearly all the strip mine operators, and in many cases, the operators have gone beyond the requirement of the law in restoring the land to its original contour. In only two cases was it found necessary to forfeit bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD RAIZE,
Secretary of Mines.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

HARRISBURG

November 29, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of November 21, we are attaching the following report of the activities of the Department of Highways during your Administration:

Mileage Improved

Through efficient expenditures, economical operations and capable administration approximately 660 miles of the Pennsylvania State Highway System have been constructed, reconstructed or resurfaced during the current four years. Of this mileage approximately 50 per cent represents new construction, 19 per cent reconstruction and 31 per cent resurfacing.

These improvements include reconstruction of the principal arteries on the Primary State Highway System, reconstruction of the more important routes on the Secondary State Highway System, resurfacing of hundreds of miles on both systems where this type of work will preserve and prolong the usefulness of the facility for many years, reconstruction and resurfacing of existing streets in boroughs and cities, construction of new roads to provide all weather surfaces for farm-to-market roads on the State rural system and definite progress in the construction of controlled access express highways in and adjacent to the metropolitan and urban areas of the Commonwealth.

Expenditures

The Department of Highways will expend from the Motor License Fund during this period approximately \$613,161,000 for the construction and maintenance of highways and other incidental operations of the Department, divided as follows:

Items of Expense	Amount Expended	Per cent of Total	
		4 Years 1947-51	16 Years 1931-47
Construction, Reconstruction and Resurfacing State Highway System	\$400,050,000.00	65.3	47.0
Maintenance of State Highway System	106,852,000.00	17.4	31.5
Administration, Engineering, Overhead	48,934,000.00	8.0	10.7
Special Work	5,191,000.00	0.8	1.2
Land, Buildings, Equipment	13,059,000.00	2.1	2.6
Aid to Local Roads and Streets	39,075,000.00	6.4	7.0
TOTAL	\$613,161,000.00*	100.0	100.0

* Expenditures estimated for the final six months.

Leadership

Pennsylvania is leading the Nation in dollar volume of its State highway construction program with more than nine per cent of the entire United States total. With an average expenditure of more than 100 millions of dollars per year for the four-year period our State has established a new record for the Nation and the world.

In addition to the construction expenditures by the Department from the Motor License Fund, approximately 15 millions of dollars will be expended from the 40 millions of dollars authorized to the State Highway and Bridge Authority by the 1949 Session of the Legislature. All projects covering the full amount authorized by the Legislature will be under contract before the end of the current fiscal year.

Balanced Construction Program

The State highway program has the most extensive and the best balanced in the history of Pennsylvania or any

other state as evidenced by the following tabulation on construction, reconstruction and resurfacing expenditures:

Classification	Per Cent
Main State Highway System	47
Secondary State Highway System	22
Cities and Boroughs State Highway System	23
Additional Right-of-Way	8
TOTAL	100

It is interesting to note that sixty-five and three-tenths cents of each dollar available to the Department of Highways from the Motor License Fund is being expended for construction accounts. This compares with a 47 cent average over the previous sixteen years.

Administration, engineering and overhead costs of the Department of Highways have dropped to 8.0 per cent of the total expended as compared with the 10.7 per cent average for the previous sixteen years.

Maintenance of State Highway System

Maintenance ratings given Pennsylvania by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads are among the highest in the Nation.

During the current four years, maintenance costs have remained at a constant annual average as compared with a National trend which is sharply upward. Wage increases granted in 1950 and heavy expenditures for snow removal and storm damage may cause an increase in these costs during the current year.

Each man employed by the Department of Highways on maintenance activities performs all maintenance work on more than three miles of State highways.

Modern equipment, better production methods of operation, and increased efficiency of management have enabled Pennsylvania to establish this record.

Approximately 135 millions of dollars from the Motor License Fund will have been expended on the construction and maintenance of the secondary rural State Highway System. The previous high for any previous Administration was 87 millions of dollars.

Federal Aid

Federal Aid for highways in Pennsylvania amounts to approximately 21 per cent of the construction, reconstruction and resurfacing expenditures of the Department of Highways. It represents 13.5 per cent of the total expenditures.

The Federal Government has been collecting more than 82 millions of dollars per year in excise taxes from the motorists of Pennsylvania which is several times larger than the \$23,000,000 per year now being received in our State.

Financial Aid to Local Governments

The Pennsylvania Legislature for many years have appropriated revenues from a ½ cent gas tax each year to the counties of the State. This now amounts to more than \$10,000,000 per year.

The Legislature has appropriated \$5,000,000 annually to the townships of the second class and \$5,000,000 annually to the cities, boroughs and townships of the first class.

The Department of Highways has allocated \$1,500,000 from Federal Air funds available to Pennsylvania to the townships of the State which when matched on a 50-50 basis by the township authorities will be expended for construction of township roads which qualify for inclusion on the Federal Aid Secondary System.

During the current four years approximately sixty per cent as much money has been appropriated to the cities, boroughs and townships of Pennsylvania as was appropriated during the preceding sixteen years.

Toll Bridges

After 20 years of argument and bickering the ten intra-State toll bridges have been acquired by the Commonwealth under legislation enacted during 1949. On the basis

of current receipts these bridges will be free of tolls in approximately eight years.

Demand for Highway Improvements

Due to the prosperity of our economy with the resultant demands for improved transportation facilities, the cry for more and better improved roads and streets continues unabated and is definitely on the increase. This demand is many times greater than the funds available for construction purposes. Therefore, the recommendations contained in the report of the State Highway Planning Commission for relieving the traffic conditions and supplying the necessary funds merit the careful study, analysis and consideration of all groups and individuals interested in the highway development of our Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

RAY F. SMOCK,
Secretary of Highways.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HARRISBURG

December 8, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

Pennsylvania's tax-supported public health facilities today are stronger and better fitted for meeting current problems and combatting new ones than they have been for many years.

Much has been accomplished during the past four years in the way of progressive achievements for protecting and improving the health and life of the Commonwealth's citizens.

There was expansion of established services and the initiation of essential new ones by the Pennsylvania Department of Health, which is a vital link in our civilian defense should war-time disaster strike, as well as the Commonwealth's foremost guardian of the public health in peace-time.

Highlights of the State Health Department's program during the past Administration include the following:

Cancer Control

The attack on Cancer, second and most dreaded cause of death in Pennsylvania and the nation, was intensified on a state-wide front. Prevention, early diagnosis, and the prompt and adequate treatment of cancer were first objectives of the program.

The organization of tumor clinics in Pennsylvania hospitals was promoted and assisted financially by the State. These clinics provide diagnosis treatment and follow-up of cancer cases. There are 82 such clinics in Pennsylvania.

To further stimulate clinic and laboratory research on the cause and possible cure of cancer, the State Division of Cancer Control has made available financial grants to various hospitals and educational institutions. A State-wide survey of so-called "occupational or industrial cancer" was undertaken by the State Bureau of Industrial Hygiene.

A special bi-monthly cancer bulletin was issued without cost to over 10,000 physicians in the Commonwealth.

A standard tumor record system was instituted in our hospitals and tumor clinics by the Cancer Division in order to obtain and correlate more needed facts. This register is expected to be of great value in providing an over-all analysis of our cancer problem in Pennsylvania.

Research into the cause of cancer was spurred by the Commonwealth with a Legislative appropriation of \$200,000 to the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia. This great center today is one of the largest and most modern laboratories of its kind in the world.

Rheumatic Fever

Rheumatic fever and the resulting rheumatic heart dis-

eases constitute the leading fatal disease among people from five to 19 years of age. The State Department of Health has established a rheumatic fever program to provide community facilities for accurate diagnosis, better care, treatment and more adequate preventive measures.

Clinics for diagnosis and consultation on rheumatic fever were increased by the State from five to 16. During the past four years 4,990 new patients have been examined.

School Health Program

Pennsylvania's School Health Program is more comprehensive than that of any other State in the Union.

A total of 3,258,703 pupils, 87,354 teachers and 33,500 other school employees were given complete physical examinations during the past four school terms. Medical corrections of individuals with physical defects were carried out under the program.

Child Care

Eighty-one new Maternal and Child Health Centers where parents are educated in child care, and health of children is supervised from birth to school age were established in rural communities of the State.

Cleft Palate Program

A program for covering complete care of children with cleft lip and palate up to 16 years of age was started in 1949. Five diagnostic clinics for children with this handicap have been established by the Department of Health in the following places: Lancaster, Philipsburg, Pittsburgh, Allentown and Philadelphia.

A survey is being made to establish definite figures as to the frequency of cleft lip and palate in the newborn in Pennsylvania, with classification as to sex and type, immediate mortality, etc.

Nutrition

Research in nutrition featured a three year study to determine the most effective ways to improve nutritional status of 100 elementary school children in Lower Yoder Township schools, Cambria County, and a project to improve nutritional status with 187 adolescent girls in 8 schools in Union and Snyder counties.

Tuberculosis Control

Construction of new buildings was completed at the State's three tuberculosis sanatoria providing needed accommodation for additional patients and personnel. A program for immunization against tuberculosis was initiated and new equipment installed in the State Clinics. A new home for nurses was opened at Cresson Sanatorium.

Mass chest X-ray surveys to find unsuspected cases of tuberculosis in the population were conducted on a record scale. A total of 643,267 chest X-rays were taken during the past four years.

Air Pollution Control

By act of the 1949 Pennsylvania General Assembly, Pennsylvania became the first State to establish a division in the Department of Health to investigate the problem of air pollution. A specially built mobile field laboratory was purchased and has been checking on air pollution throughout the State and determining its effects on public health.

Tests are being made at the request of industrial plants, civic groups and municipal officials. This service will play an important part in the State's effort to keep the atmosphere of industrial communities free from hazardous or annoying fumes, dusts and gasses. Up to the present time 78 investigations have been made where air pollution was a problem.

Alcoholism

Recognition of alcoholism as a public health problem, and the creation of a section on alcoholism in the Department of Health was another important accomplishment of the past administration. This new function has

collected pertinent data on which to base constructive legislation for coping with alcoholism in Pennsylvania.

New Laboratory

A new laboratory for the study of virus and rickettsial diseases was established in Philadelphia with State financial support. It is one of the few such laboratories in the Nation.

Polio Plan

A comprehensive state-wide plan was set up to fight the spread of poliomyelitis. The plan, fostered by the State Department of Health, has meant better care and treatment for scores of polio stricken patients.

State Nurses

The Health Department's staff of public health nurses, who render assistance to the needy sick of the State, was doubled and today numbers 250 nurses. More opportunities for education of the nurses were provided.

Dental Health

The new Sodium Fluoride treatment to reduce the prevalence of tooth decay was demonstrated in Pennsylvania for the first time. A total of 8,863 school children were given this treatment by State dental health educators.

Boy's Camp

The Department contributed medical service and advice incident to the development and maintenance of the camp for underprivileged boys—"Camp Penn"—established at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation during the summer of 1949. This service included arrangements for pre-camp physical examinations, physical examinations while at camp and medical care through an ambulant patient clinic and camp hospital. Slightly in excess of two thousand boys were enrolled. No serious accidents nor illnesses occurred. The great majority of the boys returned home showing gain in weight.

Venereal Disease Control

Control of the Venereal Diseases, long a public health problem, showed marked improvement. The 1947 Session of the Legislature enacted a law which gave access to County Jails for quarantine of infected males who were dangerous to the public health. Free treatment was given persons so quarantined.

Narcotic Drugs

Enforcement of regulations controlling the sale to the public of sleeping pills and dangerous drugs was tightened by the Narcotic Drug Division of the Health Department.

Public eating and drinking places are being policed as never before by State Health officers to insure the cleanliness and sanitary safety of such establishments.

Crippled Children's Hospital

Extensive improvements were made on facilities of the State's Hospital for Crippled Children at Elizabethtown. An additional ward was opened last year and a new laundry installed at the Hospital.

Stream Clearance

Pennsylvania's stream clearance program, foremost of its kind in the nation, is now bearing fruit in the form of pure clean water for both drinking and recreational purposes.

More than \$50 million is being spent on sewerage systems by municipalities, industries and institutions throughout the State. This includes the expenditure by Philadelphia of \$32 million which places that city above the half way mark in its clean-up job which is listed for completion in 1953.

The Allegheny County Sanitary Authority is now acting, under agreements, to provide sewage treatment for 58 municipalities, including Pittsburgh. The other com-

munities in the Pittsburgh District are completing plans for sewage treatment works. The projects in that district are estimated to cost \$80 million. Similar plans have been completed by practically all of the municipalities on the other watersheds of the State.

Industry has and is continuing to do an equally outstanding job under the clean-up program and instead of hardships which were feared in some quarters there are many instances in which this program has brought out methods of reclaiming valuable materials which formerly went to the streams as waste. In many other cases planning for waste treatment brought the development of methods to materially decrease the amount of waste which in turn resulted in savings in operation costs.

Extensive research has been instituted including the trail-blazing, biological survey of the entire Conestoga Stream Basin; the pollution survey of the Clarion River where great progress is being made to bring that stream back from its devastated condition; experiments which found the answer to practical disposal of wastes from the hundreds of slaughter houses; the pioneer studies of acid coal mine drainage being conducted at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh; studies of effects of toxicants upon fish, and various other laboratory and pilot plant investigations.

Close relationship has been maintained with neighboring states, through the medium of Inter-State Compacts, to three of which Pennsylvania is signatory. These comprise the Inter-State Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Inter-State Commission on the Potomac River Basin, and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission.

Health Education

Health Education is the motivating force of all public health progress. Some aspect of education regarding health touches every individual before birth and until his death.

In order that the citizens of Pennsylvania may become more aware of the resources available for the protection and improvement of their health, the Division of Health Education was greatly expanded. Additional thousands of Pennsylvanians were reached by the Division's message carried by the press, radio and motion picture films.

Respectfully submitted

NORRIS W. VAUX, M.D.
Secretary of Health.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The following is a report of the accomplishments of the Pennsylvania State Police covering the period 1947-1950, inclusive:

General

The period covered by this report is unusual in that it has seen an emergence from the material and manpower shortages of World War II, resulting in a steady build-up in both until it now appears that we shall be again confronted by the same problems. A few men already have been recalled to military service.

The post-war conditions brought about unprecedented travel which added to our problems of maintaining safety on the highway. Pennsylvania has been outstanding in this, as is evidenced by national honors being bestowed upon us in 1948 and 1949.

Housing conditions for the Force have been improved by the erection of new barracks at several locations, with others under construction.

The following sections deal in slightly greater detail with various important phases of State Police achievements during this administration:

Traffic Control and Safety

For the first nine months of this year, Pennsylvania is

one of seven states listed by the National Safety Council as having fewer traffic fatalities than last year.

For 1949, the International Association of Chiefs of Police adjudged Pennsylvania as foremost in traffic law enforcement among comparable states. For 1948, under a different scoring system, the International Association of Chiefs of Police awarded Pennsylvania first prize in traffic law enforcement in the Eastern Division. These awards were based upon statistics of the National Safety Council. The State Police played a major part in establishing this position for Pennsylvania.

In addition to enforcing the law and regulating traffic in the rural areas, the State Police cooperate with the Department of Revenue in examining applicants for drivers' licenses, supervising official inspection stations, conducting special examinations for repeaters and others, operating three (3) driver clinics, and performing such other duties as are requested.

Operations

Following are operations of the Pennsylvania State Police including the activities of the Bureau of Fire Protection, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Quartermaster, Communications and Clerical Divisions.

With an average operating strength of 1579 men, the Force made 1,711,104 patrols covering 74,520,693 miles of highway; responded to 399,955 requests for assistance; conducted 383,523 investigations; and made 51,743 criminal arrests resulting in 85.5 per cent convictions, the fines amounting to \$914,301.19; also 349,867 motor vehicle arrests resulting in 97.7 per cent convictions.

During the period, 1,148,983 applicants for operators' licenses were examined. There were 3,714 stolen automobiles recovered, valued at \$3,505,698.87. Other stolen property recovered had a value of \$854,704.91.

The Bureau of Criminal Identification classified and filed 171,772 sets of fingerprints of which 65,753 were found to show previous criminal records. Through the use of such prints, 120 parole violators, 98 wanted criminals, 69 escaped prisoners, 16 unknown dead, and 3 amnesia victims were identified.

The Bureau of Fire Protection conducted 2,182 fire investigations and 14,500 fire hazard investigations, and issued approvals for 16,343 installations for inflammable liquid storage.

The Communications Division, including both radio and teletype service, handled 1,000,000 messages. Police teletype maintained contact with similar systems in the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

Quarters

New barracks have been completed at Lancaster, Washington and Butler. Others are under construction at Hollidaysburg and Reading. Plans are made for others at Bethlehem, Punxsutawney, Montoursville and Philadelphia.

Extensive renovation and alteration programs have been completed at Greensburg and Wyoming where buildings occupied by State Police on a rental basis were purchased by the Commonwealth.

A new substation is being erected at Gettysburg.

In addition, the best available equipment has been obtained to meet current needs and replace that which deteriorated during the years of World War II storages.

Communications

Communication is an important element in law enforcement. This branch of the Pennsylvania State Police is administered by the Communications Division. The system now in use utilizes both commercial and private facilities.

Commercial telephone, telegraph and teletypewriter service is augmented by a private police teletypewriter system connecting 117 points in Pennsylvania with some 380 points in 13 other eastern states and the District of

Columbia. Approximately 250,000 police messages are handled over the Pennsylvania System each year.

By means of private police teletypewriter relay, the Pennsylvania State Police has communications access to 23 states and the Dominion of Canada connected with the National Radio-telegraph Police Network.

State-wide, three-way radio-telephone service to Pennsylvania State Police cars consists of 75 land stations and 308 mobile units. This aid to law enforcement providing communication with the mobile units operating on the public highways has been of considerable help in combating highway traffic fatalities and controlling crime.

Crime Detection

In the apprehension of criminals, meritorious service was performed by personnel assigned to the Detective Division as well as members of the field force not only in direct investigation but also in investigations conducted in cooperation with municipal and county authorities.

During the period covered by this report, 51,743 arrests were made for crime with 85.5 convictions in those criminal cases which have been disposed of finally by the courts.

Driver Testing Fields

New off-the-street driver testing fields have been built at each completed barracks, and will be provided at each barracks now under construction as well as at those to be erected in the future.

A testing field was constructed also at Harrisburg, and the one at Philadelphia was improved.

Personnel

During this administration, the Legislature raised the authorized strength of the Force from 1600 to 1800 men. Recruitment and training were continued as rapidly as possible.

As of November 1, 1950, the Force consisted of 1789 policemen, including 34 on military leave.

Respectfully submitted

C. M. WILHELM,
Commissioner, State Police.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The following is a report covering the activities of the Department of Revenue during your Administration:

Corporation Tax Bureau

A detailed survey was made of this Bureau and new procedures put into effect, which resulted in—

(1) The taxing of reports immediately upon receipt thereof instead of under the old procedure, waiting until after June 1st. This enabled us to complete the taxing of the corporation tax reports within the current year.

(2) Petitions for Resettlement are now kept on a current basis.

(3) Presettlement Conferences are arranged in every possible case, thus eliminating resettlement petitions.

(4) The Department has kept in close touch with the Department of Commerce with the view of encouraging new business to come into Pennsylvania.

Under the Administration's equitable and forward looking tax program, the number of Domestic Corporations registered with the Department of Revenue has increased 13% and the number of Foreign Corporations registered with the Department has increased 10%.

This increase in number of corporations doing business in this Commonwealth, along with equitable and efficient taxing of corporate tax returns, has resulted in an overall increase in tax collections.

Bureau of County Collections

During this Administration, the Department has converted the records of resident decedents' estates from an out-moded docket record to individual accounts for each estate. This was accomplished by the installation of electrically operated accounting machines. The system provides a mathematical audit of estates and sets forth all entries in connection with the appraisal, payment of the tax, recording of life estate and the estate tax. In addition, steps have been taken to standardize the form of inventory required in accordance with the provisions of the Inheritance Tax Law in all estates, whether large or small.

The issuance of hunting, fishing, motorboat, eel chute and dog licenses have shown a marked increase. At the present time, in addition to the sixty-seven County Treasurers, the Department has more than 1400 private agents throughout the Commonwealth who issue hunting and fishing licenses.

Bureau of Institutional Collections

Through a greatly increased effort and the building up of personnel in some Institutions, this Bureau has nearly doubled its collections from Mental, Medical and Surgical, Penal and Correctional Institutions and Teachers Colleges. We lay particular stress on the settlement of many old County Accounts with the various Institutions.

During this Administration we have emphatically instructed our Revenue Agents to secure detailed Credit Reports in every case, so that they are in a position to fully determine to what extent patients, or those liable for their care and maintenance, are able to pay. With this information, collections can be made more efficiently and have approximately been increased 75% during this Administration.

Bureau of Investigations and Collections

This Bureau handles the enforcement of the Malt Beverage Tax, Soft Drink Tax and Cigarette Tax Acts and it is interesting to note that the Soft Drink Bottlers under this supervision have increased from 469 in 1947 to 695 in 1950, while the Soft Drink Retailers have increased from 79,128 in 1947 to 90,363 in 1950. The licensed Wholesale Cigarette Dealers have increased from 860 in 1947 to 929 in 1950, while the licensed Retail Cigarette Dealers have increased from 96,300 in 1947 to 109,049 in 1950.

In the Malt Beverage Tax Enforcement Division, however, we find that the Distributors licensed by the Liquor Control Board in 1947 were 2,087 and in 1950 there were 2,176, while the number of breweries under our supervision have decreased from 63 in 1947 to 55 in 1950.

Bureau of Motor Vehicles

Many improvements were made in this Bureau during the present Administration and increased activities included the administration of the new School Bus Law, the new act covering refinancing of automobiles, the elimination of engine number requirements on certificate of title and the installation of a trained driver program.

Some idea of the growth of the Bureau's activities can be noted when we observe that for the year ended April 1, 1947, the total number of registrations of motor vehicles in the Bureau amounted to 2,387,542 and for the year ended April 1, 1950 the registrations numbered 2,999,903, with the registrations so far this year going above the three million mark. At the same time, the number of operator's licenses issued for the year ended February 1, 1947 was 3,297,937, while the number issued for the year ended February 1, 1950 was 3,670,911 and there is no doubt that that figure will go beyond the 3,800,000 mark next year.

Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax

During the past four years, Pennsylvania has increased its collections of liquid fuels over the previous year as follows:

1947 over 1946	8.817%
1948 over 1947	8.505%
1949 over 1948	4.645%
1950 to 8/31/50 over the same period last year	8.711%

These percentages are based not on actual dollars collected but on accrued gallonage and, with the exception of one year, show greater increases than the national average

Bureau of Highway Safety

During the four years of the Duff Administration, tremendous strides were made in highway traffic accident reduction in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The best proof of this statement is in the figures herewith.

When the Duff Administration took office, the death rate per hundred million miles in Pennsylvania was 8.1. Now it is 5.0, a decline of nearly 40% yet this decrease was brought about in spite of a tremendous increase in traffic between 1946, the first year after World War II, and the present. The figures follow:

Death Rates Per One Hundred Million Miles

Year	Pennsylvania Percentage	National Average	Pennsylvania Total Deaths
1946	8.1	9.9	1794
1947	6.9	8.6	1678
1948	6.9	8.0	1671
1949	6.4	7.4	1607
1950*	5.0	6.9	1223

*—First ten months only.

At the present time, the highway death rate in Pennsylvania is the lowest in our history and the lowest of any of the large states.

During the present Administration, great strides have been made in the improvement of our examination points and driver clinics. New driver training fields were built at Harrisburg, Erie and Lancaster. In addition, similar fields were constructed at Washington and Butler. Construction is almost completed at Greensburg and Hollidaysburg and these examination points should be open shortly.

Our motor vehicle inspection system has been materially improved. Through the cooperation of the trade, county safety committees have been set up in nearly every corner of the State. Those who question the efficiency of our inspection program are amazed to learn that at times from fifty to one hundred thousand motor vehicles are junked in one single campaign because of their inability to pass inspection. The percentage of accidents contributed to faulty mechanical equipment has steadily decreased, dropping to 2.4% in 1949, where fatal accidents were involved. This compares with 17% nationally.

On February 1, 1950, the Department began the operation of the Safety Responsibility Unit put in effect by the recent Safety Responsibility Act. It is now conservatively estimated that more than three fourths of our Pennsylvania operators are covered by insurance.

Highway Safety Advisory Committee

In September of 1948, you organized the Governor's Highway Safety Advisory Committee. Two years' experience have already shown the value and wisdom of this move. In March of 1950, for the first time in its history, the Commonwealth, after having received many minor awards from the National Safety Council and other organizations, received first place for the best over-all traffic safety activities in its own group, and in competition with such States as New York, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, California and Texas. At the same time, additional awards for outstanding achievement in driver licensing, law enforcement and inspection were announced by the Governor.

The chief function of the Committee is to plan programs that will reach to all corners of the Commonwealth. For instance, the kit of traffic safety program materials, distributed during the present year, reached no less than 1700 safety-minded persons who have promised to de-

velop traffic safety programs locally. The Service and Veterans groups have been particularly helpful in this respect and many other organizations too numerous to mention have taken part in the program. One of the by-products, and certainly an important one, has been the tremendous decrease in pedestrian deaths during the present year. The Commonwealth has awarded a considerable number of certificates to communities which have gone three or four consecutive years without a traffic death.

Pennsylvania Athletic Commission

The Pennsylvania Athletic Commission supervised 2,618 boxing and wrestling shows during Governor Duff's Administration, including eight World Championship fights.

The rules and regulations of the Commission have been copied by the Commissions of many other States.

Respectfully submitted

OTTO F. MESSNER,
Secretary of Revenue.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

For your report to the Legislature I submit the following, as requested in your letter of November 21:

During the last four years the major objective of the Department has been to improve the quality and effectiveness of its administration. Our principal accomplishments have been:

The objectives and scope of the work and the responsibility of the Department have been more clearly defined.

Regulations and procedure have been reviewed and rewritten to make them as simple, clear and precise as possible.

Contacts with the County Boards of Assistance have been much more frequent than formerly in order to secure a better understanding of State policies, and also, of local conditions between the State Office and the local lay Boards.

The responsibility of relatives for the care of their needy kin and the necessity of assistance applicants actively seeking and holding employment have been emphasized particularly during the last year.

Auditors from the State accounting office of the Department have made frequent checks in the county offices on the eligibility of assistance recipients in addition to the check made by the Auditor General's Department.

Legal prosecutions have been instituted wherever fraud was discovered.

Frequent meetings of the County Executive Directors have been held to promote uniformity and application of regulations and practices.

The staff has been stabilized throughout by appointments from civil service lists and examinations have been given, thus replacing temporary war-time and emergency appointments.

A State-wide training course for Visitors and other personnel has been developed and a start has been made toward putting it into effect.

The level of assistance grants has been changed several times during the four years as changes occurred in the various factors entering into the cost of living.

The number of persons receiving assistance over the four years show that 1947 and 1948 were reasonably close to each other. During 1949 and the first three months of 1950 there was a fairly steady increase due to decreasing employment. This was partly from general economic conditions, partly from the strike in the steel industry and partly from the unsettled conditions which prevailed for many months in the coal mining areas. Since March 1950 there has been a gratifying decrease which is still continuing.

The tabulation below shows the cost per capita of total population on assistance in all the states of the Union together with source of funds. This shows that Pennsylvania is in a conservative midposition.

Biennial Total Net Expenditures* For Public Assistance

	Total	State Funds	Federal Funds	State Appropriations
1943-45	\$124,804,152	\$ 82,862,428	\$ 41,941,724	\$ 89,232,000
1945-47	163,466,763	110,425,323	53,041,440	111,620,000
1947-49	227,036,433	148,107,722**	78,928,711	146,475,000
to Date				
1949-51	217,500,000	146,300,000	71,200,000

(17 Mos.) to 10-31-50

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300,560,000 198,200,000 102,360,00 186,100,000

* Gross Expenditures Minus Restitution and Reimbursement Collections.

** Includes approximately \$1,600,000 committed for medical care and burials prior to June 1949 but paid out of 1949-51 appropriation.

During the last two years the Joint State Government Commission has made an intensive review of Pennsylvania's public assistance program. This outside investigation of the Department by the body that writes the laws under which the Department operates should be most valuable in planning the future of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK A. ROBBINS, JR.,
Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I have the pleasure of submitting a report of the activities of the State Tax Equalization Board during your Administration.

In addition to the Report of Activities, we have attached a supplement Report of Advisory activities, as provided in Section 16 of Act No. 447 of 1947.

Board Members Kress and Kaestner join me in the highest commendation to you for your courage in sponsoring an Equalization Program in Pennsylvania. It has been a step long needed, and we have every assurance that the ultimate results will reflect credit to you and to the Commonwealth.

Creation and Purpose of Board

The creation of the State Tax Equalization Board represents the culmination of a quarter of century of effort to establish an equitable and economical system from the distribution of Commonwealth subsidies in support of public schools.

To ensure the equitable distribution of these subsidies, the General Assembly passed a bill in 1947 which created the State Tax Equalization Board. Act No. 447 of 1947 directs the State Tax Equalization Board to determine annually the market value of the assessed taxable real property in each of the 2531 school districts of the Commonwealth.

On or before July 1, each year, the market values determined by the Board are certified to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is now required to use market values instead of assessed valuations in the allocation of school subsidies. The subsidy appropriation for the biennium 1949-1951 is approximately \$220,000,000.

Prior to the passage of Act No. 447 assessed valuation were used as a measure of local taxing capacity to support local public school programs. However, by virtue of

the wide variety of assessment practices, assessed valuations are not adequate measures of local financial capacity. The use of assessed valuations as a factor in the determination of Commonwealth school subsidies benefited districts with low assessed valuations at the expense of districts with more realistic assessed valuations.

Determination of Market Value

Under the provisions of Section 8 of Act 447, the Board has accumulated and compiled data showing the prices at which more than 500,000 parcels of real property in the Commonwealth have been sold between July 1947 and July 1950.

Analysis of the characteristics of properties by types in each school district is prerequisite to the determination of aggregate market values. To obtain this information and keep it current requires the continual processing and analyzing of local assessment records covering approximately 3,500,000 parcels of real property.

The analysis of the number of parcels of real property, the wide diversification of types of property, and the variation in assessment records and procedures requires the services of technical personnel. In many cases the analysis cannot be completed without personal inspection of properties.

In connection with the determination of the market values by the Board, a trained and experienced staff of approximately 50 has been utilized in the accumulation and analysis of the data.

Market Value Certifications

The total market value of all assessed taxable real property in Pennsylvania, as certified to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, June 1, 1949, was \$22,381,745,325. The total local assessed valuation of the same property was \$8,711,100,068.

The second annual certification made by the Board, June 30, 1950, showed a total market value of \$22,925,531,078. The total local assessed valuation was \$9,128,917,561, or an average assessment ratio of 39.82 per cent. While the State average is 39.82 per cent, among the school districts assessment ratios range from 13 per cent to 70 per cent of market value.

Accomplishments

In addition to the determination of market values which ensure equitable distributions of Commonwealth school subsidies, the findings of the Board are invaluable in the solution of other governmental problems—both State and local.

1. The findings of the Board make possible a realistic comparison of tax burdens of groups and in the subdivisions within the Commonwealth.
2. For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania a reliable yardstick has been made available to measure the local taxpaying capacity. This measure provides the General Assembly and the Governor with a tool for rearranging all State and local fiscal relations, if they elect to do so.

Report of Advisory Activities 1947-1950

In addition to operating activities, the Board also acts in an advisory capacity to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in connection with requests for Special Aid to so-called distressed school districts. However, the advice of the Board is not binding upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose Department has control over the appropriation for this purpose, and therefore makes the grants.

During the period, 1947-1950, the Board has investigated requests for Special Aid from more than 300 districts. In each case the Board has made recommendations to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The investigations of the Board have disclosed the following:

1. Inadequacy of real property assessments.

2. Inefficient collection of taxes.
3. Failure to utilize permissive sources of revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD
PAUL C. KAESTNER,
WALTER J. KRESS,
JOHN N. O'NEIL,
Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

December 7, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The following is a report of activities of the State Civil Service Commission for the period January 1947 to December 1950:

Up to June, 1947, the State Civil Service Commission operated under war-time laws and conducted a continuous recruitment program to fill jobs on a war-duration basis.

In June, 1947, the General Assembly repealed the war-time legislation and opened the way for the appointment of employees on a permanent basis through competitive examinations.

This transition period presented many problems for the Commission including recruitment, classification, and the inauguration of a vast postwar testing program which is now 60 per cent completed.

In January, 1947, approximately 14,000 employees were under Civil Service. During the subsequent four years, three agencies, the Board of Parole, the Division of Homes and Hospitals and the Division of Mental Health Services of the Welfare Department came under Civil Service, but the total number of employees has not materially changed.

Approximately 70,727 Pennsylvanians submitted a total of 167,000 applications for 172 job classifications tested for during this period. Actually, 102,378 written tests were administered by the State Civil Service Commission to those who filed applications in 30 separate examination programs. A total of 8,742 oral interview ratings and 25,290 performance tests were given to qualified candidates.

In order to facilitate State Civil Service Commission activities an Executive Director was appointed by the Commission in September, 1950. He is now formulating plans for the acceleration of the Commission's future testing programs.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWELL M. BECHT,
Executive Director, Civil Service Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY AND CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The Military and Civil Defense Commission for Pennsylvania was established by Executive Order on 12 August 1950. This action was taken in view of the importance to a national war effort of the industries in Pennsylvania and the coastal vulnerability of the State, with the implications of the war in Korea as the immediate precipitating factor. Named as Chairman of the Commission, and simultaneously recommended for promotion to the rank of Major General, with immediate approval of the Department of the Army, was Brigadier General Richard K. Mellon, who served as Director of the Commonwealth's Selective Service system during World War II.

Prior planning had begun with the Pennsylvania Committee for Civilian Defense, appointed by the Governor in December 1949. This Committee, in cooperation with

the Eastern Defense Command, U. S. Air Force, undertook the organization of a system of Air Ground Observers posts throughout the State. At its recommendation, an eight-divisional plan for the organization of Civil Defense at the County and Local level was adopted.

In order to implement the plan, the Governor, acting on the Committee's recommendation, on 4 May 1950, issued invitations to the President Judges of the 67 Counties in the State, requesting them to accept appointment as County Coordinators of Civil Defense. The response was prompt and spirited. Today, the President Judge of 45 Counties are serving as Coordinators in addition to their judicial duties. A general conference of the County Coordinators and members of the respective defense councils was held in mid-July at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. Preliminary plans for organization of Civil Defense at the County and local levels were discussed by the Honorable Vincent A. Carroll of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Civilian Defense, together with members of the committee and staff representatives.

This was the background against which the Military and Civil Defense Commission assumed its duties.

Defense Program

Very shortly after accepting the chairmanship, General Mellon conferred with Judge Carroll and submitted his concept of its mission, which the Committee approved. Following, in brief summary, are the essentials of that mission:

1. To provide guidance and aid in planning local Civil Defense operations through the medium of the County Coordinators.
2. To plan and carry out Civil Defense activities involving areas larger than those coming under County jurisdiction.
3. To provide interstate liaison and coordination, including the submission of recommendations to the Governor, Attorney General, and the legislature on the framing and enactment of legislation authorizing agreements with neighboring states.
4. To maintain a constant liaison with such agencies as the National Security Resources Board and the Department of Defense, in order that State procedure may follow Federal policy at all points in the program.
5. To keep County and municipal defense officials continuously and authoritatively informed on all aspects of military and civil defense activity.
6. To issue bulletins, manuals, pamphlets, and other materials as means of fulfilling the information function.
7. To provide training for defense workers as the need arises.

Defense Director

Following conferences in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Washington, organization of the Commission was initiated with the appointment as Director of Alton C. Miller, Colonel, U. S. A. (Res.), a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Pennsylvania State College in the class of 1926. As background for State planning, Colonel Miller has participated in every official study of the problem during the past six years. He collaborated on the writing of UNITED STATES CIVIL DEFENSE, published in September 1950 by the National Security Resources Board, and worked with representatives of NSRB in helping Chicago defense officials to set up the Chicago civil defense test exercise, which was one of the pioneer demonstrations of its kind.

Immediately upon assuming his duties, Colonel Miller secured offices in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, and arrangements were made for operating funds pending action by the 1951 legislature. A tentative organizational chart was drawn up in accordance with the suggested model State organization recommended in UNITED STATES CIVIL DEFENSE. As of 1 December 1950, 12 full-time and 8 part-time employees had been recruited.

Primary Objectives

Colonel Miller, after accepting the Directorship of the Commission, defined its mission thus: "To assist in bringing a war to a successful conclusion with a minimum of impact upon our population, our economy, and our industries." The initial emphasis was upon three major objectives.

1. Public Affairs—a program to keep the public of the Commonwealth continuously and fully informed on:
 - a. What Civil Defense can do to minimize the effects of enemy attack;
 - b. What is being done at every stage of the developing program;
 - c. What each individual citizen can do to further the objective.
2. Plant Protection—a program comprising all the steps necessary to protect the operating plant (that is, the productive facilities of the Commonwealth and their vital supporting auxiliaries and services) from the effects of enemy action, whether internal by means of sabotage, or external by means of armed attack.
3. Air-Raid Warning—a system of communications and signals to permit the rapid and orderly mobilization of Civil Defense forces in anticipation of enemy action, and to alert the general public.

All three of these initial objectives are being vigorously pursued. A plant protection manual in draft form is being printed and will be released shortly; an active public affairs program is taking shape; and an air-raid warning system is under intensive study and will be publicized in the form of a manual after coordination with the United States Air Force and the office of the Secretary of Defense.

Planning For The Future

Paralleling these primary objectives, active planning programs either have been or are about to be undertaken in the important fields of emergency welfare services, medical and health services, and training of service personnel. A working committee of leading medical authorities of the Commonwealth will shortly undertake the preparation of a plan to be recommended to the Commission for utilization of medical manpower and resources.

Welfare services are being organized by a coordinator serving on the Commission, with the County as the key operating unit and the State acting as the integrating agency for the work of the various government departments and private organizations concerned. The most significant effort in this field is the program for training of nurses in medical treatment of casualties resulting from atomic warfare, which began in mid-November with the attendance of five Pennsylvania nurses at the first regional training course held under NSRB auspices at Rochester, New York. Early in 1951, these five nurses will begin instruction of one hundred additional trainees, as the second step in recruiting a full corps of specially trained nurses for emergency atomic duty.

The Military and Civil Defense Commission is fully cognizant that, although the State is charged with grave responsibilities in providing guidance and advice to Counties, municipalities, and other governmental subdivisions, the success of Civil Defense both in organization and operation depends upon the initiative, the energy, and the hard work of the men and women of the Commonwealth. For this reason, a continuous and mutually helpful interchange of ideas and information between the Commission and the Counties is of vital importance.

To this end, a conference of County Coordinators and other Civil Defense officials was held in Harrisburg on 16 November 1950, with the general objective of clarifying and unifying policy during the current organization phase. Federal, State, and local Civil Defense plans were outlined by representatives of each level, and problems common to all levels were discussed by authorities in the respective fields. Distributed to all who attended the meeting were copies of a leaflet prepared by the Commission, entitled CIVIL DEFENSE PLANNING FOR YOUR SUR-

VIVIAL, an NSRB pamphlet, SURVIVAL UNDER ATOMIC ATTACK, and the Bantam book by Dr. Richard Gerstell, HOW TO SURVIVE AN ATOMIC BOMB. Additional material, originated both by the Commission and by other sources, will be supplied in a steadily increasing volume.

The presence of more than seven hundred persons at the November conference and the large number of thoughtful questions submitted by them to the Commission both before and since the meeting testify to the seriousness with which local responsibility has been assumed throughout the Commonwealth. Further action in cementing this liaison between State and Counties was the appointment as Philadelphia Area Deputy of Colonel Baldwin B. Smith, who will serve as coordinator for the area in assisting municipal and County officials with the Civil Defense test exercise scheduled for February 1951.

This demonstration is the result of informal conferences between General Mellon, Colonel Miller, and representatives of the Philadelphia Civil Defense Council following the exercise in Chicago last September. It was agreed that a similar test should be arranged for Philadelphia, transportation and nerve centre of the huge Delaware Basin industrial area. Accordingly, a hypothetical "paper" attack, written by Colonel Irl Brent of the National Security Resources Board, will be delivered to Mayor Bernard Samuel on 13 February 1951, and a three-day critique will follow, beginning 5 March. This will be the first such exercise planned exclusively by a municipality with State assistance. It will undoubtedly be of value in organizing realistic Civil Defense plans for other areas of the State, notably the great Western Pennsylvania industrial area centered in Pittsburgh.

Defense Budget

The Military and Civil Defense Commission has prepared a working budget for the 1951-53 biennium, as a basis for estimates which will be submitted to the legislature in January. This includes a fund for planning and preparation during the next two years, and an additional sum for supplies and operations in the event of war before the end of the biennium.

In preparing recommendations for enabling legislation, the guiding principle has been that Civil Defense is now an organic function of government, rather than a responsibility assumed only under pressure of emergency and relinquished as soon as the threat appears to be withdrawn. The aim therefore is to provide a firm base for long-range Civil Defense planning over a period of indefinite duration.

Conclusion

A sound, orderly, and well-matured beginning has been made. In the opinion of the Commission, an effective program for Civil Defense demands the most solidly constructed organization that can possibly be assembled within the limits imposed by urgency. Failure to meet this initial requirement would inevitably lead to duplication of effort, overlapping authority, and irrevocable waste both of material equipment and of human energies.

The task ahead is enormous. To minimize the amount of organization, recruitment, and training lying almost wholly in the future would be worse than folly, particularly in view of the fact that fifty-one separate Civil Defense services and activities, of which, for example, Plant Protection is only one, must be considered. Only by full use of all available resources can it be successfully completed, nor will this be possible without the closest cooperation between government agencies at all levels, the active support of every man, woman, and child in the Commonwealth, and the general acceptance of education for survival as a function of citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD K. MELLON,
Commanding, Military and Civil Defense.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

November 27, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

During the four years of this administration, the activities of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in conserving Pennsylvania's historical heritage and in promoting an appreciation and understanding of this heritage were greatly expanded. You who had previously been chairman of the Commission, re-appointed your former colleagues, naming Charles J. Biddle as chairman, and appointed Dr. John W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, to fill the vacancy caused by your own elevation to the governorship.

The twelve historic properties administered by the Commission were increased to fourteen during the period, with the acquisition of Warrior's Run Church at Watsontown, Northumberland County, and of Fort Le Boeuf Memorial at Waterford, Erie County. The Commission has conducted a program to make all the properties more attractive and authentic. Competent architects were engaged to plan and direct the restoration and development of several properties, and suitable interior furnishings and decorations have been provided, wherever possible. That people are interested in these historic shrines is demonstrated by the fact that more than 300,000 people visited them in 1949.

Historical Markers

The new roadside historic markers, placed along the highways of the Commonwealth during the past four years, point out to the travelers through historic Pennsylvania the spots which are significant to its history. More than 900 of these eye-catching blue and gold markers are now in place, to make history vivid and real to the people of the State and to her visitors.

In the selection of events and places to be marked, the suggestions of individuals and societies versed in local history have been welcomed. The choice of site and the placing of the markers has benefited by the cooperation of the Department of Highways. To aid interested motorists, the Commission prepared and published a Guide to the Historical Markers, which locates the markers by counties and highway routes and reproduces their texts. Recently, a beginning has been made in the marking of historic sites within cities and towns, for which a new type of marker has been designed.

State Museum

During the same period, the Pennsylvania State Museum has been transformed into a new and modern institution. The task of revitalizing the Museum has involved the installation of modern lighting, the replacing of old-style display cases with the best obtainable, and an emphasis on dioramas and displays that "tell a story."

Collections accumulated indiscriminately in previous years have been carefully sifted, storerooms have been cleaned and made usable, and waste space has been utilized. A well-equipped photographic darkroom is a recent addition.

Among other valuable exhibits, Pennsylvania's most important documents, including William Penn's charter from King Charles II, the frames of government and the constitutions, have been sealed in plexiglass and installed in specially-built cases. In the Hall of Trophies the battle flags carried by Pennsylvania units stand unfurled in hermetically sealed cases, and paintings and dioramas picture outstanding military and naval engagements. Other rooms feature transportation, folk history and culture, and the ways of Indian life.

Division of Public Records

The Commission's Division of Public Records, a repository indispensable to any person doing research in Pennsylvania history, has been developing a program designed to make it a true public records agency, servicing the

State offices now being crowded by their non-current files, and assisting them in classifying and disposing of records no longer needed for the transaction of current business.

A set of standards is being evolved for selecting records of permanent or historical value from those to be destroyed. Materials now in the custody of the Division have been classified and catalogued to make them more accessible and useful. As an additional service, the Public Records Division in 1949 issued a Guide to the Published Archives of Pennsylvania, in order to provide a key to the treasures in the 138 volumes of the printed Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives.

Historical Research

A broad program of historical research was launched in the Commission's Historical Division, to develop more fully and make available the materials for Pennsylvania history. Many of the records and sources which are essential to a complete history of the State were gathered by microfilm and photostat; more than a million pages of source material, manuscript documents and early newspapers, were thus reproduced from depositories as far afield as New York, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and Quebec, Canada, as well as from individuals and organizations within the State.

Photostats of more than 500 maps relating to Pennsylvania were gathered from an equally wide area. The result has been the creation of a storehouse of historical information in such great volume that it will undoubtedly require many years for it to be assimilated and worked into the historical literature of Pennsylvania. The Commission's research collections are now recognized as a leading depository of an extensive range of sources by an increasing number of students of Pennsylvania history.

These materials have, in part, already been utilized in the preparation of popular and scholarly studies under Commission auspices. The Commission has sponsored studies on Indian paths, early exploration, agriculture, canals, politics, art and architecture, land policy, and literature, as well as a revision of the famous report on the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, all based to some extent on the new research collections.

In publishing historical material, the Commission has followed the two-fold policy of issuing popular accounts of Pennsylvania history for the schools and the general public, and at the same time, of making available the most recent products of serious research in specialized fields of study. The basic facts of State history have been provided for the classroom and the general reader in a series of pamphlets, folders and mimeographed releases. The most popular of the pamphlets were Pennsylvania History in Outline and Conserving Pennsylvania's Historical Heritage. Such topics as the canals, Stephen Foster, Anthony Wayne, and the fight for free schools are discussed in brief articles in the new Historic Pennsylvania Leaflet Series.

Research Publications

A number of important research publications were also issued during this administration. Invaluable aid to research is to be found in Writings on Pennsylvania History, a comprehensive bibliography, and in County Government and Archives in Pennsylvania, a guide to the records and functioning of county offices, which has proved useful to county officials, as well as to historians.

Studies on various aspects of State history included Pennsylvania Petroleum: A Documentary History, Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry, The Nanticoke Indians, Republicans and Federalists in Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, and The Building of Perry's Fleet.

A volume of The Papers of Henry Bouquet covering the Forbes expedition of 1758 will soon appear, as well as a work on the early economic development of Pittsburgh. With these publications, together with the numerous pamphlets and folders, the Commission has made available to teachers, scholars and the interested public a tremendous quantity of significant literature on Penn-

sylvania history. Each year about 75,000 books, pamphlets and folders have been sent out.

Archaeological Program

The archaeological program, to gather information regarding Pennsylvania's first inhabitants, made progress with the excavation of a number of sites in central Pennsylvania, and with the sorting and classification of the Indian specimens in the Museum collections. A new folklore program was also instituted, to gather the oral or legendary sources of history embraced in tradition and folklore.

Organizational Changes

At the same time its activities expanded, the Commission made changes and improvements in the organization of its offices and staff, functionalizing its work by the creation of definite divisions—Executive, Properties, Historical, Public Records, Museum, and Folklore; establishing a reference library for its staff; improving and modernizing its offices; and eliminating activities not closely related to its principal interests.

The 1947 session of the General Assembly broadly defined the nature of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as "the official agency of the Commonwealth for the conservation of Pennsylvania's historical heritage," thus giving a coherent meaning to all its previously granted powers and duties. By its accomplishments in improving the historic properties and the State Museum, in modernizing the Public Records program, in creating a rich storehouse of sources for Pennsylvania history, and in publicizing history with modern historical markers and with worthwhile publications, the Commission has indeed met the challenge of this new designation.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD A. CADZOW,

Executive Director,

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

November 28, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

During your administration much important work was completed at the various hatcheries, which will greatly increase production; the warden service was greatly strengthened by the appointment of a Chief Enforcement Officer; several amendments to the Fish Laws were enacted which will mean much to the future fishing in Pennsylvania, and you also approved a re-classification of all Fish Commission employes, which has resulted in keeping the operations of the Commission on a high level.

The following is a brief summary of the outstanding accomplishments having to do with the various activities of the Commission:

Fish Distribution

Distribution of sizeable fish has been on the increase during the last few years; the following distribution of large fish was made in 1949:

Brook, Brown and Rainbow Trout	2,150,023
Black Bass	599,497
Catfish	373,531
Bream	584,306

This shows an increase over 1947 of 100,000 large trout, and the output of sunfish, catfish, etc., has been doubled which means that the fishing for the masses has been greatly increased. The program adopted by the Commission will mean a large distribution of these species for the waters which are available to public fishing. The overall picture shows that in 1947 over 169,000,000 fish of all

species were distributed compared with 330,000,000 in 1949, an increase of over 160,000,000.

Hatchery expansion has been extended, and the Pymatuning Hatchery in northwestern Pennsylvania, which has been in the process of construction, is practically completed, and will be the largest source of supply of warm water species under the control of the Commission. This is one of the largest warm water fish hatcheries in the United States.

Fish Management

The fish management program, which was inaugurated in 1947, is showing real progress and the results are most promising. The first assignments have been on lake and pond areas in northwestern and northeastern Pennsylvania. As road equipment, the management unit has a 28-foot mobile laboratory, a one-ton panel truck and a passenger car. Reports on the results accomplished have been made available to fishermen through the medium of the PENNSYLVANIA ANGLER.

The protection service has been headed by a Chief Enforcement Officer. This has shown definite improvement in the work of the men, and it is expected Division Supervisors will be appointed by the first of the year, which will be an added control on operation.

The survey of fishing water has been stepped up by taking this function from the protection service, and transferring it to the various hatchery units. This will mean that prompt service can be given requests for surveys, which will be made by well trained men appointed from the hatcheries and field service. We believe this a change which will be welcomed by the fishermen and by the sportsmen's clubs.

Under the provisions of Act Number 180, which became effective April 25, 1949, the former Board of Fish Commissioners is now known as the Pennsylvania Fish Commission consisting of eight competent citizens of the State, and an Executive Director.

The members of the Commission are persons well informed on the subject of conservation and restoration, and, except in the case of the original members, hold office for terms of eight years each, receiving no compensation for their service. Prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the various original members, appointments shall be insofar as practicable, from the various geographic districts of the Commonwealth. This legislation has the approval of the sportsmen's clubs, and the fishermen as a whole.

License Fees

The fishing license was increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00, twenty-five cents (25c) of which is to be used for:

- (a) the acquisition of land and fishing waters;
- (b) the rebuilding of torn out dams;
- (c) the study of problems related to better fishing.

The accumulation in the fund at the present time is approximately \$250,000.

Location for a lake has been purchased in southwestern Pennsylvania and work should be well under way next year. Orders have been issued for the reconstruction of the dams at Newville, Cumberland County, Reinings Pond, Wayne County, and Duman's Dam, Cambria County, all of which will be owned by the fishermen. These improvements will not only increase the fishing, but also the area of the dams.

The stream acquisition program is definitely under way and at the present time several employees are working on ten of the better known streams located throughout the Commonwealth. It is hoped it will be possible to secure sufficient mileage on these streams to make it worthwhile to secure easements and turn over to the fishermen as permanent fishing grounds. Most of these areas will be under what is known as perpetual easements and will include sufficient land on each side of the stream for the fishermen and locations of ingress and egress at points which will be designated by the land owner.

Other Improvements

The Fish Law was amended prohibiting fishing between the fourteenth (14) day of March and five o'clock antemeridian on the fifteenth (15) day of April in any year. This amendment will mean much to future fishing. It is one of the first real conservation measures passed affecting the Fish Commission.

The Commission has cooperated with the various Soil Conservation Districts. We believe this program should have every assistance. In some counties, considerable improvement has been found in streams which have definitely cleared up under this program.

The Clean Stream Program, which is so vital to the fishermen of the Commonwealth, has shown more real progress than at any time in its history. The Fish Commission's Field Force was given instructions to cooperate in every way possible, and our men have made hundreds of investigations of pollutions, covering both industrial wastes and mine stripping operations.

Sweeping orders have been issued by the Sanitary Water Board demanding that the various industries and municipalities polluting our waters do something about it. The Fish Commission is pleased to report that many cases of pollution of great interest to the fishermen have been satisfactorily adjusted or completely corrected.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. FRENCH,
Executive Director, Fish Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

November 29, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I am pleased to submit herewith a brief report of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission emphasizing the outstanding accomplishments during the period of your Administration as requested in your general bulletin dated November 21, 1950.

Original Turnpike

Operation of the original 160 mile Turnpike between Irwin and Middlesex was carried on throughout your Administration with continuing success. The total number of fare paying vehicles of all classes using the facility during the last fiscal year period ending May 31, 1950, increased 10% over that of the preceding year 1949, and 26% over the same period in 1948. Total Revenue from fares for the period ending May 31, 1950, showed an increase of \$1,215,363.58, an increase of approximately 20% over 1949 and 48% over the Fare Revenue for 1948. By following a complete program of repairs and replacements it has been possible to maintain the physical elements of the facility in excellent condition showing very little effect of ten years of usage.

During the ten year period of operation 23,919,668 vehicles of all classes used the Turnpike. Of this total 78.1% were Passenger Cars, while Trucks and Combinations contributed 20.8% of the total traffic. The remainder or 1.1% represents Bus Traffic. Total Fare Revenue of all vehicles using the Turnpike during this period was approximately \$39,674,095.27 representing 2,255,353,168 miles of vehicle travel.

Philadelphia Extension

One of the most outstanding contributions during the period of your Administration was the completion of the Philadelphia Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This Extension of 100 miles of express-type highway was authorized by Legislature Act No. 11 of May 16, 1940. It was your direction, however, which made it possible to begin the construction of this extension September 28, 1948. In a record breaking construction program, which overcame serious obstacles of unfavorable weather con-

ditions and scarcity of some materials, in slightly more than two years the highway was opened to traffic at 7:00 A. M. November 20, 1950.

The opening, in spite of a severe rainstorm, was greeted by the use of 3,837 vehicles with a fare revenue of \$5,-910.08 in a seventeen hour period which represented the first day of use, as compared with 4,327 vehicles and a revenue of \$2,969.00 for the original Turnpike in a twenty-four hour period in its first day of operation.

With weather clearance the second day's total for the Philadelphia Extension was 4,392 vehicles with a revenue of \$8,058.37. The second day totals of the original roadway was 4,906 vehicles using the facility with a fare revenue of \$4,800.05. The foregoing indicates the popularity of this new unit and gives reason to anticipate a remarkable response from the public to its use.

The completion of the Philadelphia Extension makes possible to the traveling public 260 miles of highway free of traffic lights and intersecting traffic beginning at Irwin, 15 miles east of the Pittsburgh City Line, extending to King of Prussia, 7 miles west of the City limits of Philadelphia. By it the traveling time between these two great metropolitan centers of our Commonwealth will be reduced from three to seven hours depending on the type of vehicle used.

This new addition to the Pennsylvania Turnpike System was built at a cost of approximately \$87,000,000. Not one cent of tax money was used in the building of this new highway. It was financed by Revenue Bonds which will be redeemed from income derived from its use. It is estimated that this extension will be used by two and one half million vehicles the first year of operation.

Western Extension

Simultaneously with the construction of the Philadelphia Extension work has gone forward toward the completion of the Western Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. This project when completed will give to the Commonwealth a Turnpike System which will extend from border to border across the state a distance of 327 miles, slightly more than one-eighth the distance from New York City to San Francisco. By this addition it is felt that the foundation will be laid for a system of super-highways which eventually will span the entire country.

The western extension consisting of 67 miles of roadway from Irwin, the present terminus of the Turnpike, to the Ohio Line immediately east of Petersburg, Ohio, approximately 18 miles south of Youngstown was authorized by Legislative Act No. 10, dated April 15, 1941. Work commenced on this project October 24, 1949. To date all contracts numbering twenty-eight, including two bridges and three viaducts, have been awarded. It can be proudly reported that at this time construction of this project is 40% completed. The final completion is anticipated the latter part of September 1951, barring unforeseen delays which may arise beyond the control of the Commission.

Again, attention is directed to the fact that not a single cent of tax money is involved in the financing of this project. The estimated cost of \$77,500,000 is financed by Revenue Bonds which will be redeemed from income derived from its use.

It is only fitting to pause at this moment to call attention to the tremendous value of the Turnpike System which your Administration has made a reality. It is an efficient arterial medium for serving Pennsylvania's industries and rich agriculture. It is a gateway to our Commonwealth's great treasure of historic sites and shrines. It is an avenue which leads to a wealth of scenic beauties and pleasures afforded by mountains, valleys, streams and lakes. It stands as a proven transportation artery in case of national emergency.

So great has the influence of the Pennsylvania Turnpike System become and so well recognized has its advantages been realized that it is now a model which is being used by other states throughout the nation. This is proven by the many projects in Turnpike Construction which are now under way or being considered by other state governments.

You may be assured that this Commission is greatly appreciative of the tremendous help you were in the realization of their attainments of these past four years. Your interest in its activities has been helpful and inspirational to us.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. EVANS,
Chairman, Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

We are submitting the following report of the activities of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole during the four years of your Administration.

Last year the Pennsylvania Board of Parole had the honor to be recommended by the National Probation and Parole Association as having one of the best parole systems in the United States, as a result of which PARADE magazine (national circulation 11,000,000 through 800 Sunday newspapers) carried a feature story about our work in its issue of March 13, 1949.

The prestige of this Board was further recognized (1) by the appointment of its Chairman to the Board of Trustees of the National Probation and Parole Association; (2) by the many calls made upon staff members to participate in the programs of State and National conferences and in-service training institutes both at home and in other States and to contribute articles to professional publications, most notably the 1949 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINOLOGY, for which our Superintendent of Parole Supervision wrote the chapter on Parole; and (3) numerous requests received from other States for our PAROLE AGENT'S MANUAL just being completed by our Superintendent.

A better public understanding of parole and a helpful interest in behalf of parolees on the part of service clubs and responsible citizens and employers have been developed, as well as a more cordial and cooperative relationship with the local law-enforcement agencies of the State through the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. Increasing confidence of the courts, also, has been noted in their growing cooperation and in their tendency to certify more probation cases to us for supervision.

These advancements in public relations have been accomplished by a record of achievement reflected in the successful adjustment of approximately 85% of Pennsylvania parolees under our supervision, and by a plan of public education through the media of the personal approach of staff members to individuals and organizations, sponsored radio programs, and the press. A constructive contribution was made by THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER in 1947 by its publication and reprinting of a series of articles written about our parole system after intensive study by one of the INQUIRER'S prominent staff reporters.

During the past four years, the Board considered a total of more than 12,000 applications for parole and reparole, or an average of approximately 254 per month, in addition to many hundreds of cases presented for consideration of such special matters as parole violation, final discharge, parole plans, etc.

Nearly 3000 parolees have served in the armed forces of the United States during the seven-year-life of the present parole system as a result of an arrangement consummated by this Board with the military authorities. Of this number, only 4% have received dishonorable discharges, making them subject to return as parole violators.

The economy of our parole system is reflected in the fact that the average total cost of maintaining an individual on parole for a year is approximately \$100 compared with an average annual cost of nearly \$900, exclusive of plant investments, for the institutional care of

State prisoners. Also, the yearly earnings of over \$6,000,000 by our parolees has relieved the taxpayers of the Commonwealth of the support of a large number of families who, with their breadwinners incarcerated, would be dependent upon public assistance.

In short, it may be said that the record of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole during the past four years has been one of general progress, and that under its administration parole in Pennsylvania has "come of age" as an instrument of human salvage and governmental thrift and effectively woven itself into the social and economic fabric of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. HILL,
Chairman, Board of Parole.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

Following the general economic pattern, the four years of your administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth reflected the transition of public utilities from war to post-war status. During these four years public utilities experienced their largest plant expansion in history to meet unprecedented demands of the public for their services. In many cases, public utilities more than doubled plant and facilities existing at the end of World War II. The only exception was that of transportation companies, whose revenues steadily declined, largely, it is believed, by the lifting of war-time restrictions on private automobiles and automotive supplies.

The tremendous construction programs of public utilities had added significance in that material and labor prices were the highest in history. Thus, although revenues of public utilities increased, the costs of furnishing service advanced at a more rapid pace culminating, in many cases, in increased rates filed with the Commission.

All these things had a marked effect upon almost every phase of Commission activities during the four years. To obtain funds for plant costs, public utilities issued more than one-half billion dollars of their securities. An additional \$275 million of securities were also issued by the utilities, principally for refinancing purposes to take advantage of low money costs. These financial transactions resulted in the filing with the Commission of 518 securities certificates, each of which was made the subject of study and review by the Commission.

A total of 7,924 informal complaints against utilities other than transportation were filed with and investigated by the Commission during the four years. The majority of these complaints concerned the failure of the public to obtain desired service. Commission investigations, however, disclosed that most public utilities made every possible effort to meet service demands, as rapidly as the necessary facilities became available or could be installed. An additional 9,027 informal complaints against transportation service were lodged with the Commission and investigated by it.

Increased rates filed by public utilities resulted in 360 formal complaints lodged by the public with the Commission. An additional 78 complaints against the rates of public utilities were instituted by the Commission on its own motion. Without question rate proceedings are the most complex phase of Commission activities, requiring the highest degree of technical skill on the part of the staff. Yet the Commission was unable to augment its technical staff to any appreciable degree during the four years, thus placing the burden of prosecuting the many and involved rate proceedings on a staff which is seriously undermanned.

It is believed that many more rate increases would have been filed by utilities during the four years, resulting in additional formal proceedings, if the Commission had not issued its statement of policy on June 7, 1943,

whereby the Commission stated it would refrain from attacking war-time earnings of utilities if they husbanded those earnings for possible post-war contingencies. The utilities generally complied with this directive, with a consequent strengthened financial condition after the war. And it was only when increasing prices and wages had steadily reduced post-war earnings that utilities sought relief by increasing their rates, many of which had been in effect before the war.

On matters other than rates, a total of 345 formal complaints were filed by the public during the four years, and the Commission instituted an additional 132 complaints and investigations on its own motion.

During the four years, the Commission issued 7,110, and cancelled 4,602, certificates of public conveyance and permits for motor carriers, resulting in a net increase of 2,508 certificates and permits issued. An additional 2,412 certificates of public convenience and other approvals were granted to utilities other than transportation during the period. At the end of the period, there were 21,851 motor carrier certificates and permits in force.

A total of 13,612 applications were filed with the Commission by carriers and other utilities during the four-year period, of which 11,129 pertained to carriers. In addition, 345 contracts between public utilities and municipalities were filed with the Commission.

In connection with the alteration, construction or elimination of highway-railroad crossings, the Commission reviewed 1,250 formal cases during the four years. Included in this total were many important grade separations incident to the construction of the eastern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

The Commission's staff reviewed 41,641 accidents reported by utilities during the period. All of the serious accidents were made the subject of investigation, followed by recommendation to the utilities as to steps necessary to prevent recurrence of the accident.

All tariff changes filed by utilities during your administration were reviewed by the staff of the Commission, and where appropriate, were reported to the Commission. These included 96,242 changes filed by carriers and 9,585 by other utilities.

Field audits of the records of 40 electric, gas and telephone companies, involving total plant accounts of more than \$650 million, were completed by the staff during the period in connection with the accounting requirements of the Commission.

The enlarged scope of Commission activities during the four years of your administration is further evidenced by the fact that 15,409 hearings were held throughout the Commonwealth on formal cases before the Commission. The Commission held 337 regular executive sessions and two special sessions during the four years, and heard oral argument on 30 cases.

Expenditures incurred by the Commission during the two biennia ended May 31, 1950, aggregated \$4,941,153, of which approximately 95% will be reimbursed to the Commonwealth through fees and assessments collected from public utilities by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SIGGINS, JR.
Chairman, Public Utilities Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

Herewith, we submit a report of the operation of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board during your administration.

This period reflects chiefly a return to normalcy, from the restrictions imposed by war in most of our program of activities.

The Board's principal functions are:

1. Licensing qualified individuals, firms and corporations to manufacture, transport and sell liquors and malt or brewed beverages. It issues, controls and supervises 46,300 licenses and permits of all kinds. Of these, 21,500 are retail licenses.

2. Enforcing the Liquor Control Act, the Beverage License Law and the other laws and regulations governing the entire traffic in alcoholic beverages in Pennsylvania.

3. Operating a State-wide system of stores, now 588, selling distilled spirits and wines to the public at retail and to the licensees at wholesale. The latter get a discount of 16 2/3 per cent.

State Stores

The demand for State Store merchandise outran the supply during the first year of your administration. Wartime rationing was lifted in January, 1947. For some time there has been a wide choice in the selection of brands, the market having become practically normal. The Board's inventory of merchandise at the present time is deemed adequate to meet present and foreseeable needs. Through the cooperation of the personnel, the general public, the vendors and the licensees, we feel that the wartime rationing functioned in a generally acceptable manner.

The loosening of controls in the postwar period has permitted the Board to install much needed equipment in many of the stores. A number of new stores have been built primarily for use by the Board, and efforts are being made for further improvement along this line.

Revenue

Dollar sales volumes by calendar years, including the 10 per cent. State tax, were:

1947	\$208,390,184.41
1948	208,172,473.02
1949	198,317,824.07
1950 (Jan. to Oct. actual) \$160,137,548.07	
(Nov. and Dec. est.) 51,516,416.85	211,653,964.92

Profits from the State-store system by calendar years were:

1947	\$ 37,366,107.67
1948	38,481,663.10
1949	35,209,647.01
1950 (Jan. to Oct. actual) \$28,138,372.43	
(Nov. and Dec. est.) 10,525,794.35	38,664,166.78

Yields of the 10 per cent. State tax by calendar years were:

1947	\$ 18,698,371.67
1948	18,908,397.19
1949	18,013,263.42
1950 (Jan. to Oct. actual) \$14,545,639.51	
(Nov. and Dec. est.) 4,679,917.95	19,225,557.56

During the present administration license fees amounting to \$31,685,813.51 have been received by the Board. \$22,762,754.19 of this amount has been returned to the local municipalities.

Enforcement

The cost of enforcement is met entirely by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. The Board has employed an average of 189 Enforcement Officers whose principal duties were the suppression of illicit traffic in alcoholic beverages, the investigation of persons and places to be licensed and the policing of licensed establishments.

Emphasis has been placed on preventive enforcement, and to a large extent this has been successful. Officers of clubs charged with violations in many cases have been requested to appear before the Board to impress upon them their responsibilities for proper law observance. This has, we believe, been a profitable experiment.

Positive enforcement has also been necessary. During your administration 3,350 arrests have been made, 117 stills capable of producing 17,550 gallons of illicit liquor each day were seized, 22,989 gallons of moonshine, liquor, wine and beer were confiscated, and 110 cars used in the illicit liquor traffic were forfeited to the Board.

Citation proceedings against licensees for violations were instituted in 3,865 cases, a ratio of one citation to approximately every six licenses in effect. As a result of the citations, 177 licenses were revoked and 2,971 suspended for an average of 28 days.

Local Option

During 1947 and 1949 local option elections were held in 334 municipalities. A total net decrease of 85 licenses resulted.

Personnel

As of June 30, 1950 the Board's Civil Service employees totaled 3,950. There were 200 persons employed on a provisional basis in classifications where Civil Service lists were not in existence or had been exhausted. It is expected there will soon be replacements for this latter group, and that the Enforcement Division will be brought up to its full strength of 225. Of the Board's personnel more than 1,800 have veterans' status.

There has been a continuous study of personnel problems. Every effort has been made toward proper adjustment of positions, grades and salaries to conform with duties and responsibilities as required by the Administrative Code. In line with this general aim, after full discussion and agreement between representatives of the Board and the State Store employees, a new classification plan for Liquor Store employees was adopted and approved by the Executive Board, effective July 1, 1950.

Licensing

Adhering to an opinion of the Attorney General's office the Board has consistently held that club licenses were subject to the restrictions provided by the Quota Law, and refused to issue such licenses in district where the quota was filled or exceeded.

The courts in 26 counties held that such licenses were not subject to quota restrictions and in 562 cases directed that new club licenses be issued.

Legislation

In 1949 the General Assembly amended the Liquor Control Act and the Beverage License Law by permitting appeals to the Superior Court from decisions of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. As a result the Superior Court has upheld the position taken by the Board that new club liquor or malt beverage licenses cannot be issued in political sub-divisions wherein the number of licenses in effect is equal to or exceeds the ratio of one license for each 1,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof.

Another amendment of the Quota Law by the Legislature in 1949 raised the requirements to be complied with in the case of hotels of the type excluded from the quota regulations. This has discouraged applications for a hotel license where the manifest intention was to bypass the Quota Law.

As suggested in our report of two years ago some form of limitation on transfer of licenses, especially where it involves a new licensee and a new location, would undoubtedly tend to bring the number of licenses in force closer to the quota prescribed by law.

It might also be pointed out that the present system of hearing cases on appeal de novo, instead of on the record, often results in a different set of facts being presented to the court than were presented to the Board when penalties were imposed.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. GELDER,
Chairman, State Liquor Control Board.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION
HARRISBURG

November 28, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I am pleased to submit herewith a summary of the various activities which have been performed by the Milk Control Commission during your four year tenure as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Milk Control Law requires members of the Milk Control Commission to fix minimum prices which dealers shall pay to producers and minimum prices which dealers shall charge consumers for fluid milk and various other dairy products. In order that all parties at interest may have a voice in the fixing of prices as outlined above, the Commission has conducted public price hearings several times during the course of each calendar year in the fourteen milk marketing areas which cover all sections of the Commonwealth. Likewise, it becomes necessary to conduct citation hearings on dealers who wilfully violate provisions of the Milk Control Law and price orders which have been legally established. Minor violations of orders are corrected by hearings held before aldermen and justices of the peace in the areas where the violation occurred.

Enforcement Activities

In order that you may have a clear and concise picture of the various enforcement activities during the period 1947-1950, inclusive, I am including a statistical report which develops some rather interesting figures. Please note that the Commission has received a total of \$449,129.75 in license fees collected from dealers and a total of \$52,487.00 in fees collected from persons engaged in weighing and testing milk for dealers. Please note especially the fact that the Commission has collected a total of \$207,398.61 from dealers who maliciously, or otherwise, attempted to pay their producers at lower rates than were established in price orders written by the Commission. Also please note that the Commission has forced the payment of \$1,228,547.77 on the part of milk dalers who became delinquent in their payments to shippers of milk. These two items alone represent a total of \$1,435,946.38 which Pennsylvania dairy farmers would not have received for their milk were it not for the fact that Commission personnel, through audits of dealer records, required additional payments on the part of the dealers affected. Total expenses incurred by the Commission during this four-year period approximated the amount shown above which was recovered for producers.

Total Monthly audits complete	41,795
Investigation of reported price violations ...	37,139
Criminal Prosecutions	447
Hearings before Aldermen	426
Fines Collected	\$10,600.00
Licensing & Bonding Contacts made	2,401
Testers & Weighers examinations held	1,565
Milk Plant Inspections made	4,205
Samples of Milk tested for Butterfat content .	101,223
Milk Producers interviewed	12,420
Milk Dealers interviewed	26,224
Field Conferences held	3,609
Settlements made on account of Field	
Conferences	1,363
Amounts collected from Milk Dealers and paid	
to Producers on account of Underpayment .	\$207,398.61
Amounts collected from Milk Dealers for Pro-	
ducers on account of Delinquency	\$1,228,547.77
Cases opened on Complaint of Violation	578
Cases Closed and successfully concluded	463
Citation Proceedings on account of violations ..	261
Milk Dealer's Licenses issued 1947-1950	8,521
License Fees received 1947-1950	\$449,129.75
Weighing and Testing Fees received 1947-1950	\$52,487.00
Public Hearings held	163

Public Price Hearings

During the period 1947-1950, inclusive, a total of 163 public price hearings were conducted by the Commission. In some instances it was necessary to spend four days and nights in order that all parties interested in the fixing of minimum prices to producers and consumers might have ample time to present sworn testimony before the Commission. As a result of these price hearings, 163 general price orders have been written by the Commission and promulgated after due course of presenting the order in tentative form before interested parties at conferences held in Harrisburg.

The Commission has also cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture in conducting five concurrent hearings in the Philadelphia Milk Marketing Area. In some instances these concurrent hearings have resulted in identical price orders being written by the Milk Control Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In other cases the Commission wrote orders which contained a producer price higher than the one established by the Department of Agriculture. At no time during the period shown, did the federal order price to producers exceed the price established under orders of the Milk Control Commission.

Inasmuch as between nine and ten thousand Pennsylvania producers ship milk to New York City under Federal Order No. 27, it may be interesting to compare the returns which these shippers have received with prices received by Pennsylvania producers shipping to Pennsylvania dealers under orders of the Milk Control Commission. During the three-year period, Pennsylvania consumers paid a total of \$50,059,296.40 less for their milk than did New York City consumers for a similar amount purchased. Pennsylvania producers received a total of \$38,088,224.60 more for their milk than did the producers shipping to the New York City market. The total saving to Pennsylvania consumers and the additional returns to Pennsylvania producers aggregated \$88,147,521.00 during the three-year period. From the figures shown above it can readily be deduced that Pennsylvania dealers, while enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, have operated on a much narrower margin than have dealers in surrounding states.

One of the reasons Pennsylvania consumers pay less for milk and Pennsylvania producers receive more for their product, may be found in the fact that an active committee of producers and dealers from all sections of the State is cooperating with the Commission in the development of major policies. This committee is composed of leaders in their respective fields who are willing to discuss milk problems on the basis of what may be best for the industry in general, rather than what may be of temporary advantage to a few producers or dealers. While this committee has no power to develop any particular project, we are certain that their deliberations and advice have been most helpful to the Commission on numerous occasions.

A great many interesting details might be developed as the result of activity of the Milk Control Commission during the past four years, but we are inclined to believe that the items, as submitted above, will give a general over-all picture which we trust will be useful.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. COBB,
Chairman, Milk Control Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
THE GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The following is a report of The General State Authority since its organization on May 3, 1949:

The General State Authority is a public corporation created by The General Assembly in 1949 with broad

powers to construct, improve, equip, furnish, maintain, repair and operate a whole range of facilities for the Commonwealth.

It also was authorized by law to borrow money, make and issue Bonds and to secure the payment of these obligations by the pledge or deed of trust of all of its revenues, including the rentals it collects from the Commonwealth on the projects it builds, improves or acquires at the request of the Commonwealth.

The General Assembly limited its borrowing power to \$175,000,000, and advanced \$2,000,000 from state revenues to launch the program until the Authority's first bonds could be marketed.

The law creating the building agency also set up a 12-member policy making Board to operate the agency and provided that its members should be the Governor of the Commonwealth, the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Secretary of Property and Supplies, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Minority Leader of Senate and the Minority Leader of the House and three public members, one to be appointed by the Governor, one by the Speaker of the House, and one by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Board organized on May 3, 1949, with these members:

Governor James H. Duff, State Treasurer Charles R. Barber, Auditor General Weldon B. Heyburn, William S. Livengood, Jr., Secretary of Internal Affairs, Chester N. Woolworth, Secretary of Property and Supplies, Herbert P. Sorg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, M. Harvey Taylor, President pro tempore of the Senate, John H. Dent, Minority Leader of the Senate, Hiram G. Andrews, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, Fred P. Hare, appointed by the Governor, Charles H. Brunner, Jr., appointed by the Speaker of the House, and John M. Walker, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Governor James H. Duff was elected President of the Authority, Weldon B. Heyburn, Vice President, M. Harvey Taylor, Treasurer, and William S. Livengood, Jr., Secretary. Subsequently Hiram G. Andrews was named assistant secretary and Darlington A. Brown was named assistant treasurer.

First Projects

Following its organization and adoption of by-laws, the Board of the Authority began assembling a technical staff and approved its first construction projects. These original projects numbered 25 and the amount allocated by the Board for their completion was \$19,818,171.

These 25 projects included thirteen undertaken as the Authority's share of the Schuylkill River Clean-up program with an initial allocation of \$8,430,000, construction of flood control and recreation dams on Little Pine Creek in Lycoming County and on the Shawnee Branch of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Bedford County, for a total of \$3,817,000. All these projects were requested by the Department of Forests and Waters and all have been completed and leased to the Commonwealth at rentals totaling \$817,819 annually.

Of the initial 10 projects, approved at institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare, six provided for new facilities at mental hospitals, two at the Commonwealth's medical and surgical hospitals, one at the Eastern State Penitentiary and the 10th at the Polk State School.

Three of these projects—a new boiler plant at the Philipsburg State Hospital and an addition to the nurses home at the Hazleton State Hospital and two new patients buildings at the Polk State School—have since been completed and leased to the Commonwealth at annual rentals totaling \$44,219. All of the other projects are under construction with the exception of a proposed new auditorium at the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia.

For May 24, 1949, to December 1, 1950, the Board of the Authority made allocations totaling \$163,093,533 for

273 construction projects. The projects and the allocations were divided among the following categories:

Mental hospitals and mental institutions, 104 projects, \$89,587,863.

Medical and surgical hospitals, 15 projects, \$5,883,673.

Penal and correctional institutions, 5 projects, \$2,462,579.

Educational institutions, 82 projects, \$30,041,535.

Health institutions, 13 projects, \$2,996,390.

State Police Barracks, 7 projects, \$2,772,368.

Brandywine Battlefield Park Restoration, \$71,257.

Capitol Park Extension Survey, \$109,726.

Schuylkill River Clean-Up, recreational and flood control dams and park buildings, 45 projects, \$23,118,613.

In addition, the Board allocated \$4,942,579 to purchase equipment and furnishings for the construction projects undertaken at the request of the Department of Welfare and \$1,106,950 for equipping those projects approved at the request of the Department of Public Instruction.

After the allocations totaling \$163,093,533 were made by the Board, \$8,688,791 of this amount was released for reallocation for other projects. These savings resulted from contract awards, lower than estimates and the completion of projects at a cost below the original allocation amounts.

In making its allocations for individual projects, the Board of the Authority followed a procedure set up in the Bond Resolution which it adopted on June 27, 1949, as the basis for the public financing of its program.

This Resolution provided that the cost of any project should include the cost of construction, the cost of land, the costs of surveys and designs, the administrative overhead of the Authority, a reserve for contingencies during construction of at least 10 per cent of the total cost, and interest on borrowed funds.

These allocations were calculated by applying stated percentages for design, contingency, overhead and interest charges to the estimated cost of construction of a particular project at the time of the original approval by the Board.

The Resolution also provided that prior to the start of each project, the Authority would enter into a contract with the Commonwealth providing for the lease by the Commonwealth of the project immediately upon its completion at a rental sufficient to amortize the estimated cost of the work. These contracts to lease were subsequently assigned to the Mellon National Bank and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, the Authority's Fiscal Agent, as security for the Authority's bonds.

Marketing of Bonds

The General State Authority, although authorized by law to borrow up to \$175,000,000 has only marketed \$95,000,000 in serial bonds thus far. This was done in two separate issues; the first series, serial bonds of \$30,000,000 in July of 1949 and a second series, serial bonds of \$65,000,000 in July of 1950. Reflecting the remarkably good financial standing of the Commonwealth, the net average interest cost of the first series, serial bonds was 1.74 per cent and of the second series, serial bonds, 1.84 per cent. Both issues were purchased by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart and Co., of New York, in competitive bidding.

The proceeds of two bond issues were deposited in the Project Fund, provided for by the Bond Resolution. These proceeds totaled \$29,534,044.69 from the first series, serial bonds and \$63,917,517.98 from the second series, serial bonds. In view of the fact that greater portions of the proceeds from the sale of Bonds would be needed only as construction of the Authority's many projects advances, these funds were re-invested by the Authority's fiscal agent in interest bearing investments. On October 31, 1950, these investments totaled \$70,567,496.

Contract Obligations

Up to October 31, 1950, the General State Authority had assumed contract obligations on its projects totaling \$66,851,969, on which other departments of the Commonwealth had paid \$3,922,425 prior to the time the contracts were assigned to the Authority. The amount paid by the

Authority on these contracts totaled \$21,210,954.59, leaving balances totaling \$41,718,588.94 on uncompleted contracts at the end of October.

These contracts included both professional agreements with architects and engineers for the design of new facilities, and the actual construction of the new buildings.

On October 31, 1950, eighty projects approved by the Authority were in the design stage, 160 were under construction and 25 had been completed. The remainder had not reached the design stage.

The estimated financial cost of these under construction was \$90,173,116 and of those under design \$47,604,094.

Rentals Collected

Subsequently, the Authority completed three additional projects and by mid-November, the Authority had billed the Commonwealth for annual rentals totaling \$695,227.23 on 28 completed projects. They were:

The new Kernsville Dam on the Schuylkill River near Hamburg, Berks County, 10 coal silt impounding basins and the Tamaqua Impounding Basin and the Tamaqua Desilting Basin, all part of the Schuylkill River clean-up program.

The Shawnee Dam in Bedford County and new recreation buildings at the Raccoon Creek State Park, both for the Department of Forests and Waters.

A new infirmary at the Edinboro State Teachers College and electrical and other repairs to a number of buildings at the West Chester State Teachers College for the Department of Public Instruction.

A new water reservoir at the Allentown State Hospital, a new laundry and a new warehouse at the Embreeville State Hospital and a food preparation and cafeteria building at the Mayview State Hospital, all mental institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare.

Elimination of electrical hazards at the Blossburg State Hospital, an addition to the nurses home at the Hazleton State Hospital, and relocation of the boiler plant at the Philipsburg State Hospital, all medical and surgical hospitals of the Commonwealth.

Completion of two one-story patients buildings, each housing 75 patients, at the Polk State School, an institution for the feeble-minded.

Other Projects Completed

In addition the Authority completed a new flood control dam on Little Pine Creek in Lycoming County, a new hospital building for 350 male patients and new boiler plant at the Embreeville State Hospital, the Auburn desilting basin on the Schuylkill River, a recreation dam and lake in Ricketts Glen State Park in Luzerne County, a new boiler plant at the Clarks Summit State Hospital in Lackawanna County, fireproof stairways on a patients building and new fire hydrants and a high pressure water main at the Retreat State Hospital in Luzerne County, three residences for physicians at the Polk State School, renovation of Stroud Hall at East Stroudsburg State Teachers College and construction of fireproof stairways and floors in North Hall at Mansfield State Teachers College.

Also nearing completion at the year's end were a new female ward building to house 350 patients at the Embreeville State Hospital, an addition at the Kutztown State Teachers College for the storage of chemicals and similar supplies, new barracks for the Pennsylvania State Police at Hollidaysburg and Gettysburg, new recreation dams and lakes at Hickory Run State Park in Carbon County and Lyman Run near Galeton, Potter County, a new fireproof stairway in Horton Hall, a women's dormitory at the Shippensburg State Teachers College and a root cellar for the storage of fruits and vegetables at the Polk State School.

Mental Hospitals

The largest and most important group of projects undertaken by the Authority since its organization in May of 1949 was a vast building program at the Commonwealth's mental hospitals and institutions. Requested

by the Department of Welfare, this unprecedented building program was planned to eliminate overcrowding at mental hospitals and to provide the mentally ill, rich and poor alike, with the opportunity for the best medical treatment available.

At the year's end, a little more than 18 months following the founding of the Authority, construction had been started on projects at mental institutions for which \$56,589,645 had been earmarked. This represented projects at mental hospitals with financial allocations totaling \$52,736,334 and at institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic with financial allocations totaling \$3,853,311.

In addition to this impressive building program there was still on the drawing boards of architects and engineers other vital projects for which millions more had been allotted, including the most impressive project of all those undertaken by the Authority—the construction from the ground up of the new Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute in Philadelphia, designed to become a world center for research into the causes of and the treatment of mental illness.

The allocation for this project totaled \$9,817,208, while in addition another \$1,033,623 was allocated for the needed expansion of the facilities of the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic in Pittsburgh, another key institution in the ever increasing attack on mental illness.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, whose completion has been set for March of 1953, if labor and material shortages do not prevent, will be operated under a Board of Trustees representing the five medical colleges of Philadelphia. This Board has taken the lead in the planning of the new Institute in cooperation with the Department of Welfare. Likewise the Western Psychiatric Institute, where the Authority is freeing additional space for patients by providing new quarters for nurses, is operated by the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh.

Elsewhere in the mental hospital program, the Authority is building or planning new buildings to house 5,500 patients in humane surroundings, is expanding the food preparation or serving facilities for 12,000 patients, in providing modern quarters for nurses at institutions caring for 18,000 patients, is expanding or building new heating plants at institutions with 10,000 patients, is constructing new laundries or additions to laundries for 15,000 patients, and is providing recreation facilities at institutions with 5,000 patients.

The Authority program also includes a host of other vital facilities at mental hospitals which are essential to their operation, such as new steam, sewer, electric and water lines, better fire protection, roadways and ground lighting, warehouses and repairs to existing patient buildings.

The projects at the institutions for the feeble-minded and the epileptic also will provide increased facilities for the care of mentally deficient persons, one of the most vexing problems facing the state. New buildings are being erected for the care of children at the Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics, new facilities for patients at Polk and Pennhurst State Schools and at the Laurelton State Village, the other Commonwealth institutions in this field.

State Teachers' Colleges

The Authority, at the request of the Department of Public Instruction, approved a program for major and long overdue improvements at the Commonwealth's teacher training institutions. Ten new dormitories will be built at California, Cheyney, Clarion, East Stroudsburg, Edinboro, Indiana, Lock Haven, Mansfield and Millersville State Teachers Colleges; heating plants will be modernized at Bloomsburg, Cheyney, Clarion, Lock Haven, Shippensburg and Slippery Rock; new auditoriums constructed at California, Millersville and Shippensburg; an addition to the gymnasium at West Chester; repairs to existing dormitories at California, Clarion, East Stroudsburg, Edinboro, Indiana, Kutztown, Mansfield, Shippensburg and West Chester; new food preparation facilities at Indiana, Mansfield and Millersville;

and new classroom buildings at Mansfield and Lock Haven.

The program at the teachers colleges, half of which is now under construction, was designed primarily to eliminate fire and health hazards to the students enrolled in the teachers colleges and the projects undertaken were those which it was believed would eliminate the most conspicuous hazards at these institutions.

Other Educational Institutions

Similarly the Authority adopted \$4,645,000 program at Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School at Scotland and at the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf at Scranton. In addition the building program at Scotland will vastly increase the opportunities for an education for the children of Pennsylvania's war veterans. The Authority also has approved an improvement program at the Thaddeus Stevens Trade School in Lancaster and the construction of an entirely new Training School for Firemen at Lewistown, the later project being undertaken at the request of the General Assembly.

Another important segment of the Authority's program is the proposed expansion of the educational facilities at the Pennsylvania State College. The Authority has earmarked \$9,714,673 of its funds for this building program, which will include the construction of a new Chemistry Laboratory Building, a new laboratory and greenhouses for agricultural research, a new food processing laboratory, new dairy barns for research, completion of the Buckhout (Biological) Laboratory, the Burrows Building, the Main Library, the Mechanical Engineering Building, and the Main Engineering Building.

Recreational Facilities

The Authority's share in the world renowned Schuylkill River clean-up program has been previously mentioned. In addition, the Authority, at the request of the Department of Forests and Waters, has undertaken the construction of 12 dams for flood control or recreation or both. Three of these dams have been completed. They were built on Little Pine Creek in Lycoming County; Shawnee Branch in Bedford County and at Lake Jean in Ricketts Glen State Park. Two others at Lyman Run in Potter County and at Hickory Run State Park in Carbon County are nearing completion and construction is under way in Tobyhanna State Park, French Creek State Park and on Hills Creek, Tioga County. Others are planned in Laurel Hill State Park, a second dam in Ricketts Glen, and in Bendigo Park, Elk County, and at White Oak, Lancaster County.

Also planned to expand healthful, outdoor facilities are a number of projects for new boathouses, bathhouses, picnic shelters and similar structures at state parks if a current Federal ban on construction for recreational purposes does not prevent.

Miscellaneous Projects

For the Pennsylvania State Police, new barracks and driver examining fields are being constructed. New barracks at Hollidaysburg, Gettysburg and Reading will be completed early in 1951 and others will be built at Montoursville, Punxsutawney, Allentown and Philadelphia.

Nine projects at the Commonwealth's tuberculosis sanatoria have been approved and three of these are under construction at the South Mountain and Hamburg institutions. Four projects for the expansion of the State Hospital for Crippled Children at Elizabethtown also are under way.

Financial Status

Up to October 31, 1950, the Authority had made cash outlays of \$22,979,728 on its projects of which \$4,665,885 went into completed projects and \$18,304,293 into projects in the course of design or construction. The remaining \$9,550 represented expenditures on abandoned projects. In addition, the Authority had repaid to the Commonwealth the \$2,000,000 granted it by the General Assembly to launch its program.

Operating costs of the Authority from its organization to October 31, 1950, totaled \$1,285,907 and the item for Bond interest in the same period was \$482,681.

Technical Staff

The Authority assembled a technical staff headed by Oscar N. Lindahl, of Pittsburgh, as Executive Director, to direct its day-to-day operations. Others on this staff included Allen F. Jones, Directing Engineer; David W. Wallace, Comptroller; Warren W. Holmes, General Counsel; and J. B. Fry, Administration Coordinator and Procurement Officer.

Respectfully Submitted

OSCAR N. LINDAHL
Executive Director, General State Authority.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I have the honor respectfully to submit herewith the report covering the commencement, development and achievements of the State Public School Building Authority during your administration.

This report, I believe, constitutes an important record of accomplishment on behalf of all the citizens, particularly the children of the public school system of Pennsylvania, which has been brought about by your administration.

The State Public School Building Authority was activated three years ago and has, as of now, contracts with 136 school districts to lease a total of 82 public school projects at a total estimated cost of approximately \$37,-400,000.

Twenty projects estimated to cost about \$10,000,000 are now under actual construction by the Authority and several will be completed within the next three months. We estimate that an additional 57 projects, which will cost approximately \$23,000,000, will be under actual construction prior to June 1, 1951.

The projects which are now under way and those contemplated are located in various counties throughout the Commonwealth. The cost for each has varied from \$80,000, for a relatively small school, to \$2,500,000 for a project on behalf of 8 school districts which joined to enable each district to obtain better educational facilities under this program. The first bid was opened on May 25, 1950, and actual construction on the first project started on June 13, 1950.

General Purpose

The Authority was created by Act No. 498, passed by the 1947 session of the General Assembly and approved by the Governor on July 5, 1947, P. L. 1217.

The Governor recommended and the Legislature created the Authority for the purpose of constructing, improving, maintaining and operating public school buildings and furnishing and equipping them for use as public schools within the public school system under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Authority is a body corporate and politic, constituting a public corporation and governmental instrumentality. The Authority is authorized to issue and sell its bonds for the purpose of raising money with which to pay for school projects requested by individual or joint school boards and approved and undertaken by the Authority. The facility is leased by the Authority to the school district or districts at an annual rental for a term not exceeding forty years.

The Authority operates on a non-profit basis. Its services, including direct cost of administration, are provided, upon application and without charge, to any school district in the Commonwealth. The annual rental chargeable to a school district for a school provided by the

Authority is based upon the total amount of the bonds issued by the Authority to finance the school.

There is no provision under existing law which requires a school district to apply to the Authority. Districts which have the financial means are always encouraged to undertake projects on their own responsibility. However, the services of the Authority are available to the school districts should the districts need its services.

History

The Authority was activated on February 5, 1948, and four initial steps were taken immediately. They were: (1) To determine the need for the services of the Authority; (2) to develop a form of application for use by school districts in requesting services; (3) to determine the feasibility of financing the program through the sale of Authority bonds as authorized by law; (4) to determine the adequacy of existing law and any additional legislation necessary in order to fulfill the Authority's responsibilities.

The outcome of the consideration of these questions was as follows:

The Need For Services. Reports from approximately 75 percent of county and school district superintendents stated that over a period of three years these districts would require 519 projects estimated to cost in excess of \$146,000,000 and that none of the districts concerned could finance the cost of these projects within their own constitutional borrowing limitations. The report also disclosed that 80 additional projects, estimated to cost about \$20,000,000 were required in districts which could finance the cost.

The Application Form. A standard application form and detailed instructions for its use in requesting services were prepared. The forms and instructions were distributed to all of the more than 2500 local school districts in Pennsylvania.

The Constitutional Question. Extended conferences were held with various banks, brokerage firms and individuals qualified in marketing municipal bonds to determine the feasibility of selling the Authority's bonds to finance the cost of the projects. The net result was the decision that the constitutionality of the act creating the Authority would have to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania before the bonds could be given a favorable legal opinion and sold to the general public. It further determined that these bonds could not be sold to either the School Employees' Retirement Fund or to the State Employees' Retirement Fund until additional legislation was enacted authorizing such procedure.

The Test. A test case was developed in order to determine the constitutionality of the Authority, together with certain other related questions. An opinion upholding the constitutionality was handed down by the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County, in November, 1948. This case was appealed and argued before the Supreme Court in January, 1949. The question was finally decided on March 21, 1949, when the Supreme Court confirmed the decree of the Court of Common Pleas and upheld the constitutionality of the Act and the related questions introduced in the test case of *Greenhalgh vs. Woolworth*, et al, 361 Pa. 543.

Thus it was that a period of fourteen months had elapsed from the time the Authority was activated before it had been finally determined that the act of the General Assembly creating the Authority was constitutional. Obviously, it was not feasible prior to that time to either issue or attempt to sell Authority bonds.

However, during this period the many organizational, administrative and policy questions with reference to the Authority had been carefully considered and resolved. Detailed procedure was adopted. Hundreds of conferences were held between representatives of the Authority and representatives of the more than 2500 school districts regarding their need for the Authority's services. During this same period the discussion and conferences developed the fact that the act which created the Authority was, in some respects, inadequate for the purpose intended and that in order to properly implement the necessary procedure and to make it practical and workable, additional

legislation pertaining to other existing laws of the Commonwealth, particularly the School Code, would be necessary.

Proposals for this additional legislation were presented to the 1949 session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly agreed with and passed most of the bills during the course of consideration. Some bills were not passed. In view of the fact that most of the bills were enacted and approved as of July 1, 1949, it was as of this date that the Authority was finally in a position to issue its bonds and get the school building program under way.

Organization and Administration

The Authority Board is the governing body of the Authority and is responsible for the determination of broad outlines of policy. The members of the Board serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for expenses actually incurred in the discharge of their duties in connection with the Authority. The Board is composed of the following:

- The Governor
- The State Treasurer
- The Auditor General
- The Superintendent of Public Instruction
- The Secretary of Property and Supplies
- The President pro tempore of the Senate
- The Speaker of the House of Representatives
- The minority leader of the Senate
- The minority leader of the House of Representatives

When the Authority was first activated, neither personnel nor equipment was available and the initial step was to set up the necessary organization from the ground up. The act creating the Authority provided an appropriation of \$100,000 for the payment of costs and expenses incurred in establishing the Authority. Throughout the first fifteen months, the employment of personnel and purchase of equipment was held to an absolute minimum, for the reasons already set forth, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditures. As a result of this policy the Authority had an unexpended balance on May 31, 1949 of \$37,201.89.

The administrative functions of the Authority include the following, under the office of the Executive Director:

(1) **Technical Staff:** For review of plans and specifications for school projects and inspection should insure quality workmanship at less cost to the school districts.

(2) **Administrative Assistant.** For review and processing of applications for services and for general administration of the Authority.

(3) **Administrative Assistant for Finances:** For review and analysis of the financial structure of school district applicants and determination of ability to fulfill financial obligations to the Authority.

(4) **Legal Bureau:** Responsible for preparation and execution of all contracts, transfer of real estate and all legal matters with the exception of those assumed by the bond attorneys. In this regard attention is invited to the fact that under this program, as distinct from other State-wide authority programs, each project requires conferences and discussions with a local school board. Also required is a review of all documents involved, transfer of title to the site on which the project is to be constructed, and a considerable amount of re-negotiation due to the continuing change of personnel on school boards or their representatives with whom negotiations must be made prior to finally starting a project.

(5) **Comptroller:** Responsible for fiscal affairs including funds for construction and administrative purposes.

The Authority currently maintains its administration offices at 1400 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, to which it moved on July 1, 1949. Prior to this date but subsequent to the date of its activation on February 5, 1948, the offices of the Authority were temporarily located at 18th and Herr Streets.

Responsibility for the details of administration rests with the Executive Director. The Authority at present has 63 salaried employees.

Financing

Exhaustive study was given to the best procedure in the issuance and sale of Authority bonds. It was the consensus of those participating in the study and in the ultimate discussions, that setting up an issue of School Authority bonds for sale to the general public would assuredly require the most expert professional advice obtainable in order to protect the interest of the Authority and the school district and obtain the most advantageous interest rates. After full consideration by the Board of the Authority, it was decided that the selection of a financial advisor would be deferred until such time as a determination is made that bonds will be sold at public sale.

The question of coordination between the School, Highway and Bridge and General State Authorities, in the timing of bond issues, was introduced immediately after July 1, 1949, due to an urgency for the sale of G.S.A. bonds to start that Authority's program. It was determined that in order for the General State Authority to obtain the most favorable market for its bonds, the School Authority would agree not to issue any of its bonds for public sale prior to February 15, 1950.

As a result, it was apparent that the principal, if not the only remaining means of selling School Authority bonds, was to the School Employees' Retirement Fund and/or the State Employees' Retirement Fund. Under an act of the 1949 General Assembly, a negotiated sale of the Authority bonds to these funds was authorized. An agreement in writing was approved by the School Employees' Retirement Board on November 15, 1949, with an effective date set as of October 1, 1949, providing for the purchase of \$25,000,000 of School Authority bonds at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum. The trust indenture for this bond issue was approved on January 30, 1950, after which the Authority was in a position, for the first time, to issue bonds.

Simultaneous with the proceedings, but pending final determination, negotiations were conducted with school districts, which had approved applications on file, in order to eliminate any time loss. The first contracts with school districts and professional agreements with architects were signed on February 21, 1950.

Since that time, the additional contracts have been signed from time to time as the applications have been received and the projects approved. After contracts have been executed, the date on which a project can be undertaken depends entirely upon the architect and the time required by him to prepare the necessary plans and specifications, to which is added approximately one month, as required by law, to advertise for bids prior to the awarding of contracts.

In most instances, the plans and specifications for present projects were started and developed subsequent to the actual signing of contracts. The progress made by the local architect in this regard is almost entirely beyond the control of this Authority, since during this period of plan development the architect is acting as agent of the school district. Frequent delays in the submission of plans beyond the schedule set forth in the professional agreement have been encountered. This necessarily has resulted in some delay.

The Philadelphia law firm of Townsend, Elliott and Munson has been retained as bond counsel and the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia has been appointed trustee for Authority bond issues.

Present Financing

The first bond issue, in the total amount of \$25,000,000 will be sold to the School Employees' Retirement Fund. Under the procedure set up in the agreement and in the indenture, bonds will be issued and the money drawn from time to time in such amounts as are necessary to pay the bills for the actual construction of projects.

It is estimated that this procedure will reduce by approximately 50 percent the amount chargeable to the cost of the project because of "interest during construction," which saving will accrue in its entirety to the benefits

of the school districts. It is now estimated that from 65 to 70 projects can be undertaken and financed from this bond issue.

The second bond issue in the total amount of \$15,000,000 will be sold to the State Employees' Retirement Fund under an agreement executed between the Authority and the fund. The interest rate on these bonds will be 3 percent, and the procedure for issuance will be similar to the issue to the School Employees' Retirement Fund.

Future Plans

As pointed out, the Authority has already entered into eighty-two separate contracts with school districts to lease projects to be constructed at a total estimated cost of approximately \$37,400,000. The same number of tripartite agreements have been executed between the Authority, the respective school districts and the architects selected by the districts to prepare plans and specifications for these approved projects. Twenty of these projects, estimated to cost about \$10,000,000, are under actual construction.

Looking into the future it is even more evident that the work of the Authority is now in its initial phase and that further expansion is indicated. The Authority has, as of December 1, 1950, received 305 applications from school districts for projects estimated to cost \$120,842,157. In accordance with requirements of the law, the Authority has forwarded to the Department of Public Instruction for consideration applications involving 176 projects which will cost about \$110,869,983. To date, the Department has approved projects estimated to cost approximately \$80,000,000. Individually, these projects will vary in cost from \$50,000 to \$2,500,000. Based on these figures, it is quite apparent that additional financing must be undertaken in the very near future.

A total of 112 of these applications have actually been approved by the Board of the Authority, involving \$44,508,308, but final contracts with the school districts have been signed on only the 82 contracts mentioned above. The remaining 30 Authority approved contracts are now in the hands of the school districts for final determination and approval.

The contribution by the Authority to the vital cause of equalization of educational opportunity has been great and will be greater, limited only by the final determination of the citizens and the ever present factors of time and space and the availability of labor and material. Only with the closest cooperation and deep interest of the Administration has this record been made possible.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. BARTMAN,
Executive Director, Public School Building Authority.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRISBURG

December 4, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The following is the report of the Department of Commerce for the years 1947-50, inclusive:

Industrial Development

U. S. Census reports show that Pennsylvania has led all other states in expenditure by industries for new plants and equipment. Pennsylvania industries, in a questionnaire-survey which this Department addressed to larger companies only, reported capital spending of more than \$2½ billion during the Duff Administration. In 1947, 1948 and 1949, Pennsylvania gained more than 3,000 new manufacturers, more than 2,000 new wholesalers, and more than 13,000 new retailers.

At the present time, this Department has active inquiries from 54 companies which are considering industrial locations in Pennsylvania. Of these, 41 desire build-

ings totaling 5,159,000 square feet of floor space, and 13 require acreage upon which to erect buildings of unspecified floor space. Thirty-two prospects estimate their labor requirements will total 10,775 persons, and 22 have not informed us of labor requirements. Forty of the 54 prospects have developed within the past four months.

This Department has sought to stimulate local action by communities in behalf of their own economic welfare. During the past four years, the Department intensified this effort. Today, more than 100 Pennsylvania communities have local industrial development organizations of varying degrees of activity and effectiveness. Of these, approximately 60 have industrial funds to aid establishment of new industries or assist in expansion of existing industry.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the Department has undertaken to reactivate a limited number of "production pools" similar to pools which the Department organized throughout Pennsylvania early in World War II to speed defense production. The purpose is to provide pools of up-to-the-minute regional information regarding the unused capacity of machinery and machine tools, in order to find quickly any plant with partly idle capacity available for specific subcontracting operations.

Pennsylvania's industrial progress has been achieved in the face of steadily growing competition among the states for industrial expansion. This competition, which began a score of years ago, has been greatly intensified since World War II. In 1933, seven states engaged in State-financed promotion; at the end of 1939, thirty-two states were advertising to attract industry; today, 46 of the 48 states are competing in an intensive interstate struggle for new industries.

Industrial Publicity

The Department conducts a National advertising campaign to impress upon industrial executives the advantages which Pennsylvania offers as a location for new manufacturing plants of their companies.

Promotional literature, special bulletins, pre-prints of this Department's national advertisements, and automatically-typed letters of identical text are mailed periodically to selected industrial executives and other key individuals or organizations. Mailing lists of business and professional executives, institutions, and associations have been completely revised during this administration; more than 6,000 names were placed on addressograph plates; and a method devised for a continuing revision to keep the lists current. The Department's direct mail division has been completely reorganized, its staff retrained, and modern equipment installed.

Through news releases, the Department has publicized expansions of established Pennsylvania industries, the formation of new industries, and the location in Pennsylvania of plants of companies from other states. New products and developments through research also have been included in such releases. Special articles have been prepared for a large number of magazines and for regular and special editions and business review sections of newspapers. Speeches have been delivered to industrial and commercial groups, service clubs, and other organizations, and excerpts from such speeches have been released to the press.

Tourist and Recreation

Exceptional progress has been made in the past four years in promoting Pennsylvania as a vacationland. Records of this Department, indicating that more persons have been coming into Pennsylvania for vacation travel than in previous years, are substantiated by gasoline sales, traffic counts, and reports from hotels and resort areas.

Tourists and recreational travel is a major economic factor in Pennsylvania, and the promotional program of this Department during the past four years has been a substantial force in bringing to Pennsylvania during this period its greatest volume of income from that source. The value of recreational travel and vacation business in Pennsylvania for the four years of the Duff Administration is estimated at \$2,510,775,000, ranging from \$550,400,000 in 1947 upward to \$710,000,000 in 1950.

New parks and recreational areas have provided additional facilities in accessible spots, and are expected to be a factor in maintaining Pennsylvania's increased popularity as a vacationland. This Department consistently has encouraged resort areas to improve and expand their recreational facilities, and has record of \$10,000,000 spent by resort interests for such improvement in the past four years.

In promotion, information and planning, the Department cooperates with resorts and other groups catering to the traveling public in Pennsylvania. To supplement the State's promotion program, the Department has assisted in the organization of a number of community associations planning the promotion of their local areas. The Department, in turn, aids in the national distribution of literature which such association produce to advertise the recreational advantages of their localities.

To stimulate tourist and recreational travel, the Department conducts an advertising campaign featuring Pennsylvania's recreational areas, vacation facilities, historic shrines, scenic beauties, and resorts. This campaign is conducted nationally in magazines and regionally in newspapers, with the heaviest schedule in the months of February through September. The number of direct mail inquiries for literature about Pennsylvania's vacation attractions has exceeded 380,000 from the beginning of 1947 to the date of this report.

More than 1,800,000 booklets, published by this Department and depicting Pennsylvania as a vacationland, were distributed during the past four years. In addition, approximately 500,000 folders and brochures published by community associations, chambers of commerce and individual resorts, also were distributed through this Department in that period.

The Department prepares news releases and feature stories on a regular schedule to call public attention to forthcoming events of tourist interest. As another in its own series of motion pictures depicting Pennsylvania, the Department in 1947 produced "Pennsylvania Pleasureland," a 24-minute 16mm film, in color and sound. This and companion films of the Department in the past four years have been shown to more than 1,000,000 persons throughout United States and some foreign countries.

The Department's display cases of kodachrome transparencies have been widely used during the past four years. They have formed the center of the Department's exhibits at the Nation's major travel shows. They have been displayed at sportsmen's shows and conventions from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. In Pennsylvania, they have been on exhibition in many hotel lobbies, at industrial shows, and the State Farm Show.

Pennsylvania Week

Pennsylvania Week, annually planned and executed by the Commerce Department, has grown spectacularly from 1947 to 1950. Today it is the most unique statewide celebration in the Nation. Primarily a program of and for the communities, it gains countless new adherents and new forms of participation each year. This is illustrated by the fact that approximately 500 people were active in the Pennsylvania Week organization in 1947 and, in the celebration just completed, nearly 10,000 Pennsylvania men and women served on Pennsylvania Week regional, county or functional committees.

There are several "yard sticks" available to measure the effectiveness of the program:

Publicity. During the past four celebrations, it is conservatively estimated, the Department received more than one million dollars, annually, in free newspaper and radio publicity.

Organizational Personnel. It has been noted each succeeding year, that it has become increasingly easy to recruit volunteer personnel necessary to man the many Pennsylvania Week committees. Wide acceptance of the program is indicated by the increasingly significant contributions to the program by individual businesses, trade associations and community Chambers of Commerce.

Special Contributions. Particularly impressive during

the past four years, have been the contributions made to the program in time, money and personnel leadership by the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Pennsylvania Retailers' Association, the railroads of Pennsylvania, and the motion picture, radio and newspaper industries.

State Planning Board

Housing Program. The General Assembly at Governor Duff's request in 1949 appropriated \$15,000,000 from which capital grants could be made by the State as aid in production of additional rental dwellings for families of limited income. At the same time the State Board of Housing was merged into the State Planning Board and the Planning Board was charged with administration of the Housing and Redevelopment Act under which allocations could be made from the \$15,000,000 fund.

The Planning Board has approved 34 housing projects in 39 locations, covering a total of 3,060 dwelling units. The sum of \$9,193,634 has been allocated to these projects. Additional housing projects anticipated will require \$990,740. The first housing unit resulting from this program was completed and ready for occupancy in October, 1950. Housing construction under projects thus far approved will have a total value of \$29,640,494.87. The average rental for all dwelling units constructed or contracted for under this program is \$55.73. A total of \$4,410,241 has been allocated for redevelopment projects, which will lead to housing construction in 13 additional areas.

War Contracts Data. As was done in the Second World War, all information regarding defense contracts awarded to Pennsylvania companies is being tabulated and cross-filed both as to location and type of industry. The purpose is to have readily available and properly classified, the information necessary to facilitate sub-contracting on war orders. Forms also have been developed to assist local industrial pools to maintain an inventory of companies able to execute specific parts of military procurement contracts.

Water Analysis. A survey of the chemical character of the State's surface waters, and their suitability for industrial use, is continuing. This State-wide, long-term investigation is being carried on in cooperation with the Department of Forests and Waters and the United States Geologic Survey. Results of these analyses are published periodically by the State Planning Board. This field of research has proved of particular importance during the Second World War and in the following years. The information has demonstrated its usefulness to the Department of Commerce in its efforts to obtain new manufacturing plants for Pennsylvania, and has proved of importance to local development agencies, to the United States Army and Navy.

Air Photographs. The State Planning Board is custodian of the air photographs of Pennsylvania, which have been obtained by a cooperative program financed by the Planning Board, the Department of Highways, the Department of Forests and Waters, the Department of Mines, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Improved techniques developed during the war have made the new series of air photographs of Pennsylvania more useful and capable of greater enlargement than the original series completed in 1940. The current program contemplates the rerephotographing of 31,000 square miles of Pennsylvania in 57 counties. Twenty-four counties have been completed; 17,000 square miles have been rephotographed.

Local Planning Activities. Believing the eastern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the proposed building of an integrated steel plant in Bucks County would create problems in the Philadelphia suburban area necessitating both county and regional planning for satisfactory solution, the Planning Board in February, 1950, urged action by the four suburban counties. As a result of this meeting, a Montgomery County Planning Commission was appointed and is now operating; the Delaware County Planning Commission has been appointed; the Chester County Planning Commission is in the organization stage, and there are indications that Bucks County shortly also

will have an official planning commission. A similar meeting was held in Uniontown in July, 1950, in cooperation with representatives of the state and local governments of Maryland, looking toward the protection of scenic and recreational values in the land surrounding the new Youghiogheny Reservoir.

Recreation. Two recreation consultants have been added to the staff. They are providing assistance to communities in improving recreation facilities and establishing local programs and since September, 1948, the number of Pennsylvania communities providing recreational advantages has increased from 275 to 437. A "Recreation Manual" was published by the Board, outlining the State laws under which recreation activities can be organized and discussing types of recreation which may be best adapted for local programs.

Interstate Cooperation. The Executive Director of the Board at present is chairman of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin and is a member of technical committees of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. He has been a member of the National Association of State Planning and Development Agencies since its inception, and served as its president in 1949-50. He and the Assistant Director of the Board have taken an active part in programs of the Northeastern States Industrial Development Conference.

Scenic Area Improvement. Elimination of a large number of billboards from designated "scenic areas" along Pennsylvania highways, has resulted from this activity. Since the original "scenic areas" were established in 1940 at the suggestion of the first Secretary of Commerce, Richard P. Brown, the number of such areas has increased to 22; and cooperation has been obtained from outdoor advertising companies and commercial interests along the highways. Since 1940, the number of advertising signs in these areas has been reduced from 2,079 to 368.

Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission

Licensed Airports. A marked growth of aviation activities in Pennsylvania has been made during the present State Administration. In Pennsylvania there are now 373 licensed airports. This represents an increase of 108 since January 3, 1947. Expenditures of \$2,839,777.85 of these State funds, in conjunction with funds of the Federal and local governments, have made possible a program of airport construction and improvement at 23 locations.

Authority in Act No. 3 of the 1949 Legislature has enabled the Commission to use aviation gasoline revenues to improve those parts of the airport that are open to the public. Although this program has been initiated within the year, the Commission has approved 51 projects at a State share of \$93,000.

Plans for an across-the-State system of auxiliary airports parallel to the Turnpike and its extensions, have been prepared by the Commission. The completed study reveals that five new airports will be needed to complete a chain of airports across Pennsylvania with an average spacing of 15 miles. Plans for the construction of these airports have been prepared and steps are being taken to acquire the land necessary to complete the project.

The only airport now operated by the Commonwealth is the Harrisburg State Airport. A master plan for future development of this airport was prepared early in this Administration. Several recommendations of this plan have been achieved, including construction of a complete taxiway system. Two surplus barracks buildings have been converted into offices for public service facilities of the Weather Bureau, Communications Station, Airport Safety Branch and Airport Section of CAA. An airport maintenance building has been built and additional hangar space has been provided for use of the public.

Plans have been prepared and contracts let to install high intensity lighting and, with procurement of 41 additional acres of land, work is now underway to extend the facilities from a Class III to a Class IV airport. These latter improvements are prerequisite to the installation of an instrument landing system and radar navigational equipment. To improve the operating financial status of

Harrisburg State Airport, all leases with the airlines and the operators have been renegotiated with the result that the airport's operating deficit has been greatly reduced and should shortly be eliminated.

Facilitating Aerial Navigation. During the period of this report, 550 standard air markers have been established in Pennsylvania by the Commission and, in addition, 143 forest towers have been marked with identifying numbers. Private industry has cooperated with the Commission and supplemented the air marking program by placing 28 at private expense. With the cooperation of the Department of Highways, 2,000 highway airport directional signs have been placed throughout the State.

Pennsylvania's aeronautical chart, the first edition of which was published in 1947, was the first such chart in the United States. Included on the opposite side of this chart is a directory of the commercial airports in Pennsylvania with pertinent information regarding the facilities that are available at all the airports. This chart has been revised annually and is available to the public at a nominal cost.

To assist further in aerial navigation, the Commission recently adopted a policy of paying half of the cost of the purchase and installation of radio homing beacons at Pennsylvania airports. To date such beacons have been installed at Lock Haven, Franklin, and Connellsville-Uniontown.

Enforcement. Utilizing State Police aviation investigators, the Commission has conducted an enforcement program which has won commendation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

All aircraft accidents in Pennsylvania are investigated and reported; 758 such investigations and reports were made during the period covered by this report. Photographs of the accident and special reports are prepared and furnished to interested Federal agencies and, when applicable, to the Crash Injury Research conducted at Cornell University Medical College. As a result of the findings of the Commission's investigators and the cooperation of the aforementioned agencies, it has been possible at times to incorporate new safety features in the design of new aircraft.

Special attention has been paid to low and reckless flying and the investigators are equipped with radio cars and radio equipment for use from aircraft. In the past four years, 662 complaints of safety regulation violations have been investigated and reported.

To assure that airport facilities in Pennsylvania are in safe condition, the commission makes periodic inspections of all airport facilities at licensed airports. The Commission's aeronautical inspectors made 3,717 such periodic inspections during the period of this report.

Promoting Air Travel. The Commission's staff supervised and regulated such activities as "Air Shows" and assisted aeronautical associations such as "The Flying Farmers" and "The Pennsylvania Aviation Trades Association." It also participated in affairs of the "National Association of State Aviation Officials" and the "National Aviation Trades Association."

Education. In cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction, the Commission pursued an active program of Aviation Education. This program includes radio and television broadcasts, addresses on aviation subjects to school and college assemblies, and publication of the "Pennsylvania Aviation News Letter." Actual flight experience in the form of flying classes have been conducted in some schools. Aviation Education Workshops have been arranged in some colleges and a seminar in aviation education for college instructors was conducted last year. The Commission has made available promotional film and equipment to aviation interests in the State.

In an effort to stimulate interest in non-scheduled flying, the Commission sponsored seven air cruises during the period of this report and has been active in promoting special aviation activities in conjunction with Pennsylvania Week.

To assist in providing adequate air transportation service, a survey of air transport needs was made on a State-

wide basis, and periodic meetings were held with representatives of airlines to study new route proposals. At the beginning of 1947, Pennsylvania was served by seven certificated airlines at seven airports; today ten certificated airlines are serving the State at seventeen airports. The outstanding characteristic of this additional air service has been the introduction of local air carrier service which functions between smaller centers of population, previously without air service, and which links these smaller communities with terminal points located in populous cities on air trunk-lines.

Civil Defense. The Commission is actively engaged in Pennsylvania's Civil Defense organization. The Commission's executive director serves as Chief of Aeronautics for the Civil Defense of Pennsylvania. The Commission has joined agencies of other states and national aviation organizations in formulating the Civil Air Mobilization Plan which contemplates the maximum utilization of civil pilots and civil aircraft for Civil Defense purposes.

National Recognition. The Commission received national recognition for two navigational aids—air markers and the Pennsylvania Aeronautical Chart—tending to increase use of the airplane in both business and recreation. The activity of the Commission in the promotion of this type of flying was recognized nationally also in 1947, when the Commission's executive director was awarded the Haire Trophy for outstanding achievement in developing airports for private and commercial non-scheduled flying. Activity in enforcing air safety regulations attracted national attention several times; the Civil Aeronautics Administration commended the Commission for noteworthy accomplishment in accident investigation and law enforcement, and this year the Commission was chosen as the recipient of the Aviation Safety Award for 1950.

Respectfully submitted

THEODORE ROOSEVELT III,
Secretary of Commerce.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I am forwarding herewith the following report of activities of the Department of Welfare during the four years of your administration.

The Department of Welfare during the period from January 1947 to January 1951 has moved forward in a greater degree than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Funds and services have been vastly expanded and improved to a point never before reached and the activities and the organization of the Department itself has been progressively revamped to meet requirements and demands.

Fundamental changes within the structure of the Department of Welfare itself include the abolishment of the obsolete and top-heavy Bureau of Community Work and the creation in its place two streamlined Bureaus, a Bureau of Children's Services and a Bureau of Homes and Hospitals. Additionally the out-moded Bureau of Corrections was eliminated and in its place was created the Bureau of Penal Affairs, with this Bureau set up to function under the proposed new penal system which would involve the establishment of a classification center. Other existing Bureaus, namely, the Bureau of Mental Health and the Bureau of Institutional Management were modified in slight degree.

Construction Program

Possibly the outstanding physical accomplishment during the four year period within the realm of the Department of Welfare was the gigantic institutional construction program which totaled approximately \$170,-

000,000. This includes the activation of funds unused both available from the preceding administration plus those funds made available during the current four year period. The immensity of this program can be partly grasped from the fact that it exceeds the total of any four previous administrations.

In addition to adding sorely needed facilities the funds assisted in the modernization and repair of existing plant facilities. Mental institutional capacity has been boosted by approximately 7100 beds as a result of this huge construction program. Other highlights of the construction program include the following:

Value of buildings replaced or rehabilitated—\$12,000,000; Value of boiler plants and steam lines—\$13,000,000; Value of other utilities, electricity, water, sewage, laundry—\$14,000,000; Value of dietary services—\$12,000,000; Diagnosis and treatment facilities provided for 12 institutions; Sewage disposal facilities in whole or in part provided for 12 institutions; Mental hospitals at Embreeville, Hollidaysburg and Somerset—vastly expanded to relieve greatly over-crowded conditions in mental hospitals in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas; Eastern Psychiatric Institute initiated to provide research and teaching facilities in Eastern Pennsylvania; Provisions for reconstruction of Mercy Douglass Hospital in Philadelphia; Residences for 27 physicians and other key institutional employees procured; Site procurement authorized for a Third Institution for the Mentally Defective, designed to relieve extreme pressure for admission at the Penhurst and Polk State Schools respectively.

Fire Prevention

Special attention has marked fire prevention throughout institutional administration. Currently in the final stages is a complete survey of Pennsylvania's mental institutions by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the first time such a survey has been instituted in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is hoped this survey will provide an impartial basis for assessing fire prevention needs in institutions. Engineers are presently at work bringing into form plans and specifications to place in operation fire alarm systems at 14 institutions which at the beginning of the administration were inoperable.

Mental Health

In the Bureau of Mental Health a sharp increase has been made in its personnel and its services in order that this unit may more capably execute its responsibilities of administering the mental health laws of the Commonwealth, of coordinating mental facilities, and of promoting the prevention, care, and treatment of mental illness and defect.

Professional leadership of the Commonwealth's mental health program has been strengthened and further developed by the creation of the position of Commissioner of Mental Health which brings the Bureau in closer integration with the several other units of the Department that are involved in the over-all program.

Bureau personnel has more than doubled in number to the present force of twenty of which eleven are professional and technical employees. A full complement of 24 is anticipated. Significant additions have been made in the fields of psychology, psychiatric social work, occupational therapy, and inspections.

For the first time, a new Division of Community Service has been organized for mental hygiene work outside of institutions. Education of lay and professional persons and agencies at the local level is being carried on. Educational institutes are in the planning in addition to the usual resources of selected literature, radio transcriptions, motion picture films, and a circulating library. Grants in aid are being given community mental health clinics to expand area of local services. This Division will increase in importance as we attack the roots of mental illness in order to avert the tendency to build more and more hospital beds. Concurrent with this emphasis on prevention and early treatment is the development of plans to promote psychiatric wards in general hospitals.

Of broad implications is the Bureau's participation in the reorganization of the Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh and the planning of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute in Philadelphia.

With a full complement of field representatives the Bureau has made a complete survey of all private licensed facilities to promote more competent and more adequate standards of service and accommodations.

With a full staff of psychologists the Bureau now offers three new clinics in communities where this type of service is not readily available and also consultations in five new counties. In-service training in clinical psychology has been expanded for the profession. By increased case-work and with the cooperation of the State training schools the waiting list for admission to our institutions for mental defectives has been reduced from over 3,000 to under 1,000, notwithstanding increase of applications.

For the first time in about twenty years a state level organized program in occupational therapy for rehabilitation of institutional patients is being developed.

With the creation of a Departmental Committee on Institutional Nursing Services, personnel policies and practices, staff organization, procedures, and matters relating to direct contact with the patient are being reviewed and standardized for the first time. From this comes improved methods of care and treatment.

Deportation of mental patients has been expedited with better coverage by establishing a separate fund within the Department instead of having the individual institution bear the entire cost.

It is important to point out that the ratio of patients to trained personnel at our mental institutions has shown consistent improvement. A shortage still exists in most categories but the frightening shortage noted at the beginning of the administration has been overcome in great degree. In March of 1946 the ratio of nurses to patients was 1 to 116 while by mid-1950 this ratio had decreased to 1 nurse to 61 patients. In 1946 the ratio of attendants to patients, was 1 to 18 while in 1950 the ratio was 1 attendant to 10 patients. During the past four years 202 more nurses and 818 more attendants were employed in mental hospitals alone.

Most important, the rate of paroles or discharges of mental patients has increased from 10% to 58%.

Children's Services

One of the outstanding accomplishments during the present four year period was the creation of a Bureau of Children's Services. Although this Bureau has only been in existence as such, since July 1, 1950, its establishment marks the most forward step in State responsibility for care of children, that has taken place for many years.

Another major step forward in child care has been the appointment by the Governor of a permanent committee known as the "Interdepartmental Committee on Children's Services." This committee, composed of one member from each of the five State Departments having specific responsibility for services to children plus one from the Justice Department, is charged with responsibility for survey, study an correlation of all services to children and to more adequately and economically improve same.

This committee was also designated by the Governor as the official State Agency for Pennsylvania's participation in the "Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth," to be held in Washington, D. C., December 3-7, 1950, and the first duty assigned the committee was to plan for that participation. The Governor also appointed a Citizen's Advisory Committee comprising 142 members, to act in an advisory capacity to the Governor and the Interdepartmental Committee. The Interdepartmental Committee meets monthly throughout the year.

Prior to July 1, 1950, this Bureau of Children's Services, comprising two Divisions, i.e., the Division of SUPERVISION & LICENSING and the Division of RURAL CHILD WELFARE, were part of the Bureau of Community Work. As such, the following highlights have been accomplished during the past four years.

Division of Supervision & Licensing: (1) Field Staff increased from five to fifteen members, thus allowing more adequate supervision and leadership to the approximate 500 institutions and agencies which are the responsibility of this Division. (2) Development of five special services to provide consultative leadership in these five specialty fields, i. e., Day care; Importation of children from other States; Foster home licensing; In-service training for children's institutions; and adoption. Standards, rules and regulations, and proposed legislation, have been developed for these services.

Division of Rural Child Welfare: (1) The establishment as a Division was on July 16, 1947. Previously it had been a Unit of the Family and Child Welfare Division. This Division is Federal aided and operates in sixteen counties. (2) Added one County to their program and increased by 930, the number of individual children cared for in these Counties. (3) Establishment of "educational leave" for County Workers to continue graduate professional study.

Homes and Hospitals

Like the Bureau of Children's Services, the Bureau of Homes and Hospitals has only been established since July 1, 1950, and marks a great forward step in unified hospital supervisory responsibility.

This Bureau comprises four Divisions and was formerly part of the Bureau of Community Work. As a part of that Bureau the following highlights have been accomplished during the past four years.

Division of Survey and Construction: Established July 1, 1948 for the purpose of administering Act No. 527 of the General Assembly, enacted to carry out the provisions of Federal P. L. 725 granting Federal aid for hospital construction. For the fiscal years 1948-49-50 forty-five non-profit hospitals have been assisted with their construction programs in the total sum of \$18,480,792 federal money. Sixty percent of the hospital's construction costs must be supplied by the hospital.

Division of Licensing and Supervision: This is an old established Division having responsibility for the supervision and inspection of all voluntary general hospitals, and the licensing of profit hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes. (1) During 1950 administrative responsibility of the ten State-owned general hospitals was added to this Division. (2) The staff of this Division consisting entirely of registered nurses, was increased by two during this period.

Division for the Aged: (1) Publishing of a directory of "Pennsylvania Homes for the Aged," and preparation of a pamphlet on "History of County Homes in Pennsylvania." (2) Organization of a State Association of County Home Superintendents. (3) Concerted drive on elimination of the old "poor-house" stigma by working with the Counties in the substitution of a personal name in the place of "Almshouse."

Division of Incorporation and Solicitation: (1) Establishment of periodic news releases to acquaint the public with the provisions of the Solicitation Act. (2) Set up a definite pattern by which organizations claiming exemption under this Act can be measured. (3) By a circular letter, offered aid to all State-aided institutions, (they are exempt under the act) contemplating entering into contract with professional funds raising agencies to determine that the contract complies with the law. (4) Approved 51 Articles of Incorporated, 22 Articles of Amendment, 2 Articles of Merger and 1 Articles of Consolidation. Refused 7 Articles of Incorporation and 52 Certificates for solicitation and revoked one certificate for solicitation. At the close of this period there are 609 Certificates of Solicitation in effect.

The State Council for the Blind was very active during the past four year period. A total of 431 blind Pennsylvanians enjoyed restored useful vision through Council services.

Territories served by home teachers was increased from 23 to 40 counties; 231 blind children of preschool age and their families were given tangible services by our counselling service for blind children of preschool age which

program was initiated only 3½ years ago. These services were in 46 counties.

The active rehabilitation caseload numbered 150 as of December 31, 1946, whereas this number was increased to 935 as of August 31, 1950. On June 30, 1946, the Rehabilitation Section of the Council stood 34th among the States of the Nation on a basis of total number of industrially blind clients rehabilitated for the year, whereas for the year ending June 30, 1950, the Council stood first among the States of the Nation on a basis of total number of industrially blind clients rehabilitated.

Accounting Division

The Accounting Division of the Department of Welfare has initiated several new functions. It has established an "Average" system of monthly billings at all Penal, Correctional, and Mental Institutions whereby the billings at each institution are based on the average costs of the preceding twelve months instead of actual costs each month.

In addition there has been established, with the approval of the Department of Property and Supplies and the General State Authority, a system for the procurement of equipment for newly constructed buildings at state-owned Welfare institutions whereby, if available, these buildings may be equipped in a prudent and expeditious manner ready for occupancy.

In accepting Federal funds for aid to general hospitals for construction, and for establishment and aid to Mental Health Clinics, a system for the prompt and orderly receipt and disbursement of such funds has been set up.

The Division has established rules, regulations, and an accounting system covering quarterly payments to state-aided general hospitals conducting Nurses Training Schools under Act 86A, Session of 1949, whereby each such hospital is entitled to \$75 per annum for each such student nurse in training.

Approval has been requested and secured of increased maintenance allowances for employees at state Welfare institutions to be placed into effect where and when the Department, with approval of the Governor, feels such increase is necessary.

Penal Institutions

Commendable progress has been made during the past four years in matters pertaining to penal affairs in Pennsylvania. The old Bureau of Corrections was abolished and in its place was created the Bureau of Penal Affairs. This new Bureau has been designed to increase the efficiency of Pennsylvania's penal system. This includes the supervision and inspection of more than 400 borough lock-ups and jails, 68 county prisons and 8 penal and correctional institutions. Within the four year period a completely new system of inspection of borough lock-ups and county prisons has been instituted, closing many of the loopholes which previously existed. It is the general consensus that today Pennsylvania's supervision and inspection system is superior to that of any other state.

Great strides have been made in Pennsylvania's rehabilitation program within its institutions, including vocational, educational, and religious training. The Prison Industries Division of the Department of Welfare reports that during the past four years an average of 1200 inmates per year had been taught one or more trades prior to release or parole.

The fifteen Prison Industries now being operated at six different Penal and Correctional Institutions have had modern equipment installed, have all been enlarged and have patterned after similar industries on the outside so that the inmate when paroled or released can take his place in outside industry. Special emphasis has been placed on the elimination of accident and fire hazards.

Prison Industries

Prison Industries are now in the best economic and financial condition in their history as the result of emphasizing efficient and business-like operation. Assets have been built up to over one million dollars worth of mod-

ern equipment and over a million dollars worth of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods.

Other accomplishments include: Installation of better sales force and better selling procedures, coordination of production by Prison Industries and sales to State-use markets, improvement of raw material procurement procedures, complete reorganization of rehabilitation program, advance planning for new industries and new products to expedite installation when needed, installation of latest safety devices on all equipment, revision of cost accounting and general accounting and improved Public Relations Program.

To compare first some of the salient statistics, sales of Prison Industries products, which are restricted by law to tax-supported agencies and on which all other phases of the program are dependent, amounted to \$1,260,640.00 in 1946 and in 1950 will total \$2,500,000.00. Likewise profits in 1946 were \$250,000.00, in 1950 they will amount to approximately \$500,000,000. The average monthly number of State Prison inmates given trade training, rehabilitative work in Prison Industries during 1946 was 1050. For 1950 there will be an average monthly employment of over 1300 in Prison Industries.

Accomplishments and improvements were high-lighted by the following: Completion of industrial building group at Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill; Erection of modern industrial building at the State Industrial Home for Women, Muncy; completion of new industrial building at New Eastern State Penitentiary, Graterford completely rebuilt four large industrial buildings at Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh; enlarged industrial buildings at New Western State Penitentiary, Rockview. All of these industrial buildings were erected and paid for by Prison Industries.

Bureau of Penal Affairs

In the past four years the Bureau of Penal Affairs conducted 2,363 inspections and when objectionable conditions were found to exist, recommendations were submitted to the officials in charge.

A uniform classification summary was formulated and put into operation in our State Penitentiaries and Correctional Institutions. This classification summary has been an aid to the various Institutional Classification Clinics to evaluate all inmates more accurately so they can be assigned to the proper institution where a rehabilitation program, to meet their individual problems and abilities, is available.

Rules and Regulations for City, Borough and Township Lockups were revised.

The Bureau was instrumental in amending the Act which created the Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents. New forms for the admittance and release of inmates from that institution were formulated to comply with the amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. BROWN,
Secretary of Welfare

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

HARRISBURG

November 30, 1950

Dear Governor Duff:

I am pleased to submit this report of operations of the Selective Service System of Pennsylvania for the years 1947 through 1950, inclusive.

Liquidation of Selective Service

Early in the year 1947, it became apparent that the Selective Service System was about to terminate its activities in Pennsylvania and all other states. I, as State Director, was ordered to close our Local Boards, 422 in number, as of May 31, and upon the expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Congress

passed an Act authorizing the setting up of the Office of Selective Service Records, under which a central records depot would be set up at one point in each state, in which all the records of all the Local Boards, Appeal Boards, and State Headquarters of Selective Service would be gathered together under one roof and rearranged to provide the utmost in service.

Through the help of Rear Admiral Charles W. Fox, Supply Officer in Command of the Naval Supply Depot at Mechanicsburg, we obtained the use of half of Warehouse 308, approximately 60,000 square feet of space, rent free, and with light and heat provided without charge. This location is still in use by us, under most satisfactory conditions, with the permission of the Navy Department and Admiral Antrim who is now in command. All records and such equipment as was required at the central depot were moved into this building, and all other surplus equipment and furniture were turned over to Adjutant General Weber of Pennsylvania.

At the beginning of 1947, there were on the Local Boards, a clerical force of 471 compensated personnel, 1262 Board Members, 443 Government Appeal Agents, and 5417 other uncompensated personnel. At State Headquarters, there were 10 officers and a clerical force of 119. State Headquarters was ordered closed by August 31, at which time the last members of our force were separated, National Headquarters under Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director, continuing, however.

Organization of Selective Service Records

The Office of Selective Service Records was set up as described above in Building 308, Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, with an authorized strength of 42 personnel, including a Director, an Assistant Director, 3 Supervisors, and 37 other employees. All of these individuals had had previous experience as Local Board Clerks or in State Headquarters, and although the scale of compensation of the OSSR was considerably below that of the Selective Service System, many came over to the new organization at reduced pay, but again under Federal government service.

Department of Military Affairs

In May, 1947, a conference was held between representatives of this headquarters and the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania at which the organization of the Selective Service Section was discussed, names for membership were submitted, and plans were made for the future. From that time to the present this Section has been continuously organized and trained as a part of the State Staff of the Pennsylvania National Guard, under the direction of the Adjutant General with drill training provided by Selective Service Headquarters personnel.

Selective Service Reserves

During the winter 1947-48, efforts were put forth to secure the consent of former Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents, and Appeal Board Members to serve again if necessary in an emergency with their former Boards and in their former Board areas and locations. This work was carried on continuously with a considerable amount of success—888 former Members agreed to serve, 302 Government Appeal Agents were also willing to become members of the reserve, and 28 Appeal Board Members were willing to undertake their former task again, if necessary.

In March, 1948, it became apparent that our relations with Russia were worsening, and President Truman suggested the possibility of again resorting to the draft to fill up the armed forces, the strength of which had reached a low ebb. Efforts were put forth from that time to anticipate the reactivation of Selective Service in Pennsylvania by getting in touch with key personnel, locating a State Headquarters, and such other actions which could be begun in advance of direct orders.

On June 24, 1948, the Selective Service Act of 1948, having been passed by both Senate and House, was signed

by the President, and shortly thereafter, on July 22, 1948; you named me for the position of Director of Selective Service in Pennsylvania.

State Headquarters were established in a portion of the former space which we occupied previously in the Northwest Office Building, with the consent of Senator Gelder, the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, who provided us with adequate space. I am very appreciative of his courtesy in inconveniencing his organization and disarranging his plans to some extent in supplying us with quarters.

Under directives from General Hershey who had been appointed Director of Selective Service, we set up 175 Local Boards in 100 locations throughout Pennsylvania. Staffed by 170 clerks. Our State Headquarters, to which the Records Depot was joined as the Records Section, had a total authorized strength of 61 of all grades, the staff being set at seven, including the Director and Deputy Director.

Registration period was set to begin August 30 and to extend through September 18, at which time were registered all men 18 through 25 years of age. The areas of the Local Boards were made up of multiples of the former old Board areas, under new designations numbering from 1 to 175. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining Members, Government Appeal Agents, and Clerks because of the change in location of the Boards, the increased distances over which individuals were compelled to travel, and because of the fact that persons who had previously consented to serve did so on the basis of the original 422 Board set up. In combining Board areas, the new Boards were set up with representatives from each of the areas included, so far as possible.

Adjutant General Frank A. Weber was of the greatest assistance in the setting up of the Boards by lending back to us such of the equipment of the former Selective Service System as we required from such stores as had previously been turned over to him from the liquidation of the Selective Service System in the State.

Dr. Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction, requested state-wide cooperation of the public schools in assisting in registration, both as to location and personnel. His efforts were most successful and were greatly appreciated.

New Selective Service Operation

Under the Selective Service Act of 1948, we registered a total of 724,577 registrants 18 through 25 and were immediately called upon to deliver men under the following induction schedule for Pennsylvania:

November, 1948	630
December, 1948	998
January, 1949	658

Pennsylvania met its Calls. For preinduction physical examinations seven times the number of men called were sent up for examination in order to obtain the number required. This high percentage was due to selection being made beginning with age 25 and downward and dealing with those who had not served in World War II, hence containing a high percentage of men physically unfit for service.

Inductions were discontinued upon the induction of the January, 1949, Call, since it appeared that our international relations had somewhat improved, and for the remainder of the year 1949 our appropriations and activities were constantly being reduced and limited, personnel were laid off, and our clerical Local Board force was reduced to one-quarter time.

The year 1950 began with the continuing reduction in activities, with some doubt as to the continuation of the Selective Service System and whether or not the Act would be continued beyond its expiration date in June 1950. On June 28 North Korean forces invaded South Korea, and the United States and other United Nations forces entered the conflict. On June 30, 1950, the Selective Service Act of 1948 was extended to July 9, 1951, and the entire System was called back to full duty. Pennsylvania has thus far received the following Induction Calls:

September	3503
October	3493
November	4763
December	2630
January, 1951	2718

The Pennsylvania Selective Service System has met all Calls to date placed upon it by the Director of Selective Service in Washington.

In August and September, 1950, more than 40,000 men were moved from the Local Boards to Induction Stations throughout the State, more than 18,000 of which were moved to Induction Stations for preinduction physical examinations and returned to their homes, and 3500 of which were inducted—a total of 40,000 man trips. This was necessary again because of the high rejection rate for the September Call.

At the present time, men 22 years and under are being inducted, and since these men are not in the veteran age group, the normal proportion of physically fit prevails, and the acceptance rate is running very high.

The Selective Service organization within Pennsylvania as of this date consists of State Headquarters, one Appeal Board, and 175 Local Boards. The staff of this Headquarters includes a State Director, Deputy State Director and 8 other staff members making a total of 10, of whom 8 are commissioned officers. The State Headquarters personnel totals 51 clerical employees, while the Local Boards have 308 compensated personnel and 2227 uncompensated personnel throughout the State.

During your administration we have terminated one Selective Service Act, set up a Records Depot, have begun operations under another Act, and have continued operations, as at present, under an extension of that Act. These have been very vital periods in the life of the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania. We have tried to meet changing conditions and to conform to changing laws. At all times the Selective Service System in Pennsylvania has fulfilled its obligations fully and completely and has endeavored to do its duty with the least disturbance to individuals and to the State.

Our Records Division, with the files of approximately 4,000,000 Pennsylvanians, has been of constant assistance to the Bonus Bureau set up under the Department of Military Affairs to pay approximately \$400,000,000 to the servicemen and women of this State.

A total of approximately 1,250,000 persons from Pennsylvania served during World War II. Of this number 70,000 cases have been referred to our Records Division for the completion or correction of lacking or inaccurate data pertinent to the service of these citizens. We have been most happy to cooperate in this work.

Any accomplishment of the System during your administration has been in a very large part due to the unflinching support and assistance which you have rendered to me as State Director. Your backing and assistance have made it possible to establish and continue on a firm foundation a nonpartisan, non-political, fair organization, carrying on an unpleasant duty with the utmost information to the public who are most concerned. Because of your confidence and support, it has been possible to obtain and maintain the great loyalty and morale which have existed in this State within the System from top to bottom.

All-Out Mobilization—Decentralization

The future looks dark. We are faced with a second and greater war in Korea and China and the world at large. Should all-out mobilization be required of this Country and of this State, we have, under the direction of National Headquarters, prepared a plan for the further decentralization of the System by expanding from 175 Local Boards, as at present, to 846 Boards covering the State. This would be necessary should women be required to register and because of the greater burden of registration of manpower alone. All plans have been completed for the physical allocation and setting up of Local Board areas geographically.

In the plans which we have carried out at General

Hershey's direction, there have been included no provisions for personnel such as Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents, or Clerks. With General Hershey's permission, I have set up again in this State a Reserve of Local Board Members, Government Appeal Agents, and Clerks who could, by the end of this year, man all the 846 contemplated Boards, and who could begin operations within two weeks. Please be assured that all possible steps are being taken to safeguard the State and to carry out all foreseeable needs in the expansion of the System.

Respectfully submitted

HENRY M. GROSS,
State Director, Selective Service.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

HARRISBURG

December 4, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Department of Labor and Industry from 1947-1950:

Workmen's Compensation Bureau

The following activities and accomplishments of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation demonstrate the progressive attitude of the Administration for the past four years:

In the year 1947 there were 124,883 accident reports handled: 1948—117,742; 1949—94,514, or a total of 337,139. In the year 1947 the Bureau approved 71,832 agreements; 1948—66,943; 1949—57,023, or a total of 195,798. In the year 1947 the Bureau handled 7,187 petitions and sent out 6,152 decisions; 1948—6,372 petitions and sent out 6,223 decisions; 1949—6,504 petitions and sent out 6,629 decisions. The total amount of compensation payable to claimants or their dependents is as follows: 1947—\$15,361,849; 1948—\$14,933,833; 1949—\$15,793,849 or a total of \$46,089,531. The first ten months of the year 1950, there were 79,649 accident reports handled, 48,592 agreements approved, 4,723 petitions handled, 5,052 decisions sent out and the total amount of compensation payable to claimants or their dependents was \$14,399,679.

Bureau of Inspection

During the Administration the frequency rate of accidents decreased from 15.08 to 11.09 or 26.5% and the severity rate from 0.951 to 0.765 or 19.5%. This was brought about by the fine cooperation between employers and employees, and also by the excellent work accomplished by our inspectors.

During the past four years the Division of Bedding and Upholstery has made 36,321 inspections, 3,167 visits, issued 929 orders, entered 39 prosecutions and 35 prosecutions were closed. This division's laboratory analyzed 3,279 samples procured by our inspectors and from other sources. The amount of gross income for this period totaled \$365,855.00, the expenditures amounted to \$180,101.29 and the profit amounted to \$172,906.71.

The Boiler Division reports the following recapitulation:

Internal Boiler Inspections	148,429
External Boiler Inspections	47,614
Unfired Pressure Vessel Inspections	202,970
Manufacturer's Data Reports for New Equipment	26,948
Invoices Issued	\$699,561.55
Fees Collected	\$699,282.56

The Buildings Division reports the following in recapitulation:

Total Plans Approved	225,702
Total Revenue for Plan Approval	\$169,122.00
Motion Picture Licenses Issued	41,566

Total Revenue for Motion Picture

Licenses 71,027.00

Total Revenues \$240,149.00

In addition, the Elevator Division made 61,989 inspections, 9,011 visits, and issued 12,376 orders. The division received \$386,856.50 in fees and \$981.50 in fines during the period for a total of \$387,838.00. Expenditures for the period totalled \$404,979.22.

Bureau of Mediation

For the last four years, the work of the Bureau of Mediation increased considerably, partly due to the Federal Labor-Management Act of 1947, better known as the Taft-Hartley Act. From January, 1947 to October, 1950, inclusive, the Bureau of Mediation handled 4,678 cases, involving 1,089,477 employees; 676 strikes involving 270,787 employees; 3,997 controversies involving 818,591 employees; and 5 lockouts involving 99 employees.

Bureau of Research and Information

The Bureau of Research and Information is responsible for gathering statistics and collecting information of all kinds relating to labor and industry. Its publications include monthly releases on employment, building and industrial injuries, a quarterly release on changes in cost of living and annual reports on building and industrial injuries. All releases are free to the public.

Since January, 1947 the Bureau streamlined and simplified the preparation of its releases so that they not only contain more data, but also are published one to five weeks earlier, with annual reports as much as eight months earlier.

A complete revision of the employment program was made in 1947, which made possible a 100 percent coverage of Pennsylvania nonfarm employment, replacing the previous two-thirds coverage. The Negro Research and Planning Unit has been responsible for the reclassification of many Negro workers from laborer to skilled jobs. This is unique in that Pennsylvania is one of only six States with such a program.

Also accomplished since January, 1947 was reopening of the library. Special studies were published and numerous requests answered, many requiring additional tabulations. All of the improvements within the Bureau during the past four years have been made without additional personnel, by the development of higher standards and more efficient procedure.

Bureau of Women and Children

Eight years ago this Bureau had to turn its entire attention to a rapidly expanding war production program. There were a number of features in the Women's Labor Law, as well as a number of regulations promulgated by the Industrial Board, which seriously hampered our efforts in Pennsylvania. After the war was over, these provisions were carefully reviewed and in the 1947 Session of the Legislature, the Women's Labor Law was amended so that today we have entered another war production effort with our laws, rules and regulations stream-lined to meet the emergency situation.

The far sighted efforts of the present Administration are responsible for the fact that the women of Pennsylvania enter an all out production effort with good standards of employment which include reasonable hours of work, suitable rest periods, elimination of occupational hazards, equal pay for equal work, and the opportunity for jobs and advancement along lines with their abilities.

The Child Labor Law was not amended and continues to give to the children of Pennsylvania protection which will insure their educational opportunities and good safety provisions when they are employed. It is with pride that a proficient Republican Administration can point up the fact that the exploitation of children in Pennsylvania has been eliminated without in any way hampering our production efforts.

Since the Women's Labor Law was amended in 1947 to permit the employment of women more than 18 on a two or three shift basis, more than 1000 permits have been granted to manufacturing establishments for women to be employed on a two or three shift basis. This employment is entirely in those industries where women do work, and so far we have not had any report of men being displaced because men do not do work traditionally done by women.

Division of Private Employment Agency Licenses

The Division of Private Employment Agency Licenses set an all-time record during the Administration. Receipts since January, 1947, totaling \$147,832 were the largest since its inception in 1915, exceeding by \$34,057 the previous record of \$113,775 reached during the period January, 1943 to January 1947.

Employment Agency License Fees	\$144,000.00
Non-Fee Registration & Theatre Rep. Licenses	3,512.00
Labor Recruiting Certificates	195.00
Prosecution Fees	125.00

Total \$147,832.00

Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation

Two sessions of the General Assembly made further refinements and substantial changes in the State's Unemployment Compensation system. The most important changes came in the 1949 legislation, whereby the experience-rating program was revised from the benefit-wage ratio plan to the employer reserve plan. Altogether, Pennsylvania employers have been saved about \$500 million in reduced contributions during the past four years by its experience-rating system. The lower rates have been favorable to the competitive needs of Pennsylvania industry. On the other hand, benefits to the unemployed were substantially liberalized by legislation. The maximum compensation payable has been increased from \$20 a week for a maximum of 20 weeks in 1946 to \$25 a week for a maximum of 24 weeks in 1950.

Easements, limitations, requirements, and privileges favorable to a better unemployment-insurance system were legislated, some applying to employers, some to employees, as well as to the administrative agency and to the appeals authority. By use of the general criminal code in county courts, prosecutions of fraudulent claims have increased, with a consequent decline in attempted violations of the law's penal provisions. A total of \$950 thousand was recovered from claimants to whom overpayments were made.

Periods of very heavy unemployment and high employment were experienced, due to the post-war adjustment and growth of Pennsylvania industry to new all-time record high levels. Taxable payrolls are running at a \$7.7-billion-per-year level, as of the latest information compiled, with total payrolls of covered employers at \$9 billion. Further expansion is anticipated in this basic source of revenue for the financing of this employment security program.

The most recent statistics show that the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund is still in sound condition despite heavy withdrawals. The financial estimated balance as of December 31, 1950, is \$536,000,000.

Workmen's Compensation Board

During this administration, the Workmen's Compensation Board has materially speeded the disposition of cases appealed to it. On January 1, 1947, there were 305 appeals pending before the Board. From January 1, 1947 to October 31, 1950, inclusive, 3,405 appeals were filed, and during the same period of time, the Board disposed of 3,297 appeals. On October 31, 1950 there were 319 appeals pending before the Board.

In addition, the Board handled a large number of miscellaneous petitions. From January 1, 1947 to October 31, 1950, inclusive, the Board disposed of 841 commutation petitions; 1,527 guardian petitions; 78 counsel fee

petitions; 279 further medical petitions; 118 physical examination petitions and 146 miscellaneous petitions.

The appeals taken to the Board were slightly increased in the years 1947 to October 31, 1950, inclusive. Appeals from the Board to the courts are less than heretofore, and the number of cases in which the Board is sustained by the Common Pleas and Superior Courts shows a steady increase.

On January 1, 1947 there were 2,862 cases pending before the referees. From January 1, 1947 to October 31, 1950, inclusive, 25,689 cases were assigned to the referees and during the same period of time, 25,351 cases were disposed of by the referees. On October 31, 1950 there were 3,200 cases pending before the referees.

Labor Relations Board

During the past four years, 838 cases were filed with and processed by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board. During this period, there has been considerable uncertainty concerning the conflict of jurisdiction between the National and State Board. Undoubtedly by reason of this fact, many labor disputes which would otherwise have been referred to this Board were filed elsewhere or neglected. In spite of this fact, however, the activities of the Board have constantly increased. The 240 cases filed as of November 27, 1950, makes the year of 1950 the banner year in the Board's history. This shows conclusively the increased need for the services performed by the Board and the greater reliance placed in the Board.

Industrial Board

A total of 1,334 petitions were handled by the Industrial Board, 430 in 1947, 204 in 1948, 290 in 1949 and 410 in 1950. The petitions handled include appeals from decisions of the Department on the application of Labor Laws, Fire and Panic Act, Boiler Law, Elevator Law, Bedding and Upholstery Law, Lead Law, Dry Cleaning Law, Child Labor Law and the Women's Law and the regulations of the Department. These petitions also include requests for modification of existing regulations and extensions of time to comply with these regulations.

The Boiler Advisory Board considered and acted upon 239 cases, examined 149 applicants for commissions as boiler inspectors, 109 of whom were issued certificates as approved inspectors. In addition, 117 inspectors were commissioned as approved Pennsylvania inspectors for inspection of boilers during construction on the basis of a reciprocal agreement existing between several States enforcing the same boiler code.

The Elevator Advisory Board submitted recommendations to the Industrial Board on 314 petitions. One hundred thirty-eight applicants for commissions as elevator inspectors were examined and 85 were issued certificates of competency.

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Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review

Procedures in connection with the scheduling of hearings and the preparation of decisions have been streamlined in order to facilitate prompt and efficient determination of appeals at both Referee and Board levels. In order to expedite the disposition of further appeals from Referee decisions, the Board has adopted a procedure whereby claimants and employers may waive a hearing in connection with the further appeal and request that the Board proceed to review the Referee's decision and apply the Law to the facts based on the record of testimony established at the Referee level. This procedure has eliminated the scheduling of additional hearings in approximately 15% of the further appeals filed with the Board from Referee decisions.

State Workmen's Insurance Fund

The net premiums written for the first three years of the Administration amounted to \$12,546,847, and on the basis of premiums written for the first ten months of this year, net premium writings for the year 1950 will be approximately \$4,180,304, or a total for the Administration of approximately \$16,727,151.

The losses paid during the same period will amount to approximately \$9,505,175.

Invested assets for the four year period averages approximately \$15,654,243 per year of which \$9,000,000 represents Government Bonds.

The reserve for the payment of outstanding claims has averaged \$6,131,155 each year; while the surplus has averaged \$6,017,940 for each of the four years. In addition to the regular reserve for the payment of claims, a Contingency Reserve of \$1,000,000 has been set aside, and a Catastrophe Reserve of \$1,000,000.

Pennsylvania Apprenticeship Council

During the Administration coming to a close, 4,854 employers registered standards of training with the Council which were approved and covered 10,141 potential apprentices in a wide variety of trades, crafts and skilled occupations. At the same time, a total of 2,722 certificates were issued to apprentices who completed their course of training.

Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM H. CHESNUT,
Secretary of Labor and Industry

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

December 1, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The Pennsylvania Game Commission during your Administration has continued to set an example of efficiency in the fields of wildlife management, protection and restoration, as well as by the business methods used in its administration.

Much credit for the success must go to you personally for your interest, determination, and wonderful cooperation with our every effort in behalf of conservation in general and wildlife specifically. Pennsylvania is the envy of many beyond our borders only because of what we have and what we have accomplished. Our efforts are constantly in behalf of preserving and using wisely our natural resources, which have been in complete harmony with your progressive program of conservation.

One of the Commission's major accomplishments was the complete reorganization of its forces to obtain better results and give improved service at less cost. The administrative set-up was streamlined to fix definite re-

sponsibility for functions and to have it operate more efficiently; the field divisions rearranged to provide better administration at reduced cost, and the game protector districts defined within county areas as an aid to public understanding and to improve law enforcement and co-operation.

Bureau of Administration

The Game Commission is charged with the responsibility of administering one of the special funds of the Commonwealth—the Game Fund. It is constantly endeavoring to secure maximum results from the revenue for wildlife conservation, and seeing to it that the money is spent wisely, for the benefit of wildlife and all the people of the Keystone State. Briefly, the following report of our finances and various statistical data are related to the Commission's program:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expenditures
June 1, 1946-May 31, 1947	\$ 2,396,130.63	\$ 2,467,963.20
June 1, 1947-May 31, 1948	2,330,788.00	2,858,251.08
June 1, 1948-May 31, 1949	2,623,036.58	3,035,537.01
June 1, 1949-May 31, 1950	3,960,735.31	3,651,823.52
Totals	\$11,310,690.52	\$12,013,574.81

The substantial increase noted in revenue beginning with the 1949-50 fiscal year was primarily the result of the increase in the Resident Hunter's License fee from \$2.00 to \$3.15 and the Non-Resident Hunter's License fee from \$15.00 to \$20.00 by the 1949 General Assembly, effective September 1, 1949.

The reserve of more than \$1,350,000 which was accumulated during the war, on hand May 31, 1946, was spent during the three fiscal years which ended May 31, 1949, as planned in advance by the Commission. This explains why the expenditures exceeded the revenue.

The following hunting licenses were issued:

Year	Fee	Resident Number	Fee	Non-Resident Number
1946	\$2.00	*832,846	\$15.00	23,174
1947	2.00	*822,423	15.00	28,012
1948	2.00	*854,840	15.00	28,085
1949	3.15	*815,915	20.00	24,032

* Includes free licenses issued to members of the Armed forces: 1946, 7,418; 1947, 2,876; 1948, 3,770; 1949, 5,581; and 275 free licenses issued to Disabled Veterans authorized by 1949 General Assembly.

The following Hunting Accidents were reported:

Year	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
1946	29	337	366
1947	29	426	455
1948	23	418	441
1949	25	453	478

Despite the fact that more hunters were afield during the past four years than any like period, the percentage of fatal accidents was reduced. Your Hunt Safely Week Proclamations have had the effect of arousing the people of Pennsylvania into action and opened the way for a new approach by the Game Commission to prevent shooting accidents and to stress the safe handling of firearms. The Widespread use of mats by newspapers portraying the cause of hunting casualties through the careless use of firearms has been proving helpful. There was an average of one fatal accident for every 32,352 licensed hunters, based on an average of 857,331 licenses sold per year, as compared to an average of one fatal accident for every 13,006 licensed hunters during the 31 years preceding May 31, 1946, based on an average of 523,801 licenses sold per year.

Official Game Kill

Species	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total
Deer, Legal Antlered	31,110	31,475	33,608	46,602	142,795
Deer, Legal Antlerless	4,209	63,568	.....	84,121	151,898
Total	35,319	95,043	33,608	130,723	294,693

Bears	325	569	388	411	1,693
Rabbits	1,524,798	1,829,843	1,791,550	1,860,436	7,006,627
Hares (Snowshoe) ..	3,133	5,518	5,616	5,948	20,215
Hungarian Partridges ..	108	96	43	92	339
Squirrels	770,637	658,787	564,873	578,267	2,572,564
Raccoons	114,701	91,912	98,242	81,007	385,862
Wild Turkeys	2,518	3,751	4,318	6,885	17,472
Ruffed Grouse (Closed)	29,922	24,297	36,304	343,767	90,523
Ringneck Pheasant ..	213,384	220,814	277,254	5,181	1,055,219
Quail	8,244	8,360	5,780	5,181	27,565
Woodcocks	17,042	20,263	26,210	26,748	90,263
Rails, Gallinules & Coots	3,572	4,061	3,960	6,041	17,634
Grackles (Blackbirds) (Unprotected)	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Wild Waterfowl	28,712	35,914	40,352	59,103	164,081
Woodchucks	228,329	234,017	259,534	265,135	987,015
Doves	2,687	6,868	6,847	10,840	27,242
Total Number of Pieces	2,953,509	3,245,738	3,142,872	3,416,888	12,759,007
Number of Tons	5,316	7,896	5,571	9,820	28,603

Federal Aid for Wildlife

The Commission has taken advantage of all the federal funds made available under the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act since its inception in 1939. This fund comprises the excise tax on the sale of firearms and ammunition. It is allotted to the various State, 50% on the basis of the ratio of hunter's licenses sold, and 50% on the ratio of square miles of area in the Commonwealth. During the four (4) fiscal years included in this report Pennsylvania's apportionment amounted to \$1,333,645.62. The 75% reimbursement on completed projects, or those in process of completion, from June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1950 amounted to \$1,091,382.95.

Conservation Education

The Conservation Agencies of other states like the Pennsylvania Game Commission now realize more than ever the importance of having its people better informed on the necessity for conservation of natural resources, including wildlife. Pennsylvania has, therefore, advanced considerably its conservation education program and is working towards the ultimate goal of having our youth learn the fundamental lessons in our schools. An informed public will result in better cooperation and observance of the Game Laws and a greater appreciation of the Great Outdoors.

Conservation as a basic educational factor in the schools was stressed and many new motion pictures, bulletins, etc., were made available for schools, sportsmen's and other groups. Much conservation feature material for the use of teachers was published in the Commission's monthly publication "Pennsylvania Game News."

A conservation manual sponsored and subsidized by the conservation branches of the State Government for the use of Junior Conservation Clubs in high schools was prepared and will be published. When available it will be released by the Department of Public Instruction to the high schools.

Specific conservation programs were conducted with several agencies all of which were subsidized wholly or in part by the Commission. Among them were:

1. Cash awards amounting to a total of \$500 (\$250 annually) were made to the winners of first, second and third places in conservation essay, poster and photographic contests sponsored by the Forensic League of the University of Pittsburgh. This project is now in its third year and is very popular among the students.

2. Cash subsidies in the amount of \$1,000 each were granted annually to the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, to develop conservation education exhibits.

3. One thousand dollars was donated to the Pennsylvania State College also to help maintain the Conservation Education Laboratory for Teachers, which is being subsidized at present by the several state conservation agencies and private groups. Commission personnel also assisted in field and classroom instruction insofar as the wildlife program was concerned.

Wildlife Exhibits

Under the present policy of the Game Commission three

major wildlife exhibits are displayed annually, at the State Farm Show at Harrisburg in January, the Philadelphia Motor Boat and Sportsmen's Show in March, and the Allegheny County Free Fair at Pittsburgh in September. Attendance at these three exhibits totals approximately 800,000 persons a year.

Hershey Park officials made available the use of a permanent facility wherein a wildlife conservation education exhibit was displayed from May through September. More than 500,000 persons, many of them school children, visited the exhibition, which is scheduled to be a permanent annual affair.

Junior Conservation Activities

The Commission is cooperating with other state conservation agencies and the Federated Sportsmen of Pennsylvania in providing a program for a summer Junior Conservation Camp, south of State College, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. This camp was started in the summer of 1948 and is conducted for sophomores and juniors in high schools. It is also working closely with the 4-H Clubs and Boy Scouts, encouraging them to carry on wildlife projects.

Ross Leffler School of Conservation

Ever since Pennsylvania inaugurated the first school for conservation officers in the United States in 1936, the training program has been constantly improved. Nowhere in the world are potential conservation officers given such intensive training for so long a time, and the noticeable improvement in the Commission's work, especially during the past several years, is proof of the effectiveness of the conservation training course. The present handicap is the inadequate facilities for the school.

The fourth student class consisting of twenty-eight men was graduated from the Ross Leffler School of Conservation on June 3, 1947. The fifth class, comprising twenty-five Pennsylvania men and one man from the State of Washington, was graduated on May 27, 1949. The Sixth Class comprising twenty-five Pennsylvania men was enrolled April 30, 1950 and is at present undergoing a year's course of rigid training.

A field conference and school of instruction for all field and staff employees of the Commission was held at Indian-town Gap Military Reservation during the latter part of August, 1948, and a refresher course was given to all field personnel during the summer of 1949.

Wildlife Research Division

The Game Commission is constantly searching for more information concerning the habits of birds and animals; how to improve the quality and numbers of our beneficial wild creatures, and how to improve the food and general habitat conditions for all wildlife. The following are the principal accomplishments of the Wildlife Research Division during the past four years:

1. A mammal survey of the entire state was inaugurated. Two-thirds of the state has been completed and the reports prepared. By June 30, 1951, the entire survey will be finished.

2. A wild waterfowl survey and inventory of Pennsylvania was completed. Management recommendations have been submitted and are being put into effect.

3. Field investigations of bobwhite quail have led to a program of selective breeding at the Game Farm in an attempt to increase the breeding of these game birds in the wild throughout the state.

4. The study of the use of the bulldozer in game management has been completed, with the result that the bulldozer is an accepted tool of wildlife management under certain conditions.

5. Comprehensive studies of predator-prey relationships are under way. Initial studies, prior to field investigations, have been completed.

6. Cottontail rabbit management studies are under way in three sections of the state. These studies are intended to provide management recommendations for the restora-

tion of rabbits to abandoned lands now supporting little or no game populations.

7. Game bird nutritional studies are being conducted. These studies have already been used in game ratios at our State Game Farms.

8. Woodcock censuses have been conducted and the information secured has been forwarded to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

9. More than 700 wood duck nesting boxes were constructed and erected. The report on the success of this venture in Pennsylvania shows the practicability of the program.

10. Life history studies of the cottontail rabbit, the ruffed grouse, the gray squirrel, and the ringneck pheasant, are under way. The object of all these studies is to provide management recommendations in order to increase the population of these various game species.

11. A study of the use of fertilizers, chemical sprays, etc., in order to increase mast production, is being made.

12. A study of the effects of weather on the oaks, hickories and walnuts in order that a forecast of mast production may be accomplished, is in progress.

Bureau of Wildlife Conservation

Proper land management is recognized as essential to good wildlife management. Fertile soils produce the best game crop. The Commission is endeavoring to increase the food supply for wildlife by improving, first, the lands it owns, known as State Game Lands, and secondly, the lands it leases, known as Farm-Game Cooperative Projects, Game Propagation Areas, Auxiliary, Game Refuges, etc. Vast strides have been made in the food and cover program of the Commission during the past four years as follows:

The wild waterfowl program in Pennsylvania is now being expanded through the selection, improvement, and development of suitable waterfowl habitat throughout the State to attract these birds, and increase the waterfowl population.

The Commission purchased 28,767.53 additional acres of State Game Lands, and received 14,019 acres (a portion of the former Tobyhanna Military Reservation) from the War Assets Administration. This brings the total State Game Lands area to 881,876.21 acres.

The land management program was expanded greatly and improved with special emphasis on food and cover development on Commission-owned and controlled lands.

The following Food Plots were established: (1) 8440 acres planted to improve food and cover conditions for wildlife; (2) 3920 acres cleared for planting; (3) 7600 acres farmed by sharecroppers; (4) 1100 acres mowed; (5) 1400 acres limed and fertilized to improve the natural grasses and clovers.

Three thousand plots, containing 1005 acres, of standing grain, mostly corn and soy beans, were purchased from farmers. Of this total, 535 acres were purchased on Cooperative Farm-Game Projects and 470 acres in general open hunting territory, usually where game had been restocked or there was a heavy game concentration. This program aids greatly in establishing good public relations with the farmer, and educating the sportsmen to recognize the value of food requirements for wildlife.

Ten small nurseries, totaling 11 acres, were established on State Game Lands throughout the State. Seedlings produced are being planted in the Food and Cover program. Soil conservation practices have been established on 20,000 acres. In addition, nine new dams were built impounding 330 acres. One thousand four hundred additional acres were improved for wild waterfowl by the planting of seed and plants required by ducks, geese, etc.

Approximately 1,000 miles of road were maintained each year during this four-year period and a total of more than 330 additional miles was constructed. 600 miles of fire trails were maintained each year and 125 additional miles were constructed during the four-year period.

During the period personnel constructed 26 storage and implement buildings and 39 corn cribs to provide facilities to expand the Food and Cover program.

Boundary maintenance of the State Game Lands totals 3,500 miles while refuges total an additional 2,200 miles. Refuges especially must be maintained each year, but the boundary lines can for the most part be maintained by servicing once each fifth year.

A Food and Cover Corps of per diem field employees was inaugurated on June 1, 1947 as a service corps. These employees are used principally on the Commission's program financed from the \$1.25 allocation from the resident hunter's license money. The Corps is used primarily on habitat improvement and development work on the Game Lands and leased areas. Their accomplishments have been state-wide for the benefit of wildlife.

On June 1, 1946 the Cooperative Farm-Game Program consisted of 68 projects containing 2,066 individual farms with an area of 164,425 acres. On September 1, 1950 the Cooperative Farm-Game Program consisted of 168 projects containing 8,224 farms with a total of 825,427 acres—an increase of 100 projects, 6,158 farms containing 661,002 acres.

In an effort to increase the supply of wildlife and provide protection to farm buildings and other farm property more than 8,000 safety zones and refuges were maintained.

Cooperators were aided in establishing beneficial soil conservation practices on more than 20,000 acres. In addition more than 100 tons of rye grass seed were furnished cooperators to benefit more than 15,000 acres.

Habitat for farm game species was improved by distributing 1,500,000 evergreen and deciduous tree, shrub and vine seedlings to Cooperators. In addition to benefiting wildlife, these plantings will help conserve soil and water.

More than 200,000 pieces of small game, of the various species, were stocked on project areas.

The Allegheny National Forest Commission cooperated for the first time last year by managing wildlife in the Allegheny National Forest. Two food and cover crews, operating since February 1, 1950, improved wildlife habitat by completing 180 acres of forest cuttings; releasing 5,375 trees on 425 acres; pruning 3,670 trees on 325 acres; planting thirty-four food plots totaling 45 acres; planting 30,000 seedling and transplants; and developing 6 seep areas.

Wildlife Protection

The Wildlife Protection Division which is responsible for the statewide law enforcement activities, the releasing and feeding of wildlife; the settlement of damage complaints and the many and varied duties that are usually looked upon by the public and the sportsmen as duties of the Game Protector, even though the Game Protector's responsibilities go far beyond those activities, expanded and intensified its program to cope with changing conditions and requirements.

During the fiscal year ending May 31, 1950, a record high was established in Pennsylvania in the collection of Game Law penalties, when a total of \$200,888.35 was collected from 6,107 violators of the Game Law.

During this past four-year period, the Game Commission revoked the hunting privileges of 3,604 hunters for major infractions of the law. The revocation of license privileges is recognized as by far the most potent method of dealing with serious violations and persistent violators. Furthermore, the settlement of cases in the field, usually at the point of apprehension, where the evidence is frequently at hand, results in better enforcement and greater economies otherwise impossible.

Predator Control

Every reasonable effort is being made to do an effective job of predator control. Bounties were paid for the killing of the most harmful predatory birds and animals, and during the period of almost four years \$549,354 has been expended for this purpose. In addition, field employees of the Commission have been actively engaged in trapping and the general control of predators. A trial of hiring professional trappers was abandoned because of its cost.

For 1947 through 1950 the Commission paid 307 claims for damage by bears to bee hives, sheep and other livestock. A total of \$10,205.46 was paid for bear damage.

Volunteer Game Protectors

The Commission, in its attempt to control a serious wave of disregard for the Game Laws, authorized the number of Deputy Game Protectors increased from 750 to 3,000. The number of voluntary Deputies has actually been increased to approximately 1,600, each of which has been trained by experienced District Game Protectors to assist in Law Enforcement and other field activities of the Commission.

Special Game Permits

In the past four years 6,472 Special Game Permits were issued to Fur Dealers, Fur Farmers, Game Propagators, Taxi-dermists, etc., for which a total of \$67,399.00 was collected and deposited in the Game Fund.

New Legislation

1. 1947—Among the amendments to the Game Law in 1947, two are outstanding; namely:

(a) Making it unlawful for any person to hunt, disturb or chase game within 150 yards of a farmer's buildings, called a safety zone, without the permission of the owner. (Noncompliance with this safety law is no doubt the biggest obstacle to better farmer-sportsman relationship and the principal cause of closing lands to hunting.)

(b) Every person involved in a hunting accident is now required to file a report.

2. 1949—In order to provide additional funds for the Commission to conduct its program and because of higher prices, the resident hunter's license fee was increased from \$2.00 to \$3.15. The non-resident license fee was increased from \$15.00 to \$20.00 and a non-resident trapping license was authorized at a fee of \$25.00. Free hunting licenses were authorized for disabled war veterans.

The sum of \$1.25 from each resident hunter's license fee was earmarked for food and cover development, the purchase and trapping of game, game propagation, and the purchase, planting, etc., of game foods.

A new provision increased the number of dog training areas that may be established within a county from four to six.

Game Propagation Division

Propagation of game in the wild, in a state with a population of nearly eleven million people and in a mechanized age with changed farming practices, seems impractical and inadequate without being supplemented by game farm propagation and by game purchase, game trapping, etc. Some species of game birds are suitable for game farm production in Pennsylvania, viz., ringneck pheasant, wild turkey and bobwhite quail. The quality of this domestically raised game has improved greatly within the past few years. Native wild game trapped from protected areas such as parks, cities, towns, institutional grounds, etc., has proven ideal for restocking elsewhere. The following report is submitted of game propagation, purchase, and trapping activities during the past four years:

The Commission's program for the distribution of day-old pheasant chicks to sportsmen's organizations and farmers has been doubled during the past four years. Approximately 166,000 day-old chicks were distributed in 1950. The success of rearing these birds to maturity for releasing has increased to a point higher than 75%.

The Commission in 1949 authorized the leasing of farms in eight counties of Pennsylvania as rabbit farms. These will serve as small game refuges and rabbits will be trapped therefrom for restocking for which the farmers will be paid \$1.00 for each cottontail. On November 28, 1950 there were almost 200 farms under lease for this purpose.

Large fenced in areas in typical wild turkey habitat known as wilding pens have been built in which to place young toms from the turkey farms. They will be given reasonable protection and have a good chance to become more mature and much wilder before release. Re-

ports this fall indicate that the stock was much wilder and more capable of caring for themselves than those released previously. The wild turkey population in Pennsylvania today is at its highest level.

Experiments are now being conducted with bobwhite quail in hardening pens, similar to the wild turkeys. Results indicate that this may be the solution to re-establishing the bobwhite quail in Pennsylvania. Another experiment is being tried; namely, placing bobwhite quail eggs in nests of jungle fowl in the wild.

Pheasant releases have been gradually increased throughout the past few years. In 1949, a new plan of release was tried to release only birds just prior to the open season and in some sections during week-ends of the open season, retaining and protecting all the hens for release in the spring with enough cock birds to produce a maximum nature propagation and to increase the shootable supply. The 1950 program places these policies on a statewide basis and has already proven to be a means of increasing the ringneck population.

Nine thousand additional rabbit traps have been made so that the program of trapping rabbits from protected areas and releasing them in the wild is being expanded. The yield at present is about 40,000 rabbits annually.

Summary of all Game Released

Species	Fiscal Year 1946-47	Fiscal Year 1947-48	Fiscal Year 1948-49	Fiscal Year 1949-50	Total
Cottontail Rabbits	111,728	112,446	68,519	100,942	393,635
Ringneck Pheasants ..	63,412	83,830	104,250	150,942	402,434
Bobwhite Quail	18,915	21,051	13,915	10,059	63,940
Wild Turkeys	3,513	4,810	5,925	4,322	18,570
Gray Squirrels	225	128	117	64	534
Raccoons	25	12	21	53	111
Snowshoe Rabbits ....	.....	.....	.....	274	274

1950 Hunting Season

From preliminary reports received, we have just concluded a highly successful small game and bear season during 1950. The recent severe snow storms, cold weather, and floods, combined to create extremely difficult transportation and hunting conditions for the opening of the deer seasons. It is, therefore, likely that the kill of deer during 1950 will be far below that anticipated and desired, especially in the areas where the herd is in serious need of reduction.

It is apparent from reports that there will be an increased supply of breeding stock of all kinds of game remaining following the 1950 seasons, but weather conditions this winter and next spring will control to a great extent the supply of game for 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. D. FRYE,
Executive Director, Game Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION

HARRISBURG

December 5, 1950.

Dear Governor Duff:

The Highway Planning Commission was established under authority of Act No. 537 of 1949. Starting at the closing months of 1949 and going throughout 1950, the Commission conducted one of the most extensive inventories of major roads ever made in any state, covering more than 20,000 miles of road by actual field check.

It has recommended a program for improvement of state and local roads to cost \$1,726,000,000 over the next 12 years. If carried out, this should correct the deficiencies in our present highway system, furnish our urban centers with greatly needed improvements and making both state and local roads in rural areas serviceable by modern standards.

A report of the Commission is before this legislature for study and consideration. In addition to the improve-

ment program, it includes recommendations for road classification and better administrative and fiscal relationships between state and political subdivisions.

Members of the Commission are: State Senator James S. Berger of Coudersport, Chairman; M. D. Howell of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the U. S. Steel Corporation; Arthur C. Kaufmann of Philadelphia, Vice President of Gimbel's Department Store; Edgar J. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, President of Kaufmann Department Store; Ralph Kelly of Philadelphia, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Walter W. Krebs of Johnstown,

Publisher of the Johnstown Tribune; George R. Lamade of Williamsport, publisher of Grit; Donald Markle of Jeddo, President of Jeddo-Highland Coal Company; Judge J. Paul Rupp of Harrisburg, Dauphin County Court; Dr. Charles S. Tippetts of Mercersburg, Headmaster of Mercersburg Academy; and William H. Worrilow of Lebanon, President of Lebanon Steel Foundry Company.

Respectfully submitted,

WELLES A. GRAY,
Secretary, Highway Planning Commission.

APPENDIX TO THE

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE FISCAL BIENN-
NIUM JUNE 1, 1951, TO MAY 31, 1953

Submitted to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

By JOHN S. FINE, Governor

March, 1951

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NOTE

Statements of the Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1950 are presented in a Supplement to the Budget under separate cover.

See also Supplement to the Budget for the State Stores Fund, and the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Harrisburg, March 19, 1951.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In compliance with Article VI of the Act of April 9, 1929, P. L. 177, I have the honor to lay before the General Assembly a State Budget for the fiscal biennium from June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1953.

The two budgets Governor Duff submitted to you during his tenure called upon the General Assembly to meet the complex situations of a post-war period. Provision necessarily had to be made for many deferred demands. In many instances State facilities and services suffered during the war period and the depression which preceded it. These had to be rehabilitated and some had to be extended. State appropriations had to be greatly stepped up to meet the high costs brought about by inflation.

A sizeable program of public works was undertaken during this time both from appropriations and by the various Authorities. To the latter this Legislature must now appropriate rentals in excess of 13 millions of dollars, only a small portion of which obligation heretofore existed. While some of that program was completed in the last Administration, much of it remains to be completed by this Administration. That program is now our obligation—yours and mine. In addition, commitments were made by the Legislature approximating 100 millions of dollars for which no revenue was provided, as will be hereinafter detailed.

Moreover, in the conduct of State Government we are on a different level than that of ten years ago, or even of four years ago. We cannot today think in the same terms as then. Many State costs have doubled. Some costs such as building construction are three times what they were then. Compensation of State employes has increased. The minimum salaries of many public school teachers have been doubled and the maximum considerably more than doubled. Public assistance grants now per person are nearly two and one-half times 1940 grants. The general cost of living stands 75 percent above that of ten years ago but for many items, particularly food and clothing, the costs are more than double.

When the budget under which the State Government is now operating was prepared in 1949 it was assumed that the level of National income would remain somewhat at the level then existing—the price level was expected to remain somewhat the same. Those assumptions were not far off the mark for most of this two-year period. But they changed rapidly and they no longer hold true. Price levels have risen higher and higher. Since the beginning of the Korean war there has been a sharp increase in the cost of living and National income has stepped up rapidly. The prospect is for still higher costs. We have a soaring economy which has not yet been fully harnessed.

Before taking up the 1951-1953 budget, let us review the General Fund finances during the biennium.

The financial program set up two years ago for this biennial period has operated successfully and as planned with the exception of expenditures for public assistance and for public school subsidies. Due primarily to strikes, public assistance expenditures have far exceeded ex-

pectations. Fortunately a \$25,000,000 contingent appropriation was made. That appropriation is now nearly exhausted and there is need of a deficiency appropriation of \$10,000,000 to complete the biennium.

The appropriations for school subsidies, it appears, will fall \$5,342,820 below the amount estimated to be necessary when present appropriations were made. Outside of that there is need of additional deficiency appropriations amounting to \$1,240,725, which deficiencies will be explained in detail later.

Total appropriations for 1949-1951 were \$725,129,000 plus a contingency appropriation of \$25,000,000 for public assistance. To meet these appropriations there were estimated revenues of \$657,800,000, a surplus of \$63,235,000, \$1,650,000 transferred from special funds, and \$2,800,000 of appropriations to be repaid to the General Fund. There was an unappropriated balance of \$356,000.

In order to provide funds to meet the \$25,000,000 public assistance contingency appropriation, a number of appropriations were curtailed as follows:

Act 75-A—1943 Sessions	\$ 546,591.72
Act 73-A—1945 Session	5,585,199.46
Act 55-A—1947 Session	8,996,906.43
Act 56-A—1947 Session	8,138,032.48
Act 23-A—1947 Session	1,000,000.00
Act 89-A—1949 Session (World War II Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund, Excess Interest)	733,269.91
Total	\$25,000,000.00

To secure funds for the \$25,000,000 conditional appropriation for Public Assistance, it was necessary to transfer construction projects amounting to \$16,154,000 to the General State Authority. These projects either have been completed or are under way.

At the end of the first year of this biennium, May 31, 1950, the estimate of revenue, \$327,862,899, was realized, (excepting the sum of \$361,054.36). During the second year of the biennium, due primarily to a much higher level of business activity, it now appears safe to predict that revenues will be higher than for the year ending May 31, 1950. We can therefore predict that total revenues for the present biennium will be \$678,500,000. After providing for the deficiency appropriations which I am recommending in the sum of \$16,583,545, there will remain an estimated surplus of \$10,026,557. This will be available for use during the next biennium, 1951-1953.

As we then turn to the budget for the 1951-1953 biennium we find ourselves confronted by one of the most uncertain outlooks imaginable. Who can predict what conditions will prevail in the two-year period from next June first? Yet that is the task we have to undertake. A new function, Civil Defense, confronts us. This eventually could require a large outlay of funds. One of the great difficulties in preparing a financial program for the next two years is the uncertainty of what the Federal Government will do in this emergency, and what requirements will be imposed upon us by our National Government. We do not know what controls will be imposed or to what extent our economy will be regulated. Both revenues and expenditures are thus made most difficult. Both revenues and expenditures are thus made most difficult to predict.

The situation four years ago, as I explained, required the undertaking during the post-war period of a vast amount of necessary work was impossible of accomplishment during the war years. There is much of that work still to be done. But, we find a situation wherein civil defense and production required in defense of our Country must have top priority. In view of this, we should reappraise projects which have been planned but have not yet been started. All projects should meet the strictest test of necessity before being undertaken. Projects which have been started should be completed as soon as possible. We should not consider new projects or activities which in any way interfere with the defense effort. The State Government must be conducted in such a way that maximum help will be given to the National defense.

The tremendous expenditures and huge taxation programs of the Federal Government dictate that all State expenditures should be essential and be kept to a minimum. This policy combats inflation and should be pursued on all governmental levels. Moreover, we must do everything possible to make manpower and materials available for defense and bring our State Government in line with that policy.

Necessarily for our next budget, we have to make some bold assumptions. We assume that the price level will not be less than that presently prevailing and that there will probably be considerable further increase. Correspondingly there should be a very substantial increase in National income because of the great increase in military expenditures. Business activity, even though production for civilian use is limited, is expected to be a level higher than that presently existing. Employment should be at a peak level with very little unemployment.

The budget I am presenting to you calls for General Fund appropriations for the 1951-1953 biennium in the amount of \$853,513,930 which amount includes a reserve of \$20,000,000 for Civil Defense. The amount without the reserve, \$833,513,930, compares with \$766,094,548 for the 1949-1951 biennium, an increase of \$67,419,382. However, the recommended appropriations also include \$112,000,000 of obligations arising from actions taken before the advent of this Administration. These include \$60,000,000 for bonus financing, \$42,000,000 additional for school subsidies and retirement payments required under existing law, and approximately \$10,000,000 additional for State Authority rentals.

If these new obligations totaling \$112,000,000 were deducted from the recommended appropriations, the required appropriations for the 1951-1953 biennium would be \$741,513,930, or a reduction of \$24,580,618, below the amount of appropriations including deficiencies, required for the 1949-1951 biennium.

In the total of \$853,513,930 of appropriations which we recommended for the next biennium, it must be remembered there are included not only \$112 millions of dollars prior commitments for which no revenues were provided, but also included are, \$20,000,000 additional for public schools beyond the present requirements of law, \$20,000,000 reserve for civil defense and provisions for salary increases granted during the present biennium. In this total recommended is, also, an increase of \$9,310,570 for universities, colleges, and other State-aided institutions.

Our chief aim has been to keep the budget for the oper-

ating costs of the State Government at its lowest possible level, and at the same time provide adequately for civil defense for health and for education. An examination of the budget will show how well this intention has been carried out.

The appropriations recommended for the support of the public schools is an increase of \$47,000,000 from \$203,000,000 to \$250,000,000 or 23 percent. The appropriations recommended for teachers retirement is an increase of \$10,804,000 from \$26,640,000 to \$37,444,000, an increase of 41 percent. The amount recommended for appropriation for higher education represents an increase of 30 percent.

The appropriations recommended for the promotion of health appear in a number of places in the budget. Provisions are made for an increased patient population at the tuberculosis sanatoria and the Crippled Children's Hospital, for continuing stream pollution elimination, health examination of school children, care and treatment of mental patients, support of the medical hospitals, both State-owned and State-aided, and adequate provision for all the other functions of the Department of Health.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Civil Defense is a most vital function. We must carry it out to the fullest extent required. The amount of funds needed for the next two years is difficult to predict especially because much depends on the fluid program of the Federal Government which, of necessity, is our guide. I am recommending an appropriation of \$20,000,000. This appropriation is to be considered in the nature of a reserve to be used only in case of absolute necessity. The amount to be allotted for administrative purposes should be limited to a maximum of \$1,200,000. Other purposes for which funds may be needed are for stockpiling medical supplies and other materials and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary by Federal and State authorities.

It appears that in case of an actual war emergency requiring greater expenditures than provided the Constitution would allow us to borrow funds immediately.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The amount recommended to be appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction is \$368,688,687. This is \$70,483,187 more than the present appropriations and recommended deficiencies.

This increase is explained by the fact that under existing law \$27,000,000 additional is required for support of the public schools, \$4,000,000 additional for transportation subsidies, and \$10,804,987 for payments to the School Employees' Retirement Fund. I also, am recommending \$20,000,000 for the support of public schools beyond existing law, and \$11,204,120 additional for universities and colleges including Teachers' colleges and other educational institutions.

The 27,000,000 increase in the amount recommended for the support of public schools is due to several causes, the increase in the minimum appropriation provided in Act 536 of the 1949 Session, the special plan established for reimbursing school districts which operate high schools jointly, and the change in the formula for reimbursing school districts on account of tuition.

The increase of \$4,000,000 required for reimbursement for transportation is due to the provision in Act 443 of

the 1947 Session which mandated additional transportation effective for 1949-1950 and thereafter. It also is due to the fact that one-room schools are constantly being closed in rural area resulting in an increase in the number of pupils being transported, and further due to inflationary costs bringing about an increase in the unit cost in connection with transportation.

The increase of \$10,804,987 in the recommended appropriation to the School Employees' Retirement Fund is due to salary increases required by Act 542 of the 1949 Session, to greatly increased benefits at the time of retirement as provided in Act 185 of the 1949 Session, to additional liabilities caused by the admission of new members, to the payment of withdrawn contributions authorized by Act 275 of the 1949 Session, to a regular guaranteed annual allowance of \$1200 for an employee having forty or more years of service as required by Act 541 of the 1949 Session, and to the interest deficits for the years ending June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951.

The increase of \$9,304,120 for universities and colleges and other state aided educational institutions is necessary because of loss of income to those institutions due to an expected decline in enrollment arising from military demands and because of increased costs since the last appropriation was made.

The increase of \$1,900,000 recommended for the teachers' colleges is due in large part to the expectation that there will be a considerable decrease in receipts to those institutions, estimated to be \$1,897,000, due to a considerably smaller number of veteran students and an anticipated decline in enrollment from students leaving for military service.

The appropriation of \$20,000,000 which I am recommending for the support of the public schools beyond the requirements of present law is being made available with the intention that it will be applied in the best way possible to help our schools. Whether it can best be used to raise the reimbursement level, to increase teachers' salaries, or perhaps a combination of both, or in some other manner, requires the serious study of the Legislature. I shall be glad to give you my full cooperation in dealing with that important problem.

Under Act 557 of the 1949 Session, the State assumed an obligation of helping to pay rentals for school buildings built by the Public School Building Authority for school districts. The appropriation for 1949-1951 was \$500,000, none of which has been used. But, it is expected that some buildings will be completed and that some districts will begin paying rentals in the next two-year period. The amount needed is quite uncertain, particularly in view of the emergency defense situation. I am recommending that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be established for that purpose. This should be sufficient in addition to the \$500,000 unused appropriation.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The amount appropriated for Public Assistance for the present biennium was \$161,100,000, and a conditional appropriation of \$25,000,000. The \$161,100,000 appropriation has been expended and the Department started spending the \$25,000,000 conditional appropriation, about the middle of December, 1950. The Department estimates that an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000 will be needed to complete the biennial period after the \$25,000,000 ap-

propriation has been exhausted. The amount, I recommend for the next biennium is \$136,300,000.

Since the beginning of the Korean War the employment situation has greatly improved in the State, and there has been a great drop in the number of persons dependent upon Public Assistance. With the great increase in defense production ahead, it is reasonable to believe there will be a further reduction in the Public Assistance caseload. This assumption motivates my recommendation of an appropriation of \$136,300,000. Also we intend stricter supervision to keep off the Public Assistance rolls, any who do not properly belong on them.

HEALTH

The appropriation I am recommending for the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health—the three sanatoria and the Crippled Children's Hospital is \$11,650,000 as compared with \$10,650,000 in the present biennium. This represents an increase of \$1,000,000 or 9.4 per cent. That amount will permit a very considerable increase in the number of patients in these institutions, if sufficient personnel can be obtained to minister to them.

I am recommending an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for school health examinations so that this important work can be continued.

I am also including a recommendation for appropriations for cancer research and for rheumatic fever treatment in the Department of Health in the same amounts as those of the present biennium. A further appropriation of \$300,000 is recommended to help finance the work of the Cancer Research Laboratory at Fox Chase.

I am recommending an appropriation of \$150,000 for the establishment of alcoholic clinics. This is a step in a field which needs more attention.

It is proposed to reorganize the State Health Department increasing its efficiency at no appreciable increased cost.

WELFARE

For the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare, I am recommending an appropriation totaling \$102,523,000. This compares with \$91,870,000 for the present biennium, an increase of \$10,653,000. Of this increase \$9,183,000 is recommended for the mental institutions. This increase is due primarily to increased patient population and for improved care and treatment of those patients in many new institutional buildings which will be completed and in operation in the next two-year period, and, further, to increased costs of operation.

The Department of Welfare is requesting an appropriation of \$250,000 to aid in establishing psychiatric services in private institutions, and an appropriation of \$300,000 to aid in establishing psychiatric wards in general hospitals. The present Mental Hospital Appropriation act permits use of that appropriation for these worthy purposes. The requested \$550,000 has been included in the appropriation recommended for mental hospitals.

The appropriation I am recommending for the State-aided hospitals—\$15,365,000—is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the appropriation in the present biennium and is recommended to help meet increased costs at these hospitals. I have recommended an approximate increase of another \$1,000,000 for state-owned hospitals.

At the last Session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the first time to promote nurses training in private hospitals. Under that appropriation, 89 hospitals received aid in nurses' training courses. The appropriation was not sufficient, and was exhausted last July. I am recommending a deficiency appropriation of \$440,000 to complete the biennium. As it is tremendously important to increase our nursing corps, I recommended an appropriation of \$940,000 for this purpose.

MINES

The Department of Mines, during the last two bienniums, has undertaken important work of sealing abandoned coal mines. This is done to prevent acid water contaminating the streams. In a recent report, the Secretary of Mines showed that 989 seals had been made.

There is much more work of this nature to be done, and it seems to me that this work should be continued. I am recommending an appropriation in the amount of \$1,407,000 which is the same amount as for the present biennium.

STATE POLICE

The total appropriation recommended for the Pennsylvania State Police is \$20,368,350. This compares with \$19,440,000 in the present biennium, or an increase of \$928,350.

The increase is due, in part, to salary increases which have been made during the past two years and, also, to the fact that the force was increased 400 men during the two-year period. However, all 400 did not serve the whole two-year period.

My recommendation is that the General Fund and the Motor License Fund carry the same proportions of appropriations for the next two years as they carried in the present biennium. This would result in an appropriation of \$6,118,350 from the General Fund, and the balance from the Motor License Fund.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

The appropriation for salaries and expenses recommended for the Department of Property and Supplies, \$4,500,000, is less than the 1949-1951 appropriation of \$3,702,000 plus \$833,000 spent by the Construction Bureau of that Department and charged to projects undertaken. In the next biennium, all expenditures will be made from the \$4,500,000 appropriation recommended.

An appropriation of \$13,194,000 to the Department of Property and Supplies, is recommended for State Authority rentals. This is an increase of \$9,444,000 over the appropriation for that purpose in the present biennium. The \$13,194,000 is the amount estimated by the General State Authority and the Department of Property and Supplies to be sufficient for rentals for projects to be completed in the next two-year period. A detailed explanation of the request will be furnished to the Appropriation Committees along with the explanation of the other appropriations requested by the Department.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

The appropriation needed for the Department of Military Affairs is difficult to predict in view of the uncertainty with respect to the National Guard in the next two years. If the remainder of the National Guard should be called into the Federal Service the Department has com-

pleted plans to establish and finance a State Guard of three regiments.

During this two-year period in order to help finance the administrative cost of paying the Veterans Bonus, the Department had to eliminate considerable repair work which had been planned at the armories. The department estimates the amount of such work eliminated at \$498,000. During the next two years, the Department plans to undertake those repairs along with others as they become necessary.

These are the chief reasons for the increase requested by this department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(A) State Employees' Retirement Fund

The appropriation recommended for the State Employees' Retirement Fund is \$6,755,000, which compares with \$4,642,000 in the present biennium—an increase of \$2,113,000 for 1951-1953 biennium.

There are a number of causes for this increase, chief of which are the laws, (1) The Act which admitted State per diem workers to the Retirement System, (2) the law which permitted transfers from the Public School Employees' Retirement System to the State Employees' Retirement System, (3) the law permitting transfers from the 1/160th class to the 1/100th class, retroactively, and, also, for the salary increases which were given since the last appropriation was made. Still another reason is the failure of the Fund to earn the required four per cent interest because of continuing low interest rates.

(B) Soldiers' Absentee Voting

A new appropriation becomes necessary to make effective Act 1, 1951, known as the Soldiers' Absentee Voting Law. The amount estimated for this purpose is \$383,000 and I recommend that amount be appropriated.

PUBLIC WORKS

As stated previously, there are large construction programs underway which this Administration is obligated to complete. As of March 1, 1951, there was a total of \$11,416,033 in projects uncompleted and being financed from General Fund construction appropriations in the Department of Property and Supplies. This uncompleted program can be classified as follows:

Welfare Institutions:

Mental Hospitals, Feeble-Minded and Epileptics	\$3,660,093
Penal and Correction Institutions	843,750
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	289,000
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	\$ 4,792,843

Educational Institutions:

Teachers Colleges and Other State-owned Institutions	\$ 831,000
Pennsylvania State College ...	1,950,614
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	\$ 2,781,614

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	33,576
Health Institutions	1,619,000
State Police Barracks	512,000

Miscellaneous—State-owned Institutions, State Parks, Et Cetera	1,677,000
Total	\$11,416,033

As of March 1, 1951 the General State Authority had a total program of \$148,364,194 in uncompleted projects. That program is as follows:

Welfare Institutions:

Mental Hospitals, Feeble- and Epileptics	\$88,003,221
Medical and Surgical Hospitals ..	5,455,345
Penal and Correctional Insti- tutions	2,527,019
Welfare Institutions—Equipment ..	4,624,910
	\$100,610,495

Educational Institutions:

Teachers Colleges and Other State-Owned Institutions	\$22,427,896
Pennsylvania State College	12,169,785
Educational Institutions—Equip- ment	1,063,651
	\$ 35,661,332

Health Institutions ..	2,945,045
State Police Barracks	2,852,577
Forests and Waters:	
Stream Clearance, Flood Control, and State Parks	6,115,822
Miscellaneous	178,923
Total	\$148,364,194

Requests are now on hand for a large amount of additional major public works, primarily at Welfare Institutions and Teachers Colleges.

Despite increased costs, many of these projects are necessary and urgent and should be undertaken as soon as possible. One of the many things which need special attention is provision for additional facilities for the care of youthful offenders. It appears that a new institution may be necessary for this purpose, and this should have your serious consideration.

In my General Fund appropriation recommendations in this budget, there is no provision for construction or other major public works. If a program of public works is economically feasible and is undertaken, I shall recommend that the borrowing limit of the General State Authority be raised and that the program be prosecuted by that agency.

But, as I stated previously, I am not in favor of any activity that will in any way interfere with the defense effort or further disturb our present economy. We should approach construction programs with extreme caution. I suggest that we study the situation during the Session and decide later, in the light of defense developments, the course we should pursue. I may need to communicate with you again on this subject at a later date.

FORESTS AND WATERS

The appropriation recommended for operation of the Department of Forests and Waters is \$6,845,000. in the present biennium the Department has made expenditures from three appropriations for the work of the Department—the appropriation for salaries and expenses in the gen-

eral bill, appropriation under Act 83-A of the 1945 Session, and appropriation under Act 23-A of the 1947 Session, estimated to be a total amount of \$11,583,682 by the end of the biennium. Therefore, the appropriation recommended for the next two years is a reduction of \$4,738,682.

The Department estimates that \$1,000,000 will be needed for dredging of the Auburn, Tamaqua, Kernsville, and Felix desilting basins in the Schuylkill River project, in accordance with the agreement with the Federal Government, and for maintaining and repairing the 23 silt impounding basins. I recommend an appropriation in that amount.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is recommended to continue the development of the Independence Mall in Philadelphia. The properties in the block between Chestnut and Market Streets and between Fifth and Sixth Streets have been purchased and demolition is underway. The \$2,000,000 appropriation recommended for the next two years would continue the project by allowing purchase of the properties or part of the properties in the black north of Market Street.

An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended to continue the development of Point Park in Pittsburgh. All of the properties have been acquired for that project and about half of the demolition completed. This appropriation recommended is for the purpose of completing demolition and for grading and surfacing for temporary, revenue-producing parking facilities.

SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES

During the present biennium a general salary increase was granted in the sum of \$200 per employe for those receiving \$3,000 or less. No general increase was given for those with salaries above \$3,000. However, there have been a number of meritorious increases for some employes receiving above that amount.

The appropriations I am recommending for the departments will permit some adjustments to be made where past salary increases have not been sufficient. The cost of living poses a serious question whether salary increases, beyond those now possible under recommended appropriations for the departments ought not to be made. I suggest that we consider this situation during the Session when we will have more information on the trend in cost of living and on the yield of our revenue sources. Then we can decide whether some provision not now included in the budget, should be made for increasing State employes' salaries.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED

The budget includes a schedule of the deficiency appropriations I am recommending. Of the \$16,583,545 total, \$10,000,000 is for public assistance to complete this biennium when the \$25,000,000 appropriation is exhausted. The Department of Public Assistance estimates that the \$25,000,000 appropriation will be exhausted early in April and that \$10,000,000 will be required to May 31.

Of the \$16,583,545 total, \$5,342,820 is for deficiencies in public school subsidies. These amounts represent the differences in actual payments under existing law as compared with the estimates set up two years ago.

A deficiency of \$750,000 is requested for financially handicapped school districts. The \$750,000 appropriation for this purpose for this biennium has practically all

been obligated on applications received for the school year 1949-1950. The Department of Public Instruction found that in general the financial situation in districts investigated during 1949-1950 was more acute than in the previous year due to higher mandated teachers' salaries and to the fact that most of the financially distressed school districts are already levying the maximum tax on real estate permitted by law. Applications for assistance for 1950-1951 are being received by the Department at about the same rate as during 1949-1950 which makes the request for a deficiency appropriation of \$750,000 imperative.

The deficiency of \$312,650 requested for Legislative printing, is explained by the fact that it has been the practice to carry over certain expenses of a Session, particularly printing expenses, for payment under the appropriation immediately following the Session. The deficiency of \$7,275 requested for printing and distributing service organization convention reports, is due to an underestimate two years ago of the amount that would be required.

The amount requested for the Department of Labor and Industry is due to the fact that the appropriation for this biennium provided practically no margin for salary increases and other higher operational costs.

The amount requested for the Department of Justice, \$200,000, is due to expenditures incurred by that Department for salary increases not contemplated at the time the appropriation was made, for expenses incurred in trials and Grand Jury investigations in the City of Philadelphia and in Allegheny County.

The deficiency appropriation of \$440,000 requested for training of student nurses is necessary to make the payments required for the two-year period since the \$500,000 originally appropriated was exhausted last July.

I have specifically referred in this message only to the appropriations of those departments which required further explanation and clarification. The recommended appropriations of other departments present no unusual factors and are clearly set forth in the budget.

A detailed statement of the requests of all of the departments will be furnished the Appropriation Committees of the General Assembly.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

The estimated total of funds available in the Motor License Fund for the 1951-1953 biennium, is \$335,407,372, assuming the present gasoline taxes are maintained. This total consists of an estimated unobligated cash balance of \$22,763,972, June 1, 1951, and \$362,643,400 of estimated receipts, including Federal aid, for the 1951-1953 biennium. This total of \$385,407,372 compares with \$402,098,200 estimated for the 1949-1951 biennium, a decrease of \$16,690,828.

For the 1951-1953 biennium the estimate of receipts from Federal aid is \$46,000,000. Receipts from sources other than Federal aid, are estimated at \$316,643,400 for 1951-1953 compared with \$307,619,900 for 1949-1951.

The estimate of funds available for 1951-1953, \$385,407,372, will permit the Department of Highways to have a budget of \$300,000,00 for the 1951-1953 biennium. This will permit the following expenditures during the two-year period compared with those estimated for the present biennium:

	Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
Construction	\$207,556,000	\$188,805,000
Resurfacing	16,390,000	14,100,000
Overhead Engineering, Equipment, etc.	38,373,000	37,095,000
Maintenance	54,681,000	60,000,000
Totals	\$317,000,000	\$300,000,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR MOTOR LICENSE FUND

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for cities, boroughs, and first class townships and \$10,000,000 for townships of the second class. These are the same as the appropriations for the present biennium.

The allocation recommended for the Pennsylvania State Police, \$14,250,000, is an increase of \$610,000. This, as explained earlier in this message, is due primarily to salary increases which have occurred during the present two-year period and to the fact that the force was gradually increased by 400 men in the present biennium, whereas in the next biennium full provision is made for the two-year period for this increased force.

An allocation of \$12,000,000 is recommended for the Department of Revenue, an increase of \$1,337,500 over the amount expected to be spent in the present two-year period. This increase is explained chiefly by increases granted during this biennium, by greatly increased work, particularly in the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, and by increased cost of materials, postage and printing in that bureau, and for increased cost of the Highway Safety Program.

REVENUE

It is estimated \$680,000,120 will be raised from certain existing taxes. This amount plus the \$10,026,557 surplus is less than the recommended appropriations for 1951-1953 by \$163,487,253, which must be raised by additional taxes. How these respective revenues will be raised will be detailed in a special message to the Legislature on Wednesday of this week.

CONCLUSION

As there is a large amount of carry-over obligations to be financed because of legislative mandates prior to this Administration, and being conscious of the tremendous Federal and local tax loads and substantial State taxes now carried by the people of this Commonwealth, my aim in making this budget has been to cut requested appropriations to an irreducible minimum.

I have shown that when these carry-over obligations are deducted from my recommended appropriations, the remaining amounts requested from the Legislature are considerably less than those in the present biennium.

This budget shows that we estimate it will cost \$741,513,930 to operate the State Government for the 1951-1953 biennium with the aforesaid deductions. This is \$24,580,618 less than the appropriations, including deficiencies, required for the past two years. Moreover, without deducting the \$112,000,000 mandated obligations, over which we have no control, from our recommended budget, there is only a difference between the 1949-1951 and 1951-1953 budgets of \$1,240,843.88 for the whole State Government, all funds.

A further illustration of how this budget has been pared may be gathered from the fact that the amount we now recommend for running the State's business during the next two years is less than the amount the departments had available in the present two-year period.

Still further evidence of the fact that this budget has been severely pruned is that \$35,000,000 has been cut from normal departmental requests for appropriations not including requests for construction.

The two years ahead of us will not be ordinary years. They will be abnormal years and will impose extraordi-

nary demands on everyone of us and upon our State Government. To project State financing into the vagaries of the next two years is as hazardous as it now becomes necessary. There will be many serious and unusual problems which can only be solved through mutual cooperation. I pledge you my full support and the support of this Administration in this task.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. FINE,
Governor

APPENDIX TO THE

SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1949-1951 AND 1951-1953

	1949-1951	1951-1953
FUNDS AVAILABLE:		
General Fund (Federal Funds and Special Receipts Deducted)	\$ 835,199,469.95	\$ 690,026,677.33
Motor License Fund	402,098,200.00	385,407,372.00
Fish Fund	3,692,807.97	3,558,595.97
Game Fund	8,431,685.15	7,198,881.15
Banking Department Fund	2,695,023.49	2,402,026.49
Milk Control Fund	848,995.35	822,441.35
State Farm Products Show Fund	472,331.87	476,040.87
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM	\$1,253,438,513.78	\$1,089,892,035.16
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED GENERAL FUND .....	.....	163,487,253.17
TOTAL .....	.....	\$1,253,379,288.33
APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR:		
General Fund (Federal Funds and Special Receipts Deducted)	†\$ 825,172,912.62	\$ 853,513,930.50
Motor License Fund	379,334,228.00	353,467,314.00
Fish Fund	3,024,107.00	3,464,277.00
Game Fund	8,158,804.00	6,989,167.00
Banking Department Fund	2,075,057.00	1,561,562.00
Milk Control Fund (Act 37, 1933 Special Session)	799,800.00	811,850.00
State Farm Products Show Fund (1929 P. L. 823)	344,750.00	342,402.00
TOTAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH	\$1,218,909,658.62	\$1,220,150,502.50
ESTIMATED BALANCE END OF BIENNIUM:		
General Fund	\$ 10,026,557.33	.....
Motor License Fund	22,763,972.00	\$ 31,940,058.00
Fish Fund	668,700.97	94,318.97
Game Fund	272,881.15	209,714.15
Banking Department Fund	619,966.49	840,464.49
Milk Control Fund	49,195.35	10,591.35
State Farm Products Show Fund	127,581.87	133,638.87
TOTAL	\$ 34,528,855.16	\$ 33,228,785.83

† Includes liabilities of \$79,529,591.62 for prior bienniums and \$16,698,545.00 deficiencies for 1949-1951 biennium.

SECTION ONE

GENERAL FUND

Showing Summary of the General Fund Budget; Deficiency Appropriations for 1949-1951 Recommended by the Governor; Appropriations for 1951-1953 Recommended by the Governor; and Revenues and Receipts to the General Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL FUND

1949-1951 BIENNIUM

Cash Balance, June 1, 1949		\$ 152,249,469.95
Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Biennium:		
Normal Taxes	\$ 243,577,500.00	
Special Emergency Taxes	311,083,500.00	
Liquor Store Profits	80,000,000.00	
Licenses, Fees, Institutional and Other	43,839,000.00	678,500,000.00
Repayment of Loan by General State Authority		2,000,000.00
Repayment of Loan by World War II Veterans Compensation Fund		800,000.00
Transfer of Surplus Funds to General Fund:		
From Banking Fund	500,000.00	
From Manufacturing Fund	1,150,000.00	1,650,000.00
Actual and Estimated Receipts Available for Special Purposes		131,197,885.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1949-1951		\$ 966,397,354.95
APPROPRIATIONS:		
1949 Regular Session*	\$ 748,944,776.00	
Unexpended Balances (Liabilities)—June 1, 1949 on account of Appropriations made for prior Bienniums (a)	79,529,591.62	
Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	131,197,885.00	
	\$ 959,672,252.62	
Appropriation Lapses (Actual and Estimated) for Appropriations up to May 31, 1951—Deducted	20,000,000.00	\$ 939,672,252.62
BALANCE		\$ 26,725,102.33
Deficiency Appropriations for 1949-1951 Recommended		16,698,545.00
ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND SURPLUS, MAY 31, 1951, AFTER RECOMMENDED 1949-1951 DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS ARE MADE		\$ 10,026,557.33

1951-1953 BIENNIUM

Estimated Unappropriated Surplus, June 1, 1951	\$ 10,026,557.33
Estimated General Fund Revenues	680,000,120.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE GENERAL FUND	\$ 690,026,677.33
RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951-1953	\$ 853,513,930.50
ADDITIONAL REVENUE NEEDED	\$ 163,487,253.17

* This amount adjusted to include \$25,000,000.00 contingent appropriation by Act 83-A, 1949, for Public Assistance.

(a) This amount adjusted to provide funds for \$25,000,000.00 contingent appropriation by Act 83-A, 1949, for Public Assistance.

**GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED
FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1951**

Department and Appropriation	Detail	Departmental Total
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY		
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 271,700.00	271,700.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES		
General Expenses and Printing—Legislative and Judicial	\$ 312,650.00	
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	7,275.00	319,925.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		
Assistance, Local Administration, etc.	\$ 10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
Salaries—County Superintendents and Asst. County Superintendents	\$ 26,500.00	
Transportation	1,066,320.00	
Support of Public Schools	3,500,000.00	
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	750,000.00	5,342,820.00
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE		
Nurses' Training	\$ 440,000.00	440,000.00
SUPREME COURT		
Fees of Pronthonotaries—Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts	\$ 750.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	1,250.00	
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers, and Expenses	7,100.00	9,100.00
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED		\$ 16,583,545.00
LEGISLATIVE		
Deficiency Appropriations Approved		
Senate and House of Representatives	\$ 65,000.00	
Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	115,000.00
TOTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS		\$ 16,698,545.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1949-1951 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions under Governor's Supervision					
Departmental					
Governor's Office	\$ 416,750.00	\$ 396,000.00	\$ 491,500.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 600,750.00
Department of Agriculture .	2,060,000.00	2,641,000.00	3,300,000.00	3,850,000.00	4,110,000.00
Department of Banking	110,000.00	110,000.00	118,000.00	135,000.00	165,000.00
Department of Commerce ..	392,000.00	486,500.00	1,175,000.00	1,425,000.00	1,490,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters	2,511,800.00	2,939,763.00	3,460,000.00	†3,796,000.00	6,845,000.00
Department of Health	3,491,600.00	4,489,000.00	4,948,500.00	6,565,000.00	7,440,000.00
Insurance Department	615,000.00	720,000.00	930,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,400,000.00
Department of Justice	730,500.00	752,500.00	875,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,300,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry	3,125,200.00	3,487,951.00	4,879,000.00	6,298,300.00	6,550,000.00
Department of Military Affairs	2,346,000.00	1,973,000.00	3,250,000.00	4,888,556.00	5,189,000.00
Department of Mines	793,500.00	919,700.00	2,090,000.00	2,768,000.00	2,798,000.00
Department of Property and Supplies	3,056,200.00	4,391,627.00	5,411,500.00	7,861,624.94	8,034,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	1,574,000.00	2,622,513.00	3,044,440.00	3,652,000.00	4,285,000.00
Public Utility Commission .	2,071,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,580,000.00	3,466,000.00	3,466,000.00
Department of Revenue	3,318,230.00	3,570,600.00	4,517,000.00	5,050,000.00	5,524,000.00
Department of State	1,190,000.00	1,278,996.00	653,000.00	710,000.00	1,218,000.00
Pennsylvania State Police ..	1,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,800,000.00	6,118,350.00
Department of Welfare	839,700.00	1,029,990.00	1,380,000.00	1,616,610.00	1,828,610.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	441,900.00	1,448,500.00	780,200.00	3,488,870.00	1,571,700.00
Pennsylvania Board of Parole ..	1,000,000.00	1,069,000.00	1,260,000.00	1,472,000.00	1,550,000.00
Milk Control Commission ..	340,000.00	320,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	480,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	322,500.00	472,263.00	727,000.00	753,600.00	670,000.00
Total Departmental	\$ 31,745,880.00	\$ 40,118,903.00	\$ 51,270,140.00	\$† 66,996,560.94	\$ 72,633,410.00
Institutional					
Department of Health	\$ 4,645,000.00	\$ 5,300,000.00	\$ 8,300,000.00	\$ 10,650,000.00	\$ 11,650,000.00
Department of Military Affairs	250,000.00	264,440.00	344,000.00	379,000.00	425,000.00
Department of Public Instruction	4,787,000.00	6,877,246.00	10,005,306.00	10,110,000.00	12,250,000.00
Department of Welfare	45,925,000.00	55,673,200.00	78,855,600.00	91,870,000.00	102,523,000.00
Total Institutional	\$ 55,607,000.00	\$ 68,114,886.00	\$ 97,504,906.00	\$ 113,009,000.00	\$ 126,848,000.00
Total Functions under Governor's Supervision—Executive	\$ 87,352,880.00	\$ 108,233,789.00	\$ 148,775,046.00	\$ 180,005,560.94	\$ 199,481,410.00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Functions Independent of the Governor					
Lieutenant Governor's Office .	\$ 26,750.00	\$ 28,360.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 48,250.00
Department of the Auditor General	1,615,000.00	1,760,500.00	2,020,000.00	2,140,750.00	2,142,000.00
Treasury Department	982,290.00	1,048,531.00	1,220,540.00	2,042,064.00	1,501,234.00
Department of Internal Affairs ..	790,750.00	1,050,000.00	1,225,000.00	1,332,000.00	1,432,000.00
Total Functions Independent of the Governor	\$ 3,414,790.00	\$ 3,887,391.00	\$ 4,495,540.00	\$ 5,548,314.00	\$ 5,123,484.00
TOTAL—Executive Department	\$ 90,767,670.00	\$ 112,121,180.00	\$ 153,270,586.00	\$ 185,553,874.94	\$ 204,604,894.00

† In addition to this amount, \$7,733,682 is estimated to be spent for operating expenses from appropriations 83-A, 1945 Session and 23-A 1947 Session to the end of the 1949-1951 Biennium.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1949-1951 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued).					
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	\$ 529,370.00	\$ 529,250.00	\$ 662,775.00	\$ 747,250.00	\$ 796,885.00
House of Representatives ...	1,224,275.00	1,157,805.00	1,718,000.00	1,763,010.00	1,799,650.00
Legislative Journal	9,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	98,000.00	151,500.00	132,000.00	152,000.00	150,000.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	115,800.00	179,253.29	324,300.00	323,300.00	4,300.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropriations ..	225,000.00	500,000.00	650,000.00	770,120.00	717,600.00
TOTAL—Legislative De- partment	\$ 2,201,445.00	\$ 2,524,308.29	\$ 3,493,575.00	\$ 3,760,180.00	\$ 3,472,935.00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 689,896.00	\$ 726,225.00	\$ 757,125.00
Superior Court	377,000.00	377,000.00	436,136.00	444,385.00	461,600.00
Court of Common Pleas	3,224,400.00	3,224,400.00	3,783,000.00	3,885,000.00	3,885,000.00
Orphans' Court	618,000.00	618,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00	725,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadel- phia	221,000.00	221,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00
County Court of Allegheny County	121,000.00	121,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Miscellaneous	157,000.00	157,000.00	121,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00
State Reporter	32,600.00	34,160.00	36,500.00	45,640.00	45,640.00
Allocations from Property and Supplies Appropria- tions	25,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	192,530.00	179,400.00
TOTAL—Judicial Depart- ment	\$ 5,406,495.00	\$ 5,483,055.00	\$ 6,325,532.00	\$ 6,600,780.00	\$ 6,635,765.00
GRAND TOTAL—Govern- mental Operations other than Subsidies	\$ 98,375,610.00	\$ 120,128,543.29	\$ 163,089,693.00	\$ 195,914,834.94	\$ 214,713,594.00
REFUNDS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Func- tions Independent of the Gov- nor					
Treasury Department	\$ 776,500.00	\$ 607,500.00	\$ 822,000.00	\$ 593,000.00	\$ 2,094,000.00
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Func- tions Independent of the Gov- nor					
Treasury Department	\$ 9,855,817.50	\$ 6,743,942.50	\$ 11,991,442.50	\$ 16,755,672.59	\$ 70,140,202.50
Property and Supplies—State Authority Rentals—Bond Dedemption	8,550,000.00	48,870,240.00	.....	3,750,000.00	
Total	\$ 18,405,817.50	\$ 55,614,182.50	\$ 11,991,442.50	\$ 20,505,672.59	\$ 83,334,202.50

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

(Recommended Deficiencies for 1949-1951 are included in that column)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
SUBSIDIES					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Agriculture .	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 2,420,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00
Department of Commerce ..	.....	2,725,000.00	1,000,000.00	15,750,000.00	.....
Department of Forests and Waters	232,500.00	232,500.00	238,500.00	254,000.00	410,000.00
Department of Health .....	.....	4,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	6,300,000.00
Department of Labor and In- dustry	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	750,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00
Department of Military Af- fairs	910,000.00	910,000.00	1,540,000.00	2,140,000.00	1,540,000.00
Department of Public In- struction	138,178,700.00	163,097,405.00	227,582,400.00	284,443,500.00	352,153,687.00
Public Utility Commission ..	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00
Department of State	2,845,560.00	3,091,420.00	3,911,239.00	4,642,608.00	6,755,847.00
Department of Welfare	10,658,219.99	11,218,619.00	14,348,602.82	17,607,933.00	18,742,000.00
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	206,600.00	206,600.00	246,600.00	245,600.00	205,600.00
GRAND TOTAL—Subsidies	\$ 156,121,579.99	\$ 188,571,544.00	\$ 258,467,341.82	\$ 335,278,641.00	\$ 389,452,134.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PUR- CHASE					
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Department of Forests and Waters	\$ 322,300.00	\$ 24,572,500.00	\$ 9,200,000.00	\$ 17,565,000.00	\$ 7,620,000.00
Department of Health .....	.....	9,235,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Department of Highways ...	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Military Af- fairs	27,593.78	575,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
Department of Property and Supplies	12,063,508.28	20,452,275.54	8,739,761.09	137,400.00	.....
GRAND TOTAL—Construc- tion and Land Purchase	\$ 12,418,402.06	\$ 54,834,775.54	\$ 17,947,761.09	\$ 17,702,400.00	\$ 7,620,000.00
TOTAL—Except Public As- sistance and Civil De- fense	\$ 286,097,909.55	\$ 419,756,545.33	\$ 452,318,238.41	\$ 569,994,548.53	\$ 697,213,930.50
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	\$ 89,232,000.00	\$ 111,620,000.00	\$ 146,490,000.00	\$ 196,100,000.00	\$ 136,300,000.00
RESERVE FOR CIVIL DEFENSE	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 375,329,909.55	\$ 531,376,545.33	\$ 598,808,238.41	\$ 766,094,548.53	\$ 853,513,930.50

APPENDIX TO THE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Governor	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 386,000.00	\$ 490,000.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	350,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency		10,000.00			
Portrait of the Governor ...	750.00		† 1,500.00		750.00
Expenses of Governor's Con- ference—1944 Special Ses- sion	30,000.00				
TOTAL—Governor's Office	\$ 416,750.00	\$ 396,000.00	\$ 491,500.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 600,750.00

† Governors Martin and Bell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	\$ 16,000.00	\$ 28,360.00	\$ 29,250.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 47,500.00
Contingent Expenses	10,000.00				
Lieutenant-Governor's Portrait	750.00		750.00		750.00
TOTAL—Lieutenant-Governor's Office	\$ 26,750.00	\$ 28,360.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 48,250.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Auditor General	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 1,674,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,120,000.00	\$ 2,120,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	1,450,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	126,000.00	65,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of Fiscal Agents	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Portrait of the Auditor General .....	.....	1,500.00	.....	750.00	.....
Fees of County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Board of Arbitration of Claims	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00
TOTAL—Department of the Auditor General	\$ 1,615,000.00	\$ 1,760,500.00	\$ 2,020,000.00	\$ 2,140,750.00	\$ 2,142,000.00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Administration					
Salary of the State Treasurer	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 1,025,000.00	\$ 1,190,400.00	\$ 1,185,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	735,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency		58,600.00			
Portrait of the State Treas- urer	750.00	750.00		750.00	
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Salaries and Expenses	88,000.00	90,000.00	95,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency			3,000.00		
Interest Obligations on Agri- cultural College Land Scrip and Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly State- ments	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Expenses Issuing Tax Antici- pation Notes	30,000.00				
Loan and Transfer Agent ...	22,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,374.00	108,694.00
Expense—Printing Veterans Compensation Bonds		500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Bookkeeping Adjustment Ac- count		1,641.00			
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds				25,000.00	
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans Compensation Bonds				600,000.00	
Miscellaneous					
Replacement Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	\$ 982,290.00	\$ 1,048,531.00	\$ 1,220,540.00	\$ 2,042,064.00	\$ 1,501,234.00
REFUNDS					
Overpayments by Retired County Officers	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Inheritance Taxes—Resident	250,000.00	350,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Inheritance Taxes—Non Resi- dent	3,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fees of Examining Boards ..	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Moneys Subject to Escheat .	75,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Overpayments into State Treasury	5,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Institutional Payments	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	5,000.00				
Cigarette Tax and Permits .	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Documentary Tax Stamps ...		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Liquid Fuels Tax	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Motor Law Fines	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Public Assistance Moneys ...	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Liquor Floor Tax	100,000.00				
Oleomargarine License Fees ..			300,000.00		1,500,000.00
Personal Property Tax	200,000.00		25,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00
Personal Property Tax-Spe- cial	75,000.00				

APPENDIX TO THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES Continued					
REFUNDS—Continued					
Rents for Real Estate—Erroneously Collected .....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Vital Statistic Fees .....	.....	22,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Refunds	\$ 776,500.00	\$ 607,500.00	\$ 822,000.00	\$ 593,000.00	\$ 2,094,000.00
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
General Expense Bonds—Interest	\$ 2,546,875.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Expense Bonds—Sinking Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterans Compensation Bonds—Interest	7,308,942.50	\$ 6,743,942.50	\$ 6,178,942.50	\$ 5,613,942.50	\$ 5,048,942.50
Veterans Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Interest .....	.....	.....	5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00	4,361,260.00
Public Buildings Construction Bonds—Sinking Fund ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
World War II Veterans Compensation Bonds—Interest .....	.....	.....	.....	† 6,766,730.09	60,730,000.00
World War II Veterans Compensation Bonds—Sinking Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 9,855,817.50	\$ 6,743,942.50	\$ 11,991,442.50	\$ 16,755,672.59	\$ 70,140,202.50
TOTAL—Treasury Department	\$ 11,614,607.50	\$ 8,399,973.50	\$ 14,033,982.50	\$ 19,390,736.59	\$ 73,735,436.50

† Original appropriation was \$7,500,000. Appropriation reduced in the amount of \$733,269.91 by the provisions of Act 83-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00				
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	2,005,000.00	\$ 2,641,000.00	\$ 3,300,000.00	\$ 3,650,000.00	\$ 3,910,000.00
Egg Laying Contest	25,000.00				
Soil Conservation Board	10,000.00	.....	.....	200,000.00	200,000.00
Total	\$ 2,060,000.00	\$ 2,641,000.00	\$ 3,300,000.00	\$ 3,850,000.00	\$ 4,110,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Encouraging Agricultural Ex- hibits	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,005,000.00
Research in Diseases of Cattle	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Control of Stem Rust .....	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
Propagation of Nut Trees ...	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Total	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 2,420,000.00	\$ 2,160,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Agriculture	\$ 3,885,000.00	\$ 4,466,000.00	\$ 5,125,000.00	\$ 6,270,000.00	\$ 6,270,000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Securities Com- mission	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 118,000.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Banking	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 118,000.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ 165,000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 950,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,250,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	260,000.00				
State Planning Board	112,000.00				
State Board of Housing	75,000.00				
Total	\$ 392,000.00	\$ 486,500.00	\$ 1,175,000.00	\$ 1,425,000.00	\$ 1,490,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission		\$ 2,725,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	
State Planning Board—Hous- ing				15,000,000.00	
TOTAL—Department of Commerce	\$ 392,000.00	\$ 3,211,500.00	\$ 2,175,000.00	\$ 17,175,000.00	\$ 1,490,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 1,978,000.00	\$ 2,600,000.00	\$ @3,000,000.00	\$ 5,955,000.00
Department Salaries and Ex- penses	1,624,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency		55,000.00	85,000.00		
Control of Forest Fires	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Washington Crossing Park Commission	37,200.00	100,000.00	140,000.00	165,000.00	180,000.00
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Deficiency ...		10,000.00			
Valley Forge Park Commis- sion	94,000.00	107,000.00	150,000.00	182,000.00	225,000.00
Valley Forge Park Commis- sion—Deficiency		12,000.00			
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	71,600.00	78,000.00	110,000.00	130,000.00	142,000.00
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Defi- ciency		13,763.00			
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission—Beach Erosion Control	25,000.00				
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commissions—Re- pairs	180,000.00				
Navigation Commission for Delaware River	65,000.00	75,000.00	90,000.00	94,000.00	98,000.00
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Deficiency		6,000.00			
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	10,000.00	10,000.00			20,000.00
Pennsylvania Nautical School	100,000.00	205,000.00	65,000.00		
Pennsylvania Nautical School —Deficiency		70,000.00			
Dykes along Darby Creek— Maintenance	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs	75,000.00				
Bushey Run Battlefield				25,000.00	25,000.00
Total	\$ 2,511,800.00	\$ 2,939,763.00	\$ 3,460,000.00	\$ 3,796,000.00	\$ 6,845,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Annual Fixed Charges—Fed- eral and State Forest Lands	\$ 218,500.00	\$ 218,500.00	\$ 224,500.00	\$ 238,000.00	\$ 394,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total	\$ 232,500.00	\$ 232,500.00	\$ 238,500.00	\$ 254,000.00	\$ 410,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PUR- CHASE					
Dykes along Darby Creek— Reconstruction	\$ 14,000.00				
Buchanan Birthplace—Land Purchase	9,500.00				
Dam near Seelyville Recon- struction	15,000.00				
Valley Forge Park Commis- sion—Land Purchase	243,800.00	\$ 72,500.00			
Easton Dam—Reconstruction	40,000.00				

@ In addition to this amount \$7,733,682.00 is estimated to be spent from Act 83A 1945, and Act 23A, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE (Continued)					
Nautical School — Improve- ments		2,000,000.00			
Ports—Improvements		1,000,000.00			
Construction and Land—Post War		16,500,000.00			
Desilting the Schuylkill River Stream Clearance and Con- servation and Flood Con- trol		5,000,000.00		\$ †17,000,000.00	\$ 1,165,000.00
Delaware Division—Pennsyl- vania Canal			\$ ‡ 9,000,000.00		2,380,000.00
Acquire Two Tracts—Somer- set and Bedford Counties ..			200,000.00	95,000.00	
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work—McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties ..				170,000.00	
Philadelphia Independen c e Mall—Purchase and Demo- lition of Properties				300,000.00	
Purchase of Forest and Park Lands					2,000,000.00
Point Park—Pittsburgh—De- molition and Development ..					575,000.00
					1,500,000.00
Total	\$ 322,300.00	\$ 24,572,500.00	\$ 9,200,000.00	\$ 17,565,000.00	\$ 7,620,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Forests and Waters	\$ 3,066,600.00	\$ 27,744,763.00	\$ 12,898,500.00	\$ 21,615,000.00	\$ 14,875,000.00

† Includes \$5,000,000.00 Available Prior to June 1, 1949.

‡ Original appropriation was \$10,000,000.00. Appropriation reduced in the amount of \$1,000,000.00 by the provisions of Avt 83-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 3,406,000.00	\$ 4,350,000.00	\$ 5,950,000.00	\$ 6,800,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	3,368,000.00				
Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		234,000.00			
State Board of Housing	3,600.00	†	†	†	†
Nutrition Study—State Col- lege	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	
Health Programs		529,000.00			
Cancer Research		100,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Rheumatic Fever Treatment		120,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Rabies Vaccine			8,500.00		
Care and Treatment of Alco- holics					150,000.00
Total	\$ 3,491,600.00	\$ 4,489,000.00	\$ 4,948,500.00	\$ 6,565,000.00	\$ 7,440,000.00
Institutional					
Sanatoria and Crippled Chil- dren's Hospital	\$ 4,645,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 8,300,000.00	\$ 10,650,000.00	\$ 11,650,000.00
Institutional Maintenance— Deficiency		300,000.00			
SUBSIDIES					
School Health Examinations		\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 6,400,000.00	\$ 6,000,000.00
Cancer Research Laboratory, Fox Chase, Philadelphia ..				200,000.00	300,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PUR- CHASE					
Institutional Construction — Post War		\$ 19,235,000.00			
TOTAL—Department of Health	\$ 8,136,600.00	\$ 23,024,000.00	\$ 20,248,500.00	\$ 23,815,000.00	\$ 25,390,000.00

† Department of Commerce this period.

‡ Original appropriation \$10,325,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

§ In addition to this amount, \$1,118,000 is estimated to be spent from Act 82A, 1945 for Stream Pollution Control.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead	\$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Department of Highways	\$ 5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of Commissioner	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 670,000.00	\$ 930,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,400,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	570,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency .....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Fund—Insurance Company Liquidation	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moral Claims	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—Insurance Depart- ment	\$ 615,000.00	\$ 720,000.00	\$ 930,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,400,000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	} \$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,332,000.00	\$ 1,432,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	750,000.00				
Topographical and Geologic Survey—Salaries and Ex- penses	20,000.00				
Preservation of Old Records	750.00				
Portrait of Secretary					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency			25,000.00		
TOTAL—Department of Internal Affairs	\$ 790,750.00	\$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,225,000.00	\$ 1,332,000.00	\$ 1,432,000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of Attorney General .	\$ 24,000.00				
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	360,000.00				
Special Deputies and Local Counsel—Salaries and Ex- penses	315,000.00	\$ 752,500.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	29,000.00				
Expenses—Board of Commis- sioners on Uniform State Laws	2,500.00				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency .....	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00	.....
TOTAL—Department of Justice	\$ 730,500.00	\$ 752,500.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00}	\$ 2,820,000.00	\$ 3,400,000.00	\$ 3,660,000.00	\$ 4,300,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	2,700,000.00}				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency		100,000.00	65,000.00	271,700.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Em- ployment Service		466,600.00	214,000.00	466,600.00	
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employees ..	200.00				
Second Injury Account		100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Re- habilitation	375,000.00				
Rehabilitation		†	800,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
Rehabilitation—Deficiency ..			300,000.00		
Rehabilitation of Deaf	30,000.00				
Payment of Claims		1,351.00			
Pennsylvania Fair Employ- ment Practice Commission					350,000.00
Total Governmental Opera- tions Other than Sub- sidies	\$ 3,125,200.00	\$ 3,487,951.00	\$ 4,879,000.00	\$ 6,298,300.00	\$ 6,550,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Occupational Disease Com- pensation Act—State Work- men's Insurance Fund	\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 1,150,000.00	\$ 1,150,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Labor and Industry	\$ 4,375,200.00	\$ 4,737,951.00	\$ 5,629,000.00	\$ 7,448,300.00	\$ 7,700,000.00

† Appropriation made to Department of Public Instruction this period. Page 19.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 794,700.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,194,000.00	\$ 1,194,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	110,000.00				
Mine Inspectors Salaries and Expenses	591,000.00				
Expenses of Examining Boards	12,500.00				
Developing Uses for Coal— State College	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act .....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	.....
Care of Injured Mine Workers Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines .....	.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	87,000.00	100,000.00
					97,000.00
			1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,407,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Mines	\$ 793,500.00	\$ 919,700.00	\$ 2,090,000.00	\$ 2,768,000.00	\$ 2,798,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Adjutant General	\$ 20,000.00	\$ †1,948,000.00	\$ 3,250,000.00	\$ 4,188,556.00	\$ 4,689,000.00
Department Salaries and Expenses					
Support of National Guard	†2,326,000.00				
Moral Claims					
Veterans Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms ...		25,000.00			
Relief of Unemployment or Drought Conditions				200,000.00	
				500,000.00	500,000.00
Total	\$ 2,346,000.00	\$ 1,973,000.00	\$ 3,250,000.00	\$ 4,888,556.00	\$ 5,189,000.00
Institutional					
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 379,000.00	\$ 425,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie—Deficiency		14,440.00	69,000.00		
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies	\$ 2,596,000.00	\$ 2,237,440.00	\$ 3,594,000.00	\$ 5,267,556.00	\$ 5,614,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Education of Veterans' Orphans	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
State Veterans' Commission—Veterans' Assistance and Administration	890,000.00	890,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Indiantown Camp for Children				@600,000.00	
Total	\$ 910,000.00	\$ 910,000.00	\$ 1,540,000.00	\$ 2,140,000.00	\$ 1,540,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Land for Armory Board, Philadelphia—Additional ..			\$ 8,000.00		
Construction of Auditorium—Military Reservation		\$ 125,000.00			
Dauphin County Memorial ..	\$ 27,593.78				
Construction—Post War		†450,000.00			
Total	\$ 27,593.78	\$ 575,000.00	\$ 8,000.00		
TOTAL—Department of Military Affairs	\$ 3,533,593.78	\$ 3,722,440.00	\$ 5,142,000.00	\$ 7,407,556.00	\$ 7,154,000.00

† From this appropriation allocations were made from time to time by the Adjutant General to the State Council of Defense.

See also Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

‡ Original appropriation \$2,450,000.00. Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

Also appropriation of \$150,000.00—Preserving War Records—Post War—Cancelled by 1947 General Assembly.

@ Available Prior to June 1, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00}	\$ 2,520,000.00	\$ 3,175,000.00	\$ @ 3,702,086.00	\$ 4,500,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	2,200,000.00}				
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency		143,887.00	68,000.00		
Capitol Building Service and Repairs	600,000.00	850,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,517,124.00	2,525,000.00
Motor Supplies and Equip- ment	175,000.00	736,400.00	960,000.00	1,154,790.00	875,000.00
Miscellaneous					
Purchasing Fund		15,000.00		310,000.00	
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	11,200.00	11,200.00	14,500.00	31,000.00	46,000.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Defic- iency		3,640.00	14,000.00	7,275.00	
Pennsylvania State Manual and Capitol News Clip Sheet	35,000.00	36,500.00	50,000.00	95,000.00	88,000.00
Pennsylvania Manual—Defic- iency			30,000.00		
State Restaurant Fund	15,000.00				
Roll Call System—H. of R. ..		75,000.00			
Microfilming State Records .			100,000.00		
Compromised Claims of Arch- itects or Engineers				44,349.94	
Total under Governor	\$ 3,056,200.00	\$ 4,391,627.00	\$ 5,411,500.00	\$ 7,861,624.94	\$ 8,034,000.00
Departmental — Independent of Governor					
Printing, Supplies, and Equip- ment—General Assembly and Judicial Department ..	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 897,000.00
Printing, Supplies, and Equip- ment—General Assembly and Judicial Department— Deficiency		250,000.00	250,000.00	312,650.00	
Total—Independent of Gov- ernor	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 962,650.00	\$ 897,000.00
TOTAL — Governmental operations other than sub- sidies	\$ 3,306,200.00	\$ 4,991,627.00	\$ 6,161,500.00	\$ 8,824,274.94	\$ 8,931,000.00
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND					
State Authority Rentals— General	\$ 7,819,000.00			\$ 3,750,000.00	\$ 13,194,000.00
State Authority Rentals— State College	731,000.00				
State Authority—Redemption of Bonds		\$ 48,870,240.00			
Total	\$ 8,550,000.00	\$ 48,870,240.00		\$ 3,750,000.00	\$ 13,194,000.00

@ In addition to this amount, 883,033 is estimated to be spent for the Bureau of Engineering Construction from construction appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND PURCHASE					
Farview State Hospital—Land	\$ 1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Orphans School—Land	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandywine Battlefield Park Purchase Property—Eastern Approach of Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge ..	.....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 15,000.00	.....
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Indiana State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
West Chester State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	12,500.00	.....
Cheyney Training School—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
Acquire Land Adjoining Daniel Boone Homestead .....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00	.....
Acquire Pottsgrove Memorial Purchase of Office Building and Warehouse, North Cameron Street, Harrisburg—Additional .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Millersville State Teachers College—Land Purchase ..	.....	.....	.....	5,900.00	.....
California State Teachers College—Land Purchase .....	.....	.....	520,000.00	.....	.....
Woodville State Hospital—Land .....	.....	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Western Penitentiary—Land .....	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennhurst State School—Land .....	.....	.....	14,700.00	.....	.....
Acquisition of Fort Le Beouf Memorial	6,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction at Welfare Institutions	13,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School—Land Base	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Plans	A8,810,408.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers and Sailors Bridge—Land	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capitol Park Extension	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Property Damage—Somerset County	10,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allentown State Hospital—Land	3,000,000.00	†360,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School—Construction .....	.....	14,975.00	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Mansion	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Police Barracks and Training School	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Improvements .....	.....	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Public Instruction .....	.....	1,850,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction—Welfare .....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	.....	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
	.....	†10,899,800.54	@8,155,061.09	.....	.....
Total	\$ 12,063,508.28	\$ 20,452,275.54	\$ 8,739,761.09	\$ 137,400.00	.....
TOTAL—Department of Property and Supplies ..	\$ 23,919,708.28	\$ 74,314,142.54	\$ 14,901,261.09	\$ 12,711,674.94	\$ 22,125,000.00

Appropriation of \$1,500,000.00—Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—cancelled by 1947 General Assembly.

†Original appropriation \$6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

@Act 55A and 56A—1947 appropriated \$25,290,000.00. Appropriations reduced in the amount of \$17,134,938.91 by the provisions of Act 83-A, 1949 to provide funds for Public Assistance.

†Original appropriation was \$16,485,000.00. Reduced in the amount of \$5,585,199.46 by Act 83A-1949.

A Original appropriation was \$9,357,000.00. Reduced in the amount of \$546,591.72 by Act 83A-1949.

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 720,000.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	712,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses — County Boards	T11,294,800.00	}	}	}	}
Administration — Department of the Auditor General ...	T 300,000.00				
Administration—Treasury De- partment	T 900,000.00				
Payment of Claims .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Total Governmental Opera- tions other than Subsidies	\$ 13,226,800.00	\$ 720,000.00	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Department of Public Assistance					
Assistance	\$T76,005,200.00	\$ 87,500,000.00	\$ 135,000,000.00	\$ 160,000,000.00	\$ 135,000,000.00
Assistance—Deficiency .....	.....	23,400,000.00	10,600,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....
Assistance—Additional .....	.....	.....	.....	†25,000,000.00	.....
Total Subsidies	\$ 76,005,200.00	\$ 110,900,000.00	\$ 145,600,000.00	\$ 195,000,000.00	\$ 135,000,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Public Assistance	\$ 89,232,000.00	\$ 111,620,000.00	\$ 146,490,000.00	\$ 196,100,000.00	\$ 136,300,000.00

Note: It had been the practice, in making appropriations for Aid to Dependent Children, Mothers Assistance, Pensions for the Blind, and General Assistance, to make lump sums covering both administrative costs and grants (subsidies). In this Statement, portions of appropriations which were spent for administration are shown under Administration and the remainder of the appropriation is shown under Subsidies. In the 1943-1945 column the amounts prefixed by the letter T must be added together to show the total amount of appropriation.

† Act 83-A, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of Superintendent ...	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 674,000.00	\$ 805,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	600,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		14,019.00	47,000.00		
Library and Museum Salaries and Expenses	240,000.00	†196,000.00	269,500.00	300,000.00	350,000.00
Junior Historians				16,000.00	16,000.00
Examining Boards—Salaries and Expenses	565,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00	800,000.00	900,000.00
Examining Boards—Deficiency		30,096.00	20,940.00		
Board of Censors—Salaries and Expenses	125,000.00	140,000.00	161,000.00	175,000.00	190,000.00
Board of Censors—Deficiency	5,000.00				
Eye and Ear Test of Pupils ..	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00
Asquisition of Surplus Property for Schools			150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Licensing Private Trade Schools		25,000.00	25,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Licensing Business Schools ..			15,000.00		
Licensing Correspondence Schools			15,000.00		
Licensing Private Schools ...			25,000.00		
Farm and Home Safety Education			25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Revising the School Curricula			100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Examination for High School Diplomas		30,000.00	66,000.00	66,000.00	74,000.00
Rehabilitation		825,000.00	‡	‡	‡
Public School Building Authority			100,000.00	@	@
Books for Partially Sighted ..		40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Accredittment of Veterans Training Facilities			70,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
School Employes Retirement Board		33,398.00	300,000.00	460,000.00	425,000.00
School Lunch Program			90,000.00	100,000.00	140,000.00
Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers					150,000.00
Total	\$ 1,574,000.00	\$ 2,622,513.00	\$ 3,044,440.00	\$ 3,652,000.00	\$ 4,285,000.00
Institutional					
State Teachers' Colleges	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ 8,600,000.00	\$ 10,500,000.00
State Teachers' Colleges—Deficiency		248,246.00	517,281.00		
Pennsylvania Area College Centers		200,000.00	1,800,000.00	100,000.00	
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency		750,000.00			
State Oral School	207,000.00	227,000.00	240,000.00	280,000.00	300,000.00
State Oral School—Deficiency			20,933.00		
Soldiers' Orphans School ...	450,000.00	480,000.00	610,000.00	730,000.00	850,000.00
Soldiers' Orphans School—Deficiency			17,092.00		
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	130,000.00	172,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	600,000.00
Total	\$ 4,787,000.00	\$ 6,877,246.00	\$ 10,005,306.00	\$ 10,110,000.00	\$ 12,250,000.00
Total Governmental Operations other than Subsidies ..	\$ 6,361,000.00	\$ 9,499,759.00	\$ 13,049,746.00	\$ 13,762,000.00	\$ 16,535,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
SUBSIDIES					
Public Schools					
Salaries of County Superintendents	\$ 521,000.00	\$ 588,000.00	\$ 653,000.00	\$ 1,769,000.00	\$ 2,239,000.00
Salaries of Assistant County Superintendents	708,000.00	826,000.00	976,000.00		
Salaries of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents—Deficiency					
Expenses of County Superintendents	56,100.00	56,100.00	92,000.00	265,000.00	274,400.00
Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	100,300.00	100,300.00	171,000.00		
Expenses of County Boards ..	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00		
Transportation	9,000,000.00	9,900,000.00	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00	20,500,000.00
Transportation—Deficiency ..		120,000.00	359,000.00	1,066,320.00	
Vocational Education	1,650,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Vocational Education—Deficiency		225,000.00			
Special Vocational Classes ..	40,000.00				
Miscellaneous Subsidies	438,500.00	405,800.00	360,200.00	428,000.00	450,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency			26,000.00		
Support of Public Schools ..	78,000,000.00	125,000,000.00	173,000,000.00	203,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
Support of Public Schools—Deficiency				3,500,000.00	
Increasing manimum salaries of Teachers	\$ 24,300,000.00				
Increasing manimum salaries of Teachers—Supplemental	2,442,000.00				
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts ...	2,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts—Deficiency	300,000.00	175,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00	
Annual Payments — Public School Building Authority				500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total Public School Subsidies	\$ 119,608,700.00	\$ 140,449,000.00	\$ 192,240,000.00	\$ 230,707,620.00	\$ 278,016,200.00
Education of Deaf and Blind					
Per Capital Payments to Schools for Bland and Deaf Schools for Deaf and Blind—Deficiency	\$ 1,330,000.00	\$ 1,450,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 2,727,500.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Mt. Airy—Deficiency ...		100,000.00			
		68,305.00			
Retirement of School Employees					
Contingent Reserve Account ..	\$ 2,600,000.00	\$ 3,168,000.00	\$ 4,480,000.00	\$ 7,638,884.00	\$ 18,403,846.00
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	3,850,000.00	5,024,000.00	8,811,400.00	15,861,116.00	15,731,141.00
Former Teachers Account ..	220,000.00	220,000.00	195,000.00	340,000.00	310,000.00
Increased Retirement Allowances				2,800,000.00	3,000,000.00
Total Retirement of School Employees	\$ 6,670,000.00	\$ 8,412,000.00	\$ 13,486,400.00	\$ 26,640,000.00	\$ 37,444,987.00
Universities and Colleges					
Pennsylvania State College Maintenance	\$ 5,035,000.00	\$ 5,669,000.00	\$ 8,355,000.00	\$ 10,491,000.00	\$ 15,605,000.00
School of Mineral Industries					
School of Mineral Industries—50%	75,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	57,500.00	57,500.00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Research—Slate Industry		35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Research—Mineral Industries		40,000.00	40,000.00	32,500.00	32,500.00
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	130,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Livestock Industries				100,000.00	
Burning Gob Pile				15,000.00	
Petroleum Industries			50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes			95,000.00		
Buildings			750,000.00		
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research ..			300,000.00		
University of Pennsylvania Maintenance	1,650,000.00	1,980,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,025,960.00	4,107,450.00
School of Veterinary Medicine		350,000.00	400,000.00	448,000.00	560,000.00
University of Pittsburgh Maintenance	1,376,000.00	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00	3,396,000.00
Western State Phychiatric Institute				2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00
Washington and Jefferson ..				50,000.00	
Lincoln University	100,000.00	110,000.00	154,000.00	225,000.00	331,000.00
Women's Medical College ...	120,000.00	132,000.00	165,000.00	250,000.00	332,000.00
Jefferson Medical College ...	165,000.00	181,500.00	588,000.00	876,000.00	1,245,000.00
Hahneman Medical College ..	165,000.00	181,500.00	415,500.00	680,000.00	1,000,000.00
Temple University	1,250,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00	3,262,000.00
Total Universities and Colleges	\$ 10,116,000.00	\$ 12,100,200.00	\$ 18,592,500.00	\$ 23,422,880.00	\$ 32,733,450.00
Other Educational Institutions					
Philadelphia Museums	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 50,600.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art ..	150,000.00	165,000.00	206,000.00	230,000.00	126,500.00
Philadelphia School of Design (Moore Institute)	33,000.00	36,300.00	45,500.00	45,500.00	50,050.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	66,000.00	72,600.00	91,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School—Buildings				150,000.00	75,000.00
National Farm School	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00
Johnson Industrial School ..	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	59,400.00
Franklin Institute	50,000.00	55,000.00	69,000.00	77,000.00	84,700.00
Berean Training School			35,000.00	39,000.00	42,900.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art—Textile			80,000.00		126,500.00
Williamson Trade School ...				40,000.00	44,000.00
Total Other Educational Institutions	\$ 399,000.00	\$ 438,900.00	\$ 663,500.00	\$ 835,500.00	\$ 829,050.00
Other Subsidies					
Aid to Free Public Libraries	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Total Other Subsidies	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Total Subsidies	\$ 138,178,700.00	\$ 163,097,405.00	\$ 227,582,400.00	\$ 284,443,500.00	\$ 352,153,687.00
TOTAL—Department of Public Instruction	\$ 144,539,700.00	\$ 172,597,164.00	\$ 240,632,146.00	\$ 298,205,500.00	\$ 368,688,687.00

† Original appropriation was \$255,000.00 of which \$59,000.00 was transferred to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

‡ See Department of Labor and Industry these periods. Page 14.

@ See Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions. Page 29.

APPENDIX TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Chairman	\$ 101,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,580,000.00	\$ 3,466,000.00	\$ 3,466,000.00
Salaries of Commissioners ..					
Salaries and Expenses	1,970,000.00				
Total	\$ 2,071,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,580,000.00	\$ 3,466,000.00	\$ 3,466,000.00
SUBSIDIES					
Grade Crossing Protection ..	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 35,000.00
TOTAL—Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ..	\$ 2,086,000.00	\$ 2,015,000.00	\$ 2,605,000.00	\$ 3,491,000.00	\$ 3,501,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 3,081,000.00	\$ 4,360,000.00	\$ 4,870,000.00	\$ 5,335,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	3,137,000.00				
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	15,000.00				
Mileage of Mercantile Ap- praisers	15,000.00	350,000.00	122,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers	5,000.00				
Salaries and Expenses—Defi- ciency					
State Athletic Commission .	90,000.00	90,000.00			
State Athletic Commission— Deficiency		14,600.00			
Salaries and Expenses—Gar- rett Estate	30,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
Claims for Legal Services ..	2,230.00				
TOTAL—Department of Revenue	\$ 3,318,230.00	\$ 3,570,600.00	\$ 4,517,000.00	\$ 5,050,000.00	\$ 5,524,000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 435,000.00	\$ 540,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	220,000.00				
Departmental Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		28,996.00			
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00
State Employes Retirement Board—Salaries and Expenses	100,000.00	160,000.00	183,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service	†800,000.00	750,000.00			383,000.00
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employes' Retirement System	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Total	\$ 1,190,000.00	\$ 1,278,996.00	\$ 653,000.00	\$ 710,000.00	\$ 1,218,000.00
SUBSIDIES (Retirement of State Employes)					
Pensions of Retired State Employes	\$ 16,400.00	\$ 9,670.00	\$ 9,670.00	\$ 6,430.00	\$ 4,840.00
Pensions and Gratuities	1,850.00				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	1,711,400.00	1,185,000.00	1,381,678.00	1,380,946.00	1,619,160.00
Contingent Reserve Account	814,200.00	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00	3,459,047.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	251,710.00	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00	1,622,800.00
Employes of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid from State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account			75,000.00		
Total	\$ 2,845,560.00	\$ 3,091,420.00	\$ 3,911,239.00	\$ 4,642,608.00	\$ 6,755,847.00
TOTAL—Department of State	\$ 4,035,560.00	\$ 4,370,416.00	\$ 4,564,239.00	\$ 5,352,608.00	\$ 7,973,847.00

† \$750,000 of this amount appropriated by the 1944 Special Session.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	\$ †1,000,000.00	\$ †3,000,000.00	\$ †5,000,000.00	\$ †5,800,000.00	\$ †6,118,350.00
TOTAL—Pennsylvania State Police	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,800,000.00	\$ 6,118,350.00

† See Motor License Fund for additional appropriation.

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Departmental					
Salary of the Secretary					
Departmental Salaries and Expenses	\$ 20,000.00 536,000.00	\$ 620,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 933,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00
Departmental Salaries and Expenses—D		21,290.00			
Council for the Blind	104,000.00	288,700.00	310,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00
Treatment of Blind	90,000.00				
Home Instruction for Blind ..	69,700.00	100,000.00			
Rehabilitation of the Blind ..			110,000.00	150,000.00	225,000.00
Employment Fund for Blind ..	20,000.00			30,000.00	
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act			60,000.00	78,610.00	78,610.00
Total—Departmental	\$ 839,700.00	\$ 1,029,990.00	\$ 1,380,000.00	\$ 1,616,610.00	\$ 1,828,610.00
Institutional Maintenance					
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents— Huntington					
Pennsylvania Training School					
State Industrial Home for Women	\$ 9,375,000.00	\$ 10,100,000.00	\$ 12,000,000.00	\$ 14,773,000.00	\$ 15,273,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary					
Western State Penitentiary					
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill					
Penal and Correctional In- stitutions—Deficiency		688,000.00	1,178,500.00		
Total—Penal and Correc- tional	\$ 9,375,000.00	\$ 10,788,000.00	\$ 13,178,500.00	\$ 14,773,000.00	\$ 15,273,000.00
Allentown State Hospital ...					
Danville State Hospital					
Farview State Hospital					
Harrisburg State Hospital ..					
Norristown State Hospital ..					
Philadelphia State Hospital .					
Torrance State Hospital ...					
Warren State Hospital					
Wernersville State Hospital					
Western State Psychiatric Hospital					
Embreeville State Hospital .					
Hollidaysburg State Hospital					
Mayview State Hospital ...					
Somerset State Hospital	\$ 28,000,000.00	\$ 29,870,000.00	\$ 44,000,000.00	\$ 57,077,000.00	\$ 65,000,000.00
Woodville State Hospital ...					
Clarks Summit State Hospital					
Retreat State Hospital					
Blakely State Hospital					
Ransom State Hospital					
Dixmont State Hospital ...					
Psychiatric Services in Pri- vate Institutions					
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute—Preliminary Ex- penses					
Deportation Expenses					
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics					
State Mental Hospitals—De- ficiency		3,495,300.00	4,983,000.00		
Total—Mental Hospitals ..	\$ 28,000,000.00	\$ 33,365,300.00	\$ 48,983,000.00	\$ 57,077,000.00	\$ 65,000,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES (Continued)					
Institutional Maintenance (Continued)					
Laurelton State Village	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ 5,350,000.00	\$ 8,300,000.00	\$ 11,240,000.00	\$ 12,500,000.00
Pennhurst State School					
Polk State School					
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics					
Patients in Private Institu- tions					
Institution for Defectives— Deficiency		1,053,000.00	965,800.00		
fectives	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ 6,403,000.00	\$ 9,265,800.00	\$ 11,240,000.00	\$ 12,500,000.00
Ashland State Hospital	\$ 3,750,000.00	\$ 4,250,000.00	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ 8,780,000.00	\$ 9,750,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital ...					
Coaldale State Hospital ...					
Connellsville State Hospital					
Hazleton State Hospital ...					
Locust Mountain State Hos- pital					
Nanticoke State Hospital ..					
Philipsburg State Hospital .					
Scranton State Hospital					
Shamokin State Hospital ..					
Medical and Surgical Hos- pitals—Deficiency		866,900.00	928,300.00		
Total Medical and Surgical Hospitals	\$ 3,750,000.00	\$ 5,116,900.00	\$ 7,428,300.00	\$ 8,780,000.00	\$ 9,750,000.00
Total—Institutional Main- tenance	\$ 45,925,000.00	\$ 55,673,200.00	\$ 78,855,600.00	\$ 91,870,000.00	\$ 102,523,000.00
Total Governmental Opera- tions other than Subsidies	\$ 46,764,700.00	\$ 56,703,190.00	\$ 80,235,600.00	\$ 93,486,610.00	\$ 104,351,610.00
SUBSIDIES					
Glen Mills School	\$ 309,726.00	\$ 310,000.00	\$ 435,000.00	\$ 473,908.00	\$ 495,000.00
Sleighton Farms School	275,000.00	275,000.00	380,327.82	420,000.00	445,000.00
Glen Mills School—Deficiency		4,600.00			
Sleighton Farms School—De- ficiency		18,644.00			
C. Dudley Saul Clinic—Phila- delphia			50,000.00		
Dixmont Hospital	B	880,000.00	B	B	B
Elwyn Training School	498,000.00	516,000.00	702,000.00	831,600.00	875,000.00
Elwyn Training School—De- ficiency		60,000.00			
Medical and Surgical Hos- pitals—State Aided †	8,730,500.00	8,735,550.00	12,262,000.00	14,365,600.00	15,365,000.00
Homes—State Aided †	452,425.00	418,825.00	519,275.00	576,825.00	622,000.00
Nurses Training				500,000.00	940,000.00
Nurses Training—Deficiency				440,000.00	
Dixmont Hospital					
Indebtedness	30,000.00				
Deficit	112,568.99				
Steam Boiler	50,000.00				
Fire Alarm System	50,000.00				
Laundry Equipment	25,000.00				
Food Program—State Institu- tions	125,000.00				
Total Subsidies	\$ 10,658,219.99	\$ 11,218,619.00	\$ 14,348,602.82	\$ 17,607,933.00	\$ 18,742,000.00
TOTAL—Department of Welfare	\$ 57,422,919.99	\$ 67,921,809.00	\$ 94,584,202.82	\$ 111,094,543.00	\$ 123,093,610.00

† See Detail on pages following.

B Included in appropriation for State-Owned Hospitals this period.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOS- PITALS—STATE AIDED					
Abington Memorial Hospital	\$ 70,200.00	\$ 70,200.00	\$ 108,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	
Adrian Hospital Association, Punxsutawney	40,100.00	40,100.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	
Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh	181,200.00	181,200.00	254,000.00	288,000.00	
Allegheny Valley Hospital, Tarentum	30,200.00	30,200.00	46,000.00	53,000.00	
Allenown Hospital Associa- tion, Allentown	145,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	232,000.00	
Altoona Hospital, Altoona ...	59,000.00	62,000.00	86,000.00	100,000.00	
American Hospital for Dis- eases of the Stomach, Phila- delphia	7,200.00	7,200.00	10,000.00	11,600.00	
American Oncologic Hospital, Phila.	20,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	
Armstrong County Hospital	18,000.00	16,500.00	18,000.00	19,000.00	
Barnes, Simon H. Memorial Hospital	5,500.00	6,500.00	9,000.00	9,500.00	
Beaver Valey General Hos- pital, New Brighton	16,000.00	14,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	
Belvedere General Hospital, Pittsburgh	4,500.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Berwick Hospital	18,000.00	18,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	
Black, F. W. Memorial Hos- pital, Lewistown	6,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	13,800.00	
Blair, J. C. Memorial Hos- pital, Huntingdon	36,000.00	36,000.00	40,000.00	48,000.00	
Bloomsburg Hospital	32,000.00	34,000.00	46,000.00	52,000.00	
Braddock General Hospital .	47,600.00	47,600.00	56,000.00	62,000.00	
Bradford Hospital	31,600.00	31,600.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	
Brookville Hospital	15,500.00	15,500.00	22,000.00	24,000.00	
Brownsville General Hospital	31,000.00	31,000.00	38,000.00	38,000.00	
Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr	40,000.00	40,000.00	90,000.00	102,000.00	
Butler County Memorial Hos- pital	28,000.00	30,000.00	44,000.00	54,000.00	
Canonsburg General Hospital	19,000.00	19,000.00	22,500.00	23,000.00	
Carbondale General Hospital Association	27,000.00	27,000.00	35,000.00	42,000.00	
Carlisle Hospital	28,000.00	28,000.00	38,000.00	44,000.00	
Centre County Hospital, Belle- fonte	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	39,000.00	
Chambersburg Hospital	20,100.00	19,000.00	28,000.00	32,600.00	
Charleroi-Monessen Hospital	26,500.00	26,500.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	
Chester County Hospital, West Chester	58,000.00	58,000.00	80,000.00	92,000.00	
Chester Hospital, City of Chester	92,000.00	90,000.00	120,000.00	136,000.00	
Chestnut Hill Hospital, Phila- delphia	29,000.00	27,000.00	36,500.00	42,000.00	
Children's Heart Hospital, Philadelphia	22,000.00	22,000.00	36,000.00	38,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Phila- delphia	92,000.00	92,000.00	130,000.00	148,000.00	
Children's Hospital of Pitts- burgh	96,000.00	96,000.00	137,000.00	156,000.00	
Christian H. Buhl Hospital, Sharon	36,000.00	36,000.00	54,000.00	64,000.00	
Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington	38,000.00	38,000.00	50,600.00	59,000.00	
Clearfield Hospital	44,000.00	44,000.00	60,000.00	66,000.00	
Clement Atkinson Memorial Hospital, Coatesville				7,500.00	
Coatesville Hospital	42,000.00	42,000.00	58,000.00	66,000.00	
Columbia Hospital, Columbia	11,800.00	11,800.00	16,000.00	18,500.00	
					The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total

The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State-Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Columbia Hospital, Wilkinsburg	12,000.00	14,000.00	22,000.00	28,000.00	
Community Hospital, Kane ..	6,500.00	6,000.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	
Community General Hospital, Reading	64,000.00	60,000.00	90,000.00	102,000.00	
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	112,000.00	112,000.00	154,000.00	172,000.00	
Convalescent Hospital for Colored Women, Philadelphia ..	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Corry Hospital Association ..	10,500.00	10,000.00	12,600.00	13,000.00	
Crozier, J. Lewis Hospital, Chester	4,000.00	4,000.00	7,500.00	11,000.00	
Delaware County Hospital ..	21,500.00	20,500.00	26,000.00	28,600.00	
Eagleville Sanatorium	121,000.00	126,000.00	174,000.00	196,000.00	
Easton Hospital	68,000.00	68,000.00	94,000.00	106,000.00	
Elizabeth Steel Magee, Pittsburgh	106,000.00	106,000.00	152,000.00	175,000.00	
Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway	19,100.00	18,000.00	19,100.00	22,000.00	
Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City	8,500.00	8,500.00	13,600.00	16,000.00	The
Elm Terrace Hospital, Lansdale	4,000.00	4,800.00	6,400.00	6,400.00	Recommended
Evangelical Community Hospital, Lewisburg .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	Appropriations
Eye and Ear Hospital, Pittsburgh	22,000.00	22,000.00	32,000.00	38,000.00	To The
Frankfort Hospital, Philadelphia	66,000.00	62,000.00	87,000.00	100,000.00	State-Aided
Franklin City Hospital	18,000.00	18,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	Medical and
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School, Philadelphia	23,000.00	25,000.00	38,000.00	.....	Surgical
Frick, Henry Clay, Memorial Hospital, Mt. Pleasant	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	26,000.00	Hospitals
Geisinger, Geo. F. Memorial Hospital, Danville	57,000.00	57,000.00	82,000.00	95,000.00	Are Given
General Hospital of Monroe County	20,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	36,000.00	In Total
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	180,000.00	180,000.00	250,000.00	295,000.00	
Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	53,000.00	53,000.00	76,000.00	88,000.00	
Grandview Hospital, Sellersville	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	23,400.00	
Grandview Hospital for Consumptives, Oil City	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Greene County Memorial Hospital, Waynesburg	15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 29,000.00	
Greenville Hospital, Greenville	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,400.00	
Grove City Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,600.00	
Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia	206,000.00	206,000.00	284,000.00	336,000.00	
Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	60,000.00	60,000.00	68,000.00	76,000.00	
Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	107,000.00	107,000.00	152,000.00	178,000.00	
Hanover General Hospital, Hanover	16,000.00	16,000.00	22,400.00	26,000.00	
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg	106,000.00	108,000.00	154,000.00	180,000.00	
Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	62,000.00	62,000.00	87,000.00	102,000.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Homestead Hospital	42,000.00	42,000.00	58,000.00	68,000.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Indiana Hospital	47,000.00	47,000.00	66,000.00	74,000.00	
Jamison Memorial Hospital Association, New Castle ...	20,000.00	16,000.00	26,000.00	31,600.00	
Jeanes Hospital, Fox Chase, Philadelphia	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia	265,000.00	290,000.00	416,000.00	484,000.00	
Jefferson Hospital (Barton Clinic—T B)	24,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	
Jersey Shore Hospital	4,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	9,600.00	
Kane Summit Hospital Asso- ciation	7,000.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	
Kensington Hospital for Women, Philadelphia	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster County Tubercu- losis Society, Rossmere ...	58,400.00	62,000.00	71,500.00	82,000.00	
Lancaster General Hospital	74,000.00	76,000.00	108,000.00	125,000.00	
Lancaster Osteopathic Hos- pital Association .....	.....	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00
Latrobe Hospital	25,000.00	25,000.00	36,000.00	44,000.00	
Lankenau Hospital, Philadel- phia	38,000.00	38,000.00	60,000.00	68,000.00	
Lee Homeopathic Hospital, Johnstown	23,000.00	24,000.00	32,000.00	36,000.00	
Lewistown Hospital	56,000.00	60,000.00	86,000.00	98,000.00	
Lock Haven Hospital	38,000.00	39,000.00	54,000.00	64,000.00	
Lying-In Charity Hospital, Philadelphia	64,000.00	64,000.00	88,000.00	96,000.00	
Maple Avenue Hospital, Du- Bois	16,000.00	16,000.00	23,000.00	26,000.00	
Maternity Hospital, Philadel- phia	33,750.00	33,000.00	45,000.00	50,800.00	
McKeesport Hospital	82,000.00	82,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	
Meadville City Hospital	24,000.00	26,000.00	38,000.00	45,000.00	
Memorial Hospital Associa- tion, Monongahela City ...	12,000.00	10,800.00	15,000.00	16,800.00	
Memorial Hospital of Chester County	30,000.00	28,000.00	39,000.00	43,000.00	
Memorial Hospital, Roxbor- ough, Philadelphia	40,000.00	38,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	
Memorial Hospital of Potts- town	13,000.00	13,000.00	20,000.00	24,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Altoona ...	46,000.00	46,000.00	46,000.00	54,000.00	
Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	77,000.00	77,000.00	108,000.00	.....
Mercy-Douglas Hospital, Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	.....	166,000.00
Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	87,500.00	90,000.00	124,000.00	137,000.00	
Mid-Valley Hospital, Blakely	32,000.00	32,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	
Milliken, A. C. Hospital, Potts- ville	25,000.00	28,000.00	40,000.00	48,000.00	
Miner's Hospital of Northern Cambria	42,000.00	45,000.00	68,000.00	78,800.00	
Montefiore Hospital, Pitts- burgh	74,000.00	76,000.00	114,000.00	135,000.00	
Montgomery Hospital, Norris- town	43,150.00	43,150.00	58,000.00	68,000.00	
Mount Sinai Hospital, Phila- delphia	126,000.00	126,000.00	164,000.00	184,000.00	
Nason Hospital Association, Roaring Spring	28,000.00	28,000.00	39,600.00	45,000.00	
National Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia	3,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Northern Liberties Hospital	21,000.00	19,500.00	28,000.00	32,400.00	

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Northeastern Hospital of Philadelphia	31,000.00	31,000.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	
Northwestern General Hospital, Philadelphia	16,600.00	18,000.00	26,400.00	30,600.00	
Oakburne Colony Hospital	42,300.00	44,000.00	64,000.00	74,000.00	
Ohio Valley General Hospital, McKees Rocks	23,000.00	20,000.00	28,600.00	28,000.00	
Oil City Hospital	28,000.00	28,000.00	32,000.00	38,000.00	
Packer, Robert, Hospital, Sayre	135,000.00	135,000.00	190,000.00	218,000.00	
Passavant Hospital, Pittsburgh	48,000.00	48,000.00	64,000.00	67,600.00	
Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia (Contributors)	175,000.00	175,000.00	256,000.00	292,000.00	
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy Hospital	6,900.00	6,900.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	
Phoenixville Hospital	16,000.00	15,000.00	24,000.00	28,000.00	
Physician's and Surgeon's Hospital, Philadelphia		4,800.00			
Pittsburgh Hospital Association	66,000.00	68,000.00	98,000.00	116,000.00	
Pittston Hospital Association	57,000.00	57,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	
Port Allegany Hospital			3,000.00	3,000.00	
Potter County Memorial Hospital, Coudersport	3,900.00	3,900.00	6,000.00	7,200.00	
Pottstown Hospital	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 39,000.00	
Pottsville Hospital	84,000.00	84,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	
Presbyterian Hospital, Pittsburgh	53,000.00	56,000.00	82,000.00	98,000.00	
Providence Hospital	12,000.00	12,000.00	18,800.00	22,000.00	
Quakertown Hospital Association	9,600.00	9,600.00	14,600.00	17,000.00	
Reading Hospital	110,000.00	110,000.00	160,000.00	184,000.00	
Renovo Hospital	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,800.00	14,800.00	
Rochester General Hospital	28,000.00	28,000.00	42,000.00	62,000.00	
Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Phila.	79,800.00	79,800.00	114,000.00	134,000.00	
Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children, Philadelphia	63,000.00	63,000.00	92,000.00	102,000.00	
Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	158,000.00	158,000.00	224,000.00	260,000.00	
Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	48,000.00	48,000.00	69,000.00	80,000.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Carbondale	22,000.00	24,000.00	35,000.00	42,000.00	
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Reading				60,000.00	
Saint Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem	100,000.00	100,000.00	144,000.00	168,000.00	
Saint Luke's and Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia	85,000.00	85,000.00	126,000.00	146,000.00	
Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	92,000.00	92,000.00	134,000.00	156,000.00	
Sewickley Hospital	28,000.00	27,000.00	30,000.00	32,600.00	
Shady Side Hospital	84,000.00	84,000.00	117,000.00	136,000.00	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, Wellsboro	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Somerset Community Hospital	18,300.00	18,300.00	28,400.00	34,000.00	
South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh	67,000.00	67,000.00	96,000.00	114,000.00	
Spencer Hospital, Meadville	35,100.00	35,100.00	48,000.00	55,600.00	
Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia	12,000.00	12,000.00	18,600.00	22,600.00	
Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	14,000.00	14,000.00	24,000.00	26,000.00	
Sunbury Community Hospital	38,000.00	38,000.00	49,000.00	56,000.00	
Taylor Hospital Association, Taylor	34,000.00	34,000.00	47,600.00	54,000.00	

**The
Recommended
Appropriation
To The
State-Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total**

APPENDIX TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOS- PITALS—STATE AIDED (Continued)					
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	21,000.00	21,000.00	29,000.00	32,000.00	The Recommended Appropriation To The State-Aided Medical and Surgical Hospitals Are Given In Total
Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia	145,000.00	155,000.00	230,000.00	275,000.00	
Titusville Hospital	7,000.00	7,000.00	11,600.00	13,600.00	
Tuberculosis League of Pitts- burgh	95,000.00	96,000.00	120,000.00	138,000.00	
Tyler Memorial Hospital, Meshoppen .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Uniontown Hospital	70,000.00	70,000.00	100,000.00	116,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital	258,000.00	260,000.00	376,000.00	428,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital	165,000.00	165,000.00	232,000.00	264,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania— Episcopal Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	150,000.00
Warne, Lemos B., Hospital and Clinic, Inc., Pottsville .	.....	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Warner, Annie M., Hospital, Gettysburg	12,500.00	12,500.00	14,000.00	16,800.00	
Warren General Hospital ..	29,000.00	28,000.00	42,000.00	49,000.00	
Washington Hospital	48,000.00	48,000.00	66,000.00	77,000.00	
Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Honesdale	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	11,600.00	
Waynesboro Hospital	16,000.00	16,000.00	22,000.00	26,000.00	
Western Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Pgh.	145,000.00	145,000.00	206,000.00	246,000.00	
Westmoreland Hospital Asso- ciation, Greensburg	57,000.00	57,000.00	79,000.00	90,000.00	
West Side Hospital Associa- tion, Scranton	61,000.00	61,000.00	84,000.00	94,000.00	
Wilkes-Barre General Hos- pital	162,000.00	162,000.00	230,000.00	274,000.00	
Williamsport Hospital	94,000.00	98,000.00	142,000.00	166,000.00	
Wills Hospital, Philadelphia	93,000.00	93,000.00	134,000.00	156,000.00	
Women's Homeopathic Hos- pital, Phila.	65,000.00	65,000.00	95,000.00	110,000.00	
Women's Hospital of Phila- delphia	71,000.00	71,000.00	92,000.00	106,000.00	
Women's Hospital, Pittsburgh	5,000.00	7,000.00	12,800.00	15,600.00	
Women's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia ...	75,000.00	73,000.00	100,000.00	118,000.00	
Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital—Wilkes-Barre ...	47,000.00	47,000.00	68,000.00	76,600.00	
York Hospital	99,000.00	99,000.00	142,000.00	168,000.00	
Zem Zem Hospital for Crip- pled Children	14,500.00	18,000.00	30,000.00	36,000.00	
TOTAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS —STATE-AIDED	\$ 8,730,500.00	\$ 8,735,550.00	\$ 12,262,000.00	\$ 14,365,600.00	\$ 15,365,000.00
HOMES—STATE-AIDED					
Aged Colored Women's Home, Williamsport	\$ 825.00	\$ 825.00	\$ 825.00	\$ 825.00	The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children	3,400.00	3,400.00	4,000.00	4,400.00	
Almira Home, New Castle .	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	5,400.00	4,000.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	
Benevolent Home Association for Children, Pottsville ...	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	
Berean Manual Training School	20,000.00	24,000.00	.....	.....

The
Recommended
Appropriation
To The
State-Aided
Medical and
Surgical
Hospitals
Are Given
In Total

The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State-Aided
Homes
Are Given
In Total

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
HOMES—STATE-AIDED (Continued)					
Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale	\$ 9,300.00	\$ 9,300.00	\$ 13,800.00	\$ 16,000.00	
Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County, Chambersburg	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	58,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00	64,000.00	
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	24,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	26,000.00	
Children's Home of Bradford	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	
Children's Home of Easton .	5,900.00	7,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	
Children's Home of York ...	3,500.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	
Children's Home of Bethlehem and Allentown	3,200.00	4,000.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	
Children's Industrial Home, Harrisburg	10,800.00	12,800.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	
Children's Home of Reading	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	
Christian Home of Johnstown	3,500.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	
Colored Children's Bureau, Philadelphia	3,000.00	7,500.00	10,500.00	12,000.00	
Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	1,700.00	1,700.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	
Curtis Home for Girls	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Erie	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Philadelphia	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	
Florence Crittenton Home, Williamsport	700.00	700.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	
Friend's Home for Children, Secane, Delaware County .	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	
Friendship House, Scranton .	6,100.00	6,100.00	9,500.00	12,000.00	
George, Jr., Republic of Western Pennsylvania	8,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	28,000.00	
Home for Aged, Philadelphia	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,600.00	6,000.00	
Home for Aged Infirm Women, Easton	3,900.00	4,500.00	6,500.00	7,000.00	
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Pittsburgh	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners, Philadelphia	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	
Home for Veterans of G.A.R. and Wives, Philadelphia ..	14,500.00	14,500.00	16,000.00	17,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Lebanon	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	
Home for Widows and Single Women, Reading	2,800.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	
Industrial Home for Crippled Children, Pittsburgh	15,000.00	15,000.00	21,000.00	23,000.00	
Ladies G.A.R. Home, Swissvale	19,200.00	19,200.00	23,000.00	25,000.00	
Margaret Henry Children's Home, New Castle	600.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Meadville Children's Aid Society and Home for Aged ...	3,200.00	4,500.00	6,500.00	7,500.00	
					The Recommended Appropriations To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total

**The
Recommended
Appropriations
To The
State-Aided
Homes
Are Given
In Total**

APPENDIX TO THE

 DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)
 GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
HOMES—STATE-AIDED (Continued)					
Nazarene Home for Aged, Philadelphia	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	The Recommended Appropriation To The State-Aided Homes Are Given In Total
Northern Home for Friend- less Children, Philadelphia	14,000.00	14,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	
Northern Tier Home, Harri- son Valley	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,400.00	4,000.00	
Penna. Memorial Home, Brookville	9,400.00	9,400.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Penna. Association for Blind, Harrisburg	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00	
Penna. Tome Teaching Soci- ety, and Free Circulating Library for Blind, Phila. .	16,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Society to Pro- tect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind, Philadelphia	44,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	
Pittsburgh Home for Babies Pittsburgh and Allegheny	10,000.00	10,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	
Home for the Friendless ..	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie .	9,000.00	9,000.00	10,500.00	11,000.00	
Seaman's Church Institute, Phila.	8,500.00	12,000.00	16,800.00	18,600.00	
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	5,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00	8,500.00	
Tilden Home for Aged Couples, Phila.	1,400.00	1,400.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	
Union Home for Old Ladies, Philadelphia	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	
Westmoreland County Chil- dren's Aid Society, Greens- burg	6,000.00	6,000.00	9,400.00	11,500.00	
Williamsport Home	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,500.00	11,500.00	
Zoar Home for Mothers, Babies and Convalescents of Allison Park, Allegheny County	1,700.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	
York County Blind Center ..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	
TOTAL HOMES—STATE AIDED	\$ 452,425.00	\$ 418,825.00	\$ 519,275.00	\$ 576,825.00	\$ 622,000.00

ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
State Civil Service Commission	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Post-War Planning Commission	200,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Administration	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Advancement .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
Interstate Oil Compact Commission .....	.....	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Post-War Planning Commission—Agreements with Political Subdivisions .....	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History .....	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Ohio River Valley Commission .....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	34,870.00	31,700.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	.....	2,400.00	4,200.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Commission on Interstate Cooperation	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00
Commission on Delaware Basin (Incodel)	16,700.00	30,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys .....	.....	.....	.....	70,000.00	.....
Council of State Governments	15,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Appropriation to Motor License Fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public School Building Authority—Administration .....	.....	.....	†	600,000.00	700,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
Delaware River Joint Commission .....	.....	.....	65,000.00	.....	.....
State Tax Equalization Board .....	.....	.....	500,000.00	550,000.00	575,000.00
Total	\$ 441,900.00	\$ 1,448,500.00	\$ 780,200.00	\$ 3,488,870.00	\$ 1,571,700.00
SUBSIDIES					
Port of Philadelphia	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Harrisburg Fire Companies	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Total	\$ 206,600.00	\$ 206,600.00	\$ 246,600.00	\$ 245,600.00	\$ 205,600.00
TOTAL — Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions					
	\$ 648,500.00	\$ 1,655,100.00	\$ 1,026,800.00	\$ 3,734,470.00	\$ 1,777,300.00

† Appropriation made to Public Instruction this period. See page 19.

APPENDIX TO THE

**CIVIL DEFENSE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Reserve for Civil Defense	\$ 20,000,000.00

**MILK CONTROL COMMISSION‡
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 480,000.00

‡Supported also by Milk Control Fund. See Page 57.

**PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,069,000.00	\$ 1,260,000.00	\$ 1,472,000.00	\$ 1,550,000.00

**PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 390,500.00	\$ 620,000.00	\$ 670,000.00
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of His- torical Sites .....	.....	.....	155,000.00		
Part of an appropriation to Department of Public In- struction transferred for ex- penses of State Museum ..	.....	59,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—De- ficiency .....	.....	10,163.00	14,000.00	.....	.....
Drake Well Memorial—Main- tenance	25,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park .....	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	10,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Fur- nishings .....	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags .....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....	.....
Old Economy—Restoration ..	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead— Improvements	10,000.00	18,000.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
Preserving Historical Docu- ments .....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs ..	17,500.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Drake Well Memorial—Im- provements .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material ....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Farmers Museum .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Warriors Run .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Pottsgrove Memorial .....	.....	.....	.....	47,100.00	.....
TOTAL—Pennsylvania His- torical and Museum Com- mission	\$ 322,500.00	\$ 472,263.00	\$ 727,000.00	\$ 753,600.00	\$ 670,000.00

**SENATE
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Fifty Senators and Extra Compensation to President Pro Tempore	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00
Session Employees	102,000.00	102,000.00	132,000.00	180,000.00	195,000.00
Session Employees—Additional Session Employees—Deficiency .....	.....	18,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Returning Officers	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Secretary of the Senate	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600.00
Senate Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00
Two Clerks to President ...	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,280.00	12,000.00
Secretary to President	3,240.00	3,240.00	3,600.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00
Chief Custodian	4,800.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,940.00	7,200.00

APPENDIX TO THE

SENATE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Custodians	10,155.00	10,965.00	11,200.00	12,320.00	13,800.00
Janitor			3,000.00	3,600.00	3,960.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,200.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00		
Library Clerk			5,000.00	6,000.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Librarian			4,400.00	5,000.00	5,600.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Clerk to President Pro Tem- pore	4,800.00	4,800.00			6,000.00
Assistant Secretary—Recess ..	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,725.00	4,500.00
Senate Indexing Clerk				4,800.00	5,600.00
Chief Compiling Clerk				7,200.00	8,400.00
Messenger to Secretary				3,600.00	4,200.00
Chief Sergeant at Arms					7,200.00
Chief Mailing Clerk					7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00			
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	3,800.00			
Stenographer to Librarian— Recess	6,300.00	6,300.00			
Total Salaries	\$ 374,695.00	\$ 425,825.00	\$ 424,600.00	\$ 502,825.00	\$ 552,460.00
Mileage .					
Fifty Senators	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
Fifty Senators—Deficiency ..		2,000.00			
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers and Em- ployes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Mileage	\$ 22,700.00	\$ 24,700.00	\$ 22,700.00	\$ 22,700.00	\$ 22,700.00
Postage					
Fifty Senators	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00		
Chief Clerk	150.00	150.00	150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
Lieutenant-Governor	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Legislative Journal	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Total Postage	\$ 12,300.00	\$ 12,300.00	\$ 12,300.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00
Contingent Expenses					
Office of Secretary—Recess ..	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session ..	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Librarian—Recess ..	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session ..	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President — Pro Tempore— Recess	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
President — Pro Tempore— Session	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months Ending Nov. 30, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952 ..	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Chief Clerk—Additional				2,000.00	
Majority Floor Leader—Recess ..	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Ses- sion	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00

SENATE (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses					
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00
Minority Leader—Additional				2,500.00	
Majority Whip—Additional			1,000.00		
Minority Whip—Additional			1,000.00		
Majority Whip—Session				1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session				1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess				1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess				750.00	750.00
Total Contingent Expenses	\$ 35,600.00	\$ 38,600.00	\$ 43,600.00	\$ 57,350.00	\$ 55,350.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Incidental Expenses	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Deficiency		1,000.00			
Incidental Expenses—Additional			1,000.00		
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee ..	12,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Expenses—Senators			120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expense Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Committee Inspecting State Institutions—Additional		1,250.00			
Total Miscellaneous Expenses	\$ 25,575.00	\$ 27,825.00	\$ 159,575.00	\$ 159,575.00	\$ 161,575.00
Total Regular Sessions ...	\$ 470,870.00	\$ 529,250.00	\$ 662,775.00	\$ 747,250.00	\$ 796,885.00
Deficiency Appropriations ...	\$ 3,500.00				
Special Session 1944	55,000.00				
TOTAL—Senate	\$ 529,370.00	\$ 529,250.00	\$ 662,775.00	\$ 747,250.00	\$ 796,885.00

APPENDIX TO THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries					
Members and Speaker's Extra Compensation	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00
Session Employees	128,500.00	132,000.00	158,000.00	202,000.00	237,000.00
Session Employees—Additional .....	.....	18,000.00	45,000.00	35,000.00	.....
Session Employees—Deficiency .....	.....	41,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Returning Officers	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00
Secretary of House	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Administrative Assistant .....	.....	.....	4,800.00	6,000.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Speaker	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Speaker .....	.....	.....	4,200.00	4,800.00	6,000.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	8,400.00	10,000.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,075.00	3,075.00	3,600.00	4,800.00	6,000.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	4,200.00
Amendment Clerk .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	7,200.00
Supply Clerk .....	.....	.....	3,600.00	3,950.00	4,200.00
Compiling Clerk .....	.....	.....	7,200.00	8,000.00	9,000.00
Finance Clerk .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	7,200.00	8,000.00
Library Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400.00
Day Watchman	3,600.00	3,960.00	.....	.....	.....
Night Watchman	3,600.00	3,960.00	8,000.00	8,800.00	9,600.00
Chief Custodian .....	.....	.....	4,000.00	4,400.00	4,800.00
Custodians—Four .....	.....	.....	14,400.00	16,000.00	17,600.00
Secretary to the Secretary .....	.....	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Clerk to Secretary	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	6,000.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00	7,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Custodian of Hall of House	3,600.00	3,960.00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Custodians	8,800.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Salaries	\$ 859,575.00	\$ 930,355.00	\$ 974,000.00	\$ 1,033,760.00	\$ 1,069,400.00
Mileage					
Members	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00
Members—Deficiency .....	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Officers and Employees—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total Mileage	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 92,000.00
Postage					
Members	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	\$ 31,200.00	.....	.....
Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
Legislative Journal	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00
Legislative Journal — Additional .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Total Postage	\$ 41,350.00	\$ 41,350.00	\$ 42,350.00	\$ 12,650.00	\$ 12,650.00
Contingent Expenses					
Speaker—Recess	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Speaker—Session	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years ending May 31, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Contingent Expenses					
Office of Chief Clerk—Six Months ending Nov. 30, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Secretary—Year Ending May 31, 1949 and 1951 Additional Majority Floor Leader—Re- cess .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Ses- sion	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Re- cess	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Ses- sion	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Minority Floor Leader—Ses- sion	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00
Minority Leader—Additional Majority Whip—Additional ..	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....
Minority Whip—Additional ..	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency ..	.....	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Majority Whip—Session ....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Minority Whip—Session ....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess ....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess ....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
	.....	.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Total Contingent Expenses	\$ 44,100.00	\$ 47,100.00	\$ 54,100.00	\$ 67,350.00	\$ 68,350.00
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Appropriation Committee ...	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	26,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Addi- tional .....	.....	.....	2,500.00	3,500.00	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Committee Inspecting State Institutions—Additional ...	.....	1,750.00	.....	.....	.....
Expenses—Members of House	.....	.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Salaries—Deceased Members	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Ex- penses	\$ 38,250.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 555,550.00	\$ 557,250.00	\$ 557,250.00
Total Regular Sessions ...	\$ 1,075,275.00	\$ 1,157,805.00	\$ 1,718,000.00	\$ 1,763,010.00	\$ 1,799,650.00
Special Session 1944	\$ 144,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deficiency Appropriations ..	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—House of Repre- sentatives	\$ 1,224,275.00	\$ 1,157,805.00	\$ 1,718,000.00	\$ 1,763,010.00	\$ 1,799,650.00

APPENDIX TO THE

**LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Indices for Legislative Journal	\$ 1,500.00				
Proof Reading	4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Proof Reading—Deficiency		500.00			
Indexing the Legislative Journal					
Special Session 1944	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00		
Indexing Legislative Journal	1,000.00				
—Deficiency	500.00				
TOTAL—Legislative Journal	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00

**LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 94,000.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Addi- tional		3,000.00		2,000.00	
Salaries and Expenses—Defi- ciency		2,500.00			
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans			2,000.00		
Special Printing and Binding	4,000.00				
Pennsylvania Register		50,000.00			
TOTAL—Legislative Ref- erence Bureau	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 151,500.00	\$ 132,000.00	\$ 152,000.00	\$ 150,000.00

LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Senate and House of Representatives	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators Asso- ciation	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses of Electoral College Joint State Government Com- mission	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Joint State Government Com- mission—Deficiency	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	.....
Local Government Commis- sion .....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....
Inaugural Committee	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Interstate Commission on Crime .....	.....	5,953.29	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study Eco- nomic Conditions of Colored People	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission for Port of Ches- ter	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committee to Investigate Donaldson Riots	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Study School Subsidies	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Studying Higher Education— Joint State Government Commission	25,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commis- sion .....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL—Legislative Mis- cellaneous and Commis- sions .....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
	\$ 115,800.00	\$ 179,253.29	\$ 324,300.00	\$ 323,300.00	\$ 4,300.00

APPENDIX TO THE

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Supreme Court					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 274,000.00	\$ 274,000.00	\$ 323,000.00	\$ 323,000.00	\$ 323,000.00
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—East- ern District	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00	74,950.00
Salaries and Expenses—Mid- dle District	11,100.00	11,100.00	13,100.00	14,600.00	17,100.00
Salaries and Expenses—Mid- dle District—Deficiency ...	.....	.....	.....	1,250.00	.....
Salaries and Expenses—West- ern District	30,700.00	30,700.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	44,000.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—East- ern, Middle and Western Districts	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	5,500.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—East- ern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	2,000.00	750.00	.....
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers, and Ex- penses	73,995.00	73,995.00	98,096.00	118,825.00	140,825.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, Stenographers, and Ex- penses—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	.....	7,100.00	.....
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Portrait of Chief Justice Maxey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Board of Law Examiners ..	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total Supreme Court	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 689,896.00	\$ 726,225.00	\$ 757,125.00
Superior Court					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 253,000.00	\$ 253,000.00	\$ 295,000.00	\$ 295,000.00	\$ 295,000.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	63,000.00	63,000.00	80,136.00	85,385.00	102,600.00
Dockets, Stationery and Sup- plies	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total Superior Court	\$ 377,000.00	\$ 377,000.00	\$ 436,136.00	\$ 444,385.00	\$ 461,600.00
Court of Common Pleas					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 3,100,000.00	\$ 3,100,000.00	\$ 3,663,000.00	\$ 3,755,000.00	\$ 3,755,000.00
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Payments of Mileage in Di- vided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,400.00	19,400.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Court of Common Pleas	\$ 3,224,400.00	\$ 3,224,400.00	\$ 3,783,000.00	\$ 3,885,000.00	\$ 3,885,000.00
Orphans' Court					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 618,000.00	\$ 618,000.00	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 725,000.00
Municipal Court of Philadelphia					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 265,000.00
County Court of Allegheny					
Salaries of Judges	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 145,000.00
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County					
Salary of Judge	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES					
Miscellaneous					
Salaries of Retired Judges .	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$ 81,000.00
Salaries of Retired Judges— Deficiency			4,000.00		
Salaries of Associate Judges	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Mileage of Associate Judges	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
TOTAL—Miscellaneous ...	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 148,000.00	\$ 148,000.00
State Reporter					
Salary of State Reporter ...	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Salaries and General Ex- penses	13,000.00	14,560.00	16,900.00	20,640.00	20,640.00
Total State Reporter	\$ 32,600.00	\$ 34,160.00	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 45,640.00	\$ 45,640.00
TOTAL—Judicial Depart- ment	\$ 5,381,495.00	\$ 5,383,055.00	\$ 6,225,532.00	\$ 6,408,250.00	\$ 6,456,365.00

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
Bonus	\$ 2,599,053.69	\$ 3,555,351.02	\$ 2,543,000.00	\$ 3,400,000.00
Tax on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	75,572,557.71	98,955,000.20	115,791,000.00	121,612,500.00
Tax on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commod- ities Produced	50,881,177.51	80,184,793.81	82,169,500.00	78,490,360.00
Tax on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities	1,396,768.37	1,194,157.22	1,229,000.00	1,250,000.00
Penalties and Interest on Taxes and Bonus	865,510.82	554,614.52	928,000.00	654,000.00
Business License Taxes	27,233.64	1,449.53		
Inheritance Taxes	38,780,130.16	46,792,512.51	40,917,000.00	42,077,609.00
Special Emergency Taxes	169,987,683.48	303,999,721.32	311,083,500.00	310,665,420.00
Licenses and Fees	9,982,914.16	10,559,661.73	10,979,713.00	11,410,270.00
Fines and Penalties	901,470.55	1,435,506.91	1,081,398.00	1,117,880.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	6,760,074.76	5,101,389.91	11,197,889.00	9,987,110.00
Institutional Reimbursements	15,802,092.57	18,133,108.10	20,580,000.00	19,334,971.00
Liquor Store Profits	59,000,000.00	77,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	80,000,000.00
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	\$ 432,556,667.42	\$ 647,467,266.78	\$ 678,500,000.00	\$ 680,000,120.00
Specific Receipts Appropriated for Special Purposes	\$ 87,380,470.13	\$ 123,433,483.66	\$ 131,197,885.12	+
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS EXCLUDING REPAYMENTS OF LOANS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF SURPLUS FUNDS	\$ 519,937,137.55	\$ 770,900,750.44	\$ 809,697,885.12	
Repayment of Loan by State Stores Fund	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 15,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	
Repayment of Loan by State Restaurant Fund		15,000.00		
Reimbursement of Advancements to:				
General State Authority			2,000,000.00	
World War II Veterans Compensation Fund			800,000.00	
Toll Bridge Fund			25,000.00	
Appropriation of Surplus Funds From:				
Manufacturing Fund			1,150,000.00	
Banking Fund			500,000.00	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND RECEIPTS INCLUDING REPAYMENTS OF LOANS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF SUR- PLUS FUNDS	\$ 524,937,137.55	\$ 785,915,750.44	\$ 824,172,885.12	\$ 680,000,120.00

+Since these receipts are not available for appropriation, and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
BONUS				
Bonus—Domestic	\$ 1,638,490.06	\$ 1,338,243.14	\$ 1,011,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Bonus—Foreign	960,563.63	2,217,107.88	1,532,000.00	2,400,000.00
Total Bonus	\$ 2,599,053.69	\$ 3,555,351.02	\$ 2,543,000.00	\$ 3,400,000.00
TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK, SHARES AND LOANS				
Capital Stock Taxes—Domestic	\$ 44,939,541.43	\$ 63,228,529.90	\$ 71,827,000.00	\$ 76,000,000.00
Capital Stock Taxes—Foreign	17,980,142.79	24,152,481.73	29,615,000.00	32,750,000.00
Tax on Shares—Trust Companies	2,549,462.01	1,960,328.05	3,126,000.00	3,000,000.00
Tax on Shares—State Banks	519,297.38	356,090.13	602,000.00	500,000.00
Tax on Shares—National Banks	4,833,875.32	5,330,906.24	6,658,000.00	6,000,000.00
Tax on Stock—Building and Loan Associations ...	1,706.48	112.57	500.00	500.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Domestic	4,268,140.91	3,525,911.09	3,541,000.00	3,000,000.00
Loans Tax—Corporation—Foreign	272,984.52	285,315.57	292,000.00	250,000.00
Loans Tax—Cities, Boroughs and Townships	114,402.02	25,141.96	30,000.00	50,000.00
Loans Tax—Counties	5,914.08	1,546.50	1,000.00	1,000.00
Loans Tax—School Districts	75,817.21	69,206.97	53,000.00	40,000.00
Loans Tax—Poor Districts	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Loans Tax—County Institution Districts .....	.63	2,663.97	5,500.00	1,000.00
Tax on Electric Cooperative Corporations	7,272.93	9,413.10	10,000.00	5,000.00
Corporate Net Income Tax on Agricultural Cooperative Associations .....	.....	7,352.42	30,000.00	15,000.00
Total Taxes on Capital Stock, Shares and Loans	\$ 75,572,557.71	\$ 98,955,000.20	\$ 115,791,000.00	\$ 121,612,500.00
TAXES ON INCOME, RECEIPTS, PREMIUMS, AND COMMODITIES PRODUCED				
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission	\$ 8,345,076.52	\$ 10,663,824.52	\$ 12,045,000.00	\$ 11,600,000.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Private Bankers	8,013.90	12,875.25	13,000.00	.....
Gross Receipts Tax—Boxing and Wrestling Exhibits	160,291.61	124,911.02	135,500.00	125,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Casualty	297,562.55	493,547.39	500,000.00	500,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Marine	14,812.17	7,477.61	11,000.00	10,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Fire	291,890.99	442,806.53	555,000.00	500,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Domestic—Excess Reinsurance	50,723.42	105,142.54	140,000.00	100,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Life	14,882,953.48	16,991,296.04	19,500,000.00	19,000,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Casualty	3,074,141.19	1,963,954.26	2,200,000.00	100,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Marine	42,340.09	24,724.91	30,000.00	15,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Fire ..	89,588.99	156,898.97	156,000.00	100,000.00
Insurance Premium Tax—Foreign—Excess Insurance Brokers	1,277.13	10,846.64	13,000.00	10,000.00
Tax on Net Income—Savings Fund Societies	382,657.08	428,474.97	461,000.00	400,000.00
Anthracite Coal Tax	1,000.00	5.00	.....	.....
Emergency Profits Tax	83.72	140.00	.....	100.00
Emergency Relief Sales Tax	112.15	117.00	10.00	10.00
Liquor Floor Tax .....	.....	13.00	50.00	50.00
Malt Beverage Tax	23,194,973.79	48,720,939.49	46,378,000.00	46,000,000.00
Distilled Spirits Tax	22,251.22	15,426.69	13,740.00	10,000.00
Rectified Spirits Tax	20,891.06	21,096.26	18,000.00	20,000.00
Wines Tax	536.45	275.72	200.00	200.00
Total Taxes on Income, Receipts, Premiums and Commodities Produced	\$ 50,881,177.51	\$ 80,184,793.81	\$ 82,169,500.00	\$ 78,490,360.00
TAXES ON LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND TRANSFER OF SECURITIES				
Stock Transfer Stamp Tax	\$ 520,030.74	\$ 320,690.64	\$ 388,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
Tax on Legal Documents	876,737.63	873,466.58	841,000.00	950,000.00
Total Taxes on Legal Documents and Transfer of Securities	\$ 1,396,768.37	\$ 1,194,157.22	\$ 1,229,000.00	\$ 1,250,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST—(Con- tinued)				
BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES				
Retail Mercantile	\$ 23,033.37	\$ 1,349.53	.....	.....
Wholesale Mercantile	2,027.69	100.00	.....	.....
Restaurants and Eating Houses	534.89	.....	.....	.....
Billiards, Bowling Alleys, Etc.	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....
Brokers	129.00	.....	.....	.....
Business License Tax Deductions—Commissions ..	*65.31	.....	.....	.....
Business License Tax Deductions—Expense	*76.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Business License Taxes	\$ 27,233.64	\$ 1,449.53	.....	.....
PENALTIES AND INTEREST ON TAXES AND BONUS				
	\$ 865,510.82	\$ 554,614.52	\$ 928,000.00	\$ 654,000.00
INHERITANCE TAXES				
Resident Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax	\$ 40,206,560.49	\$ 47,863,947.46	\$ 42,100,000.00	\$ 43,677,609.00
Non-Resident Transfer Inheritance Tax	360,931.55	508,845.87	227,000.00	310,200.00
Direct Inheritance Tax	1,559.86	7,920.78	10,000.00	10,000.00
Collateral Inheritance Tax	164,963.36	186,195.99	141,500.00	141,300.00
Expense Deduction from Resident Transfer Direct, and Collateral Inheritance Taxes and Estate Tax	*1,953,885.10	*1,774,397.59	*1,561,500.00	*2,061,500.00
Total Inheritance Taxes	\$ 38,780,130.16	\$ 46,792,512.51	\$ 40,917,000.00	\$ 42,077,609.00
SPECIAL EMERGENCY TAXES				
Cigarette Tax	\$ 37,870,621.20	\$ 78,475,739.64	\$ 87,519,000.00	\$ 89,000,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax	1,208,307.27	1,938.26	.....	.....
State Personal Property Tax	192,721.48	18,702.61	16,000.00	3,500.00
Corporate Net Income Tax	93,600,430.70	152,994,006.10	149,880,000.00	176,000,000.00
Documentary Stamp Tax	86.20	90.45	100.00	20.00
Gross Receipts Tax—Transportation, Power and Transmission Business	5,992,005.08	7,795,374.76	8,716,000.00	8,650,000.00
Loans Tax—Domestic	135,080.20	14,538.61	1,400.00	1,400.00
Loans Tax—Foreign	9,151.87	1,095.29	6,000.00	6,000.00
Tax on Shares—Banks and Trust Companies	4,477.54	4,473.69	.....	.....
Liquor Tax	30,974,801.94	37,763,984.86	35,557,000.00	36,800,000.00
Soft Drinks Tax .....	.....	26,929,777.05	29,073,000.00	.....
Penalties and Interest on Special Emergency Taxes	.....	.....	315,000.00	204,500.00
Total Special Emergency Taxes	\$ 169,987,683.48	\$ 303,999,721.32	\$ 311,083,500.00	\$ 310,665,420.00
TOTAL BONUS, TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
	\$ 340,110,115.38	\$ 535,237,600.13	\$ 554,661,000.00	\$ 558,149,889.00
LICENSES AND FEES				
Governor's Office—Notary Public Commission Fees ..	\$ 242,150.00	\$ 226,625.00	\$ 241,150.00	\$ 226,625.00
Auditor General's Department—Miscellaneous Fees .	300.00	200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Department of Agriculture				
Oleomargarine Licenses	821,441.81	108,807.83	77,400.00	93,200.00
Feeding Stuffs Licenses and Analysis Fees	102,437.00	110,103.00	115,600.00	121,705.00
Carbonated Beverage Licenses	96,650.00	93,600.00	89,200.00	97,100.00
Fertilizer Licenses	33,380.00	36,245.00	32,790.00	43,675.00
Farm Product Inspection Fees	39,074.17	56,693.25	60,000.00	69,500.00
Cold Storage Warehouse Licenses	22,450.00	30,350.00	30,550.00	36,000.00
Insecticide and Fungicide Licenses	11,526.00	10,868.00	9,130.00	12,000.00
Lime and Gypsum Licenses and Analysis Fees	3,940.00	3,545.00	3,190.00	3,550.00
Egg Opening Licenses	2,350.00	2,200.00	3,100.00	2,000.00
Seed Testing and Certification	1,245.58	1,461.94	1,200.00	1,600.00
Egg Laying Contest Fees	4,195.00	3,870.00	3,960.00	3,960.00
Bakery Licenses	41,205.00	45,175.00	44,950.00	49,465.00
Ice Cream Licenses	40,070.00	45,630.00	47,030.00	50,620.00
Egg Inspection Licenses	204.00	141.00	190.00	210.00

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Department of Agriculture—(Continued)				
Domestic Animal Dealers' Licenses	18,833.00	19,269.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Farm Produce Dealers' Licenses	2,360.00	2,820.00	2,500.00	2,640.00
Rendering Plant Licenses	2,060.00	1,390.00	2,000.00	1,500.00
Abattoir Licenses	40,740.00	46,300.00	44,000.00	46,980.00
Horse Slaughtering Licenses .....	.....	.....	950.00	1,250.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	20.00	25.00	50.00	40.00
Department of Banking				
Investment Licenses	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Security Dealers' Application Fees	9,310.00	9,660.00	9,000.00	10,000.00
Security Dealers' Registration Fees	35,840.00	37,420.00	36,000.00	39,000.00
Securities Salesmen Application Fees	16,390.00	14,230.00	13,600.00	18,000.00
Securities Salesmen Registration Fees	57,680.00	56,910.00	52,000.00	58,000.00
Certified Copy Fees	12.00	16.25	20.00	100.00
Investment Advisers Application Fees	1,190.00	1,390.00	1,300.00	1,500.00
Investment Advisers Registration Fees	4,540.00	5,480.00	5,400.00	6,000.00
Investment Solicitors Application Fees	620.00	600.00	500.00	600.00
Investment Solicitors Registration Fees	1,170.00	1,170.00	1,000.00	1,080.00
Duplicate Registration Certificates	1,000.00	945.00	600.00	1,100.00
Miscellaneous Fees .....	.....	.....	13,280.00	18,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Water Power and Supply Permit Fees	24,272.53	25,252.63	25,000.00	25,000.00
Dams and Encroachment Fees	18,041.87	23,791.99	22,500.00	22,600.00
Navigation Commission Filing Fees	150.00	197.00	200.00	100.00
Miscellaneous Fees	210.00	25.00	200.00	100.00
Department of Health				
Vital Statistics Fees	\$ 369,131.49	\$ 374,149.01	\$ 375,000.00	\$ 365,000.00
Bathing Place Licenses	1,265.00	845.00	850.00	800.00
Approved Inspectors Certificate and Registration Fees	4,547.00	4,502.00	4,500.00	5,000.00
State Board of Undertakers' Fees	54,126.00	58,022.00	58,000.00	66,000.00
Sewage and Industrial Waste Permit Fees	16,035.00	40,225.00	40,000.00	35,000.00
Restaurant Licenses	13,237.00	17,673.50	20,000.00	18,000.00
Insurance Department				
Agents' Licenses	496,583.53	594,090.91	591,050.00	623,000.00
Brokers' Licenses	190,661.45	254,884.92	253,000.00	290,000.00
Examination Fees and Expenses	321,791.67	387,004.56	409,000.00	341,690.00
Valuation of Policies Fees	98,017.15	136,611.31	150,200.00	216,610.00
Filing of Statements and Charter Fees	36,328.54	36,431.05	36,650.00	36,160.00
Company, Association and Exchange Licenses	12,170.50	9,776.00	9,775.00	9,880.00
Public Adjusters' Licenses	3,536.00	4,550.00	4,850.00	4,850.00
Certified Copies and Certificate Fees	26,256.40	23,198.60	19,075.00	24,890.00
Service of Process Fees	452.00	524.00	820.00	500.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	293.00	7,887.76	12,350.00	12,390.00
Department of Internal Affairs				
Land Office Fees	2,519.25	2,803.50	2,600.00	2,600.00
Municipal Indebtedness Fees	25,770.31	36,377.95	30,000.00	40,000.00
Weighmasters' Licenses	31,745.00	33,752.50	27,338.00	32,430.00
Miscellaneous Fees	50.25	63.00	100.00	100.00
Department of Justice				
Attorney and Litigation Fees	40,912.06	4,211.24	3,000.00	3,000.00
Board of Pardon Fees	24,091.94	24,589.65	26,000.00	26,000.00
Department of Labor and Industry				
Bedding and Upholstery Fees	174,919.00	176,551.00	170,000.00	205,000.00
Boiler Inspection Fees	190,430.48	300,560.59	280,000.00	354,000.00
Elevator Inspection Fees	119,636.21	187,863.00	189,600.00	208,000.00
Employment Agents' Licenses	73,585.00	74,430.00	65,000.00	72,000.00
Projectionists' Examination and License Fees	34,795.00	38,936.00	38,000.00	39,000.00
Approval of Elevator Plan Fees	9,871.50	13,242.50	12,000.00	16,200.00
Approval of Building Plan Fees	40,129.00	82,619.00	82,000.00	94,000.00
Explosive Storage Permit Fees	20,182.50	21,592.50	21,000.00	21,000.00
Industrial Homework Permit Fees	40,350.00	37,550.00	34,800.00	29,000.00
Workmen's Compensation Exemption Fees	21,075.00	21,475.00	21,000.00	21,500.00
Employment Agents Registration Fees	1,189.00	1,065.00	960.00	1,000.00

* Indicate deduction.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
LICENSES AND FEES (Continued)				
Department of Mines				
Examination and Certificate Fees	10,210.00	14,801.00	11,514.00	15,600.00
Bituminous Miners' Examination Fees	6,654.06	9,527.50	4,956.00	6,600.00
Bituminous Shot-Firers' and Machine Runners' Examination and Certificate Fees	4,098.00	8,516.00	3,936.00	4,400.00
Miscellaneous			32.00	100.00
Department of Public Instruction				
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure Fees	108,502.05	109,970.80	104,000.00	96,000.00
State Board of Pharmacy Fees	62,044.00	63,690.00	64,000.00	75,000.00
State Dental Council and Examining Board Fees ..	25,124.00	25,078.00	30,000.00	42,000.00
State Board of Optometrical Examiners' Fees	19,672.00	23,044.00	22,000.00	26,500.00
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners' Fees	11,982.00	10,782.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Osteopathic Surgeons' Examining Board Fees	2,740.00	2,580.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses Fees	194,911.35	208,891.50	200,000.00	204,000.00
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners' Fees	4,693.42	8,071.00	7,600.00	8,700.00
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants Fees	33,977.17	48,346.00	44,000.00	60,000.00
State Board of Examiners of Architects' Fees	16,336.00	17,915.00	16,000.00	16,500.00
State Registration Board for Professional Engi- neers' Fees	174,943.00	49,393.50	40,000.00	44,000.00
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Fees ..	136,945.00	150,525.50	140,000.00	155,000.00
Barber Registration and Examination Fees	94,450.00	101,993.00	100,000.00	108,000.00
Beauty Culture Examination and Registration Fees	309,495.05	324,467.00	300,000.00	310,000.00
Motion Picture Examination Fees	314,734.50	333,668.25	307,500.00	310,000.00
State Library and Museum Fees	49.35	125.42	100.00	100.00
Sunday Concert Permit Fees	85.00	90.00	80.00	100.00
Secondary Education Evaluation Fees	7,188.00	8,070.00	8,500.00	8,520.00
Licensing Private Schools (Trade)	11,300.00	21,610.00	108,000.00	87,000.00
Fees For Licensing Business Schools		10,065.00	9,975.00	10,500.00
Fees For Licensing Correspondence Schools		2,120.00	2,575.00	3,800.00
Fees for Licensing Private Schools		10,375.00	12,760.00	16,250.00
Miscellaneous Fees	36,070.00	27,196.00	26,000.00	27,000.00
Public Utility Commission				
Filing and Copy Fees	\$ 75,879.55	\$ 70,799.71	\$ 54,300.00	\$ 52,230.00
Testing Fees	23,383.00	26,439.00	24,155.00	24,000.00
Special Assessment Fees	68,620.46	96,263.66	96,500.00	110,000.00
General Assessment Fees	1,431,686.80	1,844,611.28	2,214,000.00	2,500,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Boxing and Wrestling Licenses	44,340.00	40,425.00	39,950.00	40,000.00
Dog Licenses	1,550,108.75	1,842,151.16	1,957,000.00	1,857,400.00
Cigarette Permit Fees	185,446.50	214,928.20	215,000.00	215,000.00
Certificate and Copy Fees	6,048.00	6,013.75	5,000.00	6,000.00
Bond Filing Fees	735.00	670.00	1,127.00	1,500.00
Department of State				
Commission and Filing Fees	775,612.96	741,882.56	740,000.00	600,000.00
Recorders of Deeds Fees	24,383.00	31,761.00	35,000.00	30,000.00
Department of Welfare				
Solicitation Fees	8,510.00	10,925.00	10,070.00	12,100.00
Maternity Hospital Licenses	90.00	105.00	90.00	60.00
Private Home and Hospital Licenses	6,750.00	8,550.00	10,110.00	10,860.00
Infant Boarding House Licenses	1,045.00	1,220.00	1,285.00	970.00
Private Mental Hospital Licenses	1,230.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,380.00
TOTAL LICENSES AND FEES	\$ 9,982,914.16	\$ 10,559,661.73	\$ 10,979,713.00	\$ 11,410,270.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Department of Agriculture				
General Food Fines	\$ 8,055.00	\$ 11,600.00	\$ 9,840.00	\$ 13,000.00
Feeding Stuffs Fines	100.00	7,050.00	2,700.00	550.00
Carbonated Beverage Fines	5,685.00	2,800.00	1,900.00	4,650.00
Sausage Fines	6,850.00	11,310.00	6,100.00	12,600.00
Milk Fines	25.00	850.00	100.00	100.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
FINES AND PENALTIES (Continued)				
Department of Agriculture—(Continued)				
Milk Container Fines	50.00	2.25	300.00	.....
Egg Fines	25.00	.....	550.00	1,000.00
Fertilizer Fines .....	.....	775.00	600.00	500.00
Butter Fines	1,410.00	725.00	800.00	400.00
Meat Hygiene Fines	800.00	1,710.00	1,000.00	1,350.00
Oleomargarine Fines	300.00	7,400.00	3,200.00	2,750.00
Plant Pest Act Fines	125.00	160.00	200.00	170.00
Bakery Act Fines	690.00	725.00	1,000.00	1,600.00
Cold Storage Fines .....	.....	210.00	200.00	200.00
Potato Fines .....	.....	100.00	650.00	1,030.00
Pennsylvania Seed Act Fines .....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Miscellaneous Fines	2,470.00	4,815.00	3,240.00	6,370.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Miscellaneous Fines—Commissioners of Navigation	25.00	35.00	.....	100.00
Department of Health				
Milk Supply Fines	710.00	530.00	500.00	300.00
Miscellaneous Fines .....	.....	1,600.00	1,500.00	500.00
Insurance Department				
Miscellaneous Fines	2,872.49	2,092.01	.....	1,200.00
Department of Labor and Industry				
Female Labor Law Fines	\$ 370.00	\$ 155.00	\$ 192.00	\$ 100.00
Minor Labor Law Fines	1,145.00	655.00	400.00	600.00
Fire Alarm and Panic Fines	305.00	310.00	360.00	400.00
Factory Act Fines .....	.....	.....	24.00	100.00
Bedding and Upholstery Fines	350.00	1,325.00	600.00	400.00
Boiler Inspection Fines	328.00	161.00	168.00	200.00
Elevator Inspection Fines	550.00	301.00	488.00	800.00
General Department Act Fines	25.00	110.00	120.00	200.00
Miscellaneous Fines	310.00	335.00	960.00	100.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Court-Martial Fines	1,327.00	1,926.99	7,000.00	7,000.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Motion Picture Law Fines	510.00	50.00	500.00	250.00
Professional Licensing Fines	2,872.50	4,530.00	4,000.00	2,700.00
Public Utility Commission				
Violation of Order Fines	11,745.00	13,230.00	10,125.00	10,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Dog Law Fines	32,966.75	49,403.70	27,000.00	40,000.00
Registered Container Fines	93.25	21.25	70.00	50.00
Sabbath Breaking Fines	156.00	4.00	.....	10.00
Malt Liquor Fines and Penalties	65.00	60.00	80.00	50.00
Spirituuous and Vinous Liquor Fines and Penalties	1,002.00	275.00	300.00	200.00
Boxing and Wrestling Fines	4,382.39	2,763.25	1,331.00	2,000.00
Motor Law Fines	812,325.17	1,299,302.46	989,000.00	1,000,000.00
Cigarette Fines .....	.....	5,899.00	4,150.00	4,150.00
Pennsylvania State Police				
Fire Prevention Fines	450.00	.....	100.00	.....
Summary of Court Fines .....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	\$ 901,470.55	\$ 1,435,506.91	\$ 1,081,398.00	\$ 1,117,880.00
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Department of the Auditor General				
Allocation of Audit Costs	\$ 366,429.74	\$ 369,977.41	\$ 292,736.00	\$ 250,000.00
Treasury Department				
Interest on Deposits	446,869.89	511,785.66	1,065,640.00	750,000.00
Allocation of Treasury Costs	279,424.93	291,867.04	194,000.00	175,000.00
Interest on Investments	1,095,570.67	1,539,984.95	1,727,504.00	1,500,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities	26,822.30	69,468.64	108,948.00	75,000.00
Miscellaneous	12,382.69	80.00	1,040.00	40.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued)				
Department of Agriculture				
Sale of Surplus Products	23,248.56	28,927.03	26,400.00	26,600.00
Recovered Damages—Dog Law	670.00	410.40	180.00	140.00
Miscellaneous	5.57	3.50	.....	.....
Department of Banking				
Miscellaneous	16,445.00	15,940.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Department of Forests and Waters				
Sale of Wood Products	\$ 10,687.28	\$ 30,495.72	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 16,000.00
Stumpage	361,513.61	31,385.69	35,000.00	30,000.00
Minerals	4,950.39	120,923.24	765,500.00	672,000.00
Camp Leases	75,775.27	82,586.66	76,000.00	79,000.00
Water Leases	16,809.12	12,309.07	19,000.00	25,000.00
Rights-of-Way	18,625.60	150,276.70	62,500.00	52,000.00
Housing Rents	69,034.71	219,466.80	370,000.00	200,000.00
Ground Rents	20,503.23	42,771.93	38,000.00	73,000.00
Cost of Extinguishing Forest Fires	27,332.42	20,477.10	27,000.00	35,000.00
Sale of Seedlings	22,535.86	33,966.81	160,000.00	200,000.00
Rental of Telephone Lines	2,886.16	1,630.86	1,800.00	1,600.00
Pymatuning Revenue	6,529.16	7,205.66	30,000.00	41,000.00
Concession Leases	16,562.20	22,389.78	24,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous	8,704.56	18,397.24	13,000.00	61,000.00
Recovered Damages	73.16	5,300.34	1,400.00	1,200.00
Desilting Schuylkill River Project .....	.....	.....	20,000.00	119,000.00
Department of Health				
Borough Refunds	2,211.55	1,511.20	1,500.00	1,400.00
Vital Statistics Transcripts—Federal Government .	22,080.96	20,902.35	20,000.00	25,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,642.27	16,802.81	15,000.00	10,000.00
Department of Justice				
Miscellaneous .....	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Department of Labor and Industry				
Miscellaneous	8.00	19.11	24.00	15.00
Department of Military Affairs				
Sale of Surplus Products .....	.....	33.52	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	269.19	.....	.....	.....
Department of Mines				
Miscellaneous	51.62	75.68	.....	10.00
Department of Property and Supplies				
Sale of Publications	18,995.95	29,278.70	22,000.00	16,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	110,033.69	194,070.57	190,000.00	135,000.00
Sale of Documents and Waste Paper	11,762.44	6,819.67	7,835.00	8,000.00
Rental of State Property	235,413.28	26,211.08	24,401.00	31,480.00
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds	3,494.88	.....	.....	.....
Mileage of State Automobiles	121,252.91	148,294.66	195,000.00	185,205.00
Contract Forfeitures and Damages	2,118.26	2,877.97	7,694.00	2,000.00
Allocation of Property Costs	325,341.40	321,771.44	324,428.00	321,600.00
Sale of State Property .....	.....	1,297.25	2,814,400.00	.....
Miscellaneous	45,605.58	87,171.38	163,000.00	83,370.00
Department of Public Instruction				
Miscellaneous	157.15	278.70	300.00	300.00
Department of Revenue				
Escheats	2,806,294.53	493,632.28	2,034,590.00	500,000.00
Reimbursement for Tax Liens	284.85	71.60	100.00	100.00
Penalty on Interest on Deposits	42.00	.....	.....	.....
Water Obstruction Rents	3,359.64	3,344.64	3,000.00	3,000.00
Escheat Acts—1937 .....	.....	.....	91,099.00	65,000.00
Miscellaneous	9,344.33	946.24	40,500.00	50,000.00

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE (Continued)				
Department of State				
Garrett Estate				\$ 4,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 2,646.32	\$ 229.54		105.00
Pennsylvania State Police				
Reimbursement for Lost Property	989.85	934.95	\$ 720.00	900.00
Miscellaneous	36.23		150.00	15.00
Department of Commerce				
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,764.43	1,249.89	1,600.00	
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission				
Miscellaneous Revenue		74.12		30.00
Miscellaneous				
Conscience Money	124.50	780.25	900.00	1,000.00
Refunds of Expenditures not credited to Appropriations	95,356.87	114,432.08	125,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$ 6,760,074.76	\$ 5,101,389.91	\$ 11,197,889.00	\$ 9,987,110.00
INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS				
Schools for Vocational Education	\$ 1,872.40	\$ 406.83		
Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,933,182.02	2,159,918.69	\$ 2,249,590.00	\$ 2,172,053.00
Mental Hospitals	5,567,685.38	5,772,977.39	6,687,598.00	5,575,429.00
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics	389,661.21	588,112.45	638,316.00	533,025.00
Penal and Correctional Institutions	7,747,523.80	9,448,448.51	10,785,182.00	10,852,696.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	11.88	250.00		56.00
County and State-Aided Institutions	82,279.38	45,190.99	47,242.00	30,000.00
Federal Reimbursements (Soldiers' and Sailors' Home)	79,876.50	117,803.24	172,072.00	171,712.00
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL REIMBURSEMENTS	\$ 15,802,092.57	\$ 18,133,108.10	\$ 20,580,000.00	\$ 19,334,971.00
LIQUOR STORE PROFITS (Transfer)	\$ 59,000,000.00	\$ 77,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION	\$ 432,556,667.42	\$ 647,467,266.78	\$ 678,500,000.00	\$ 680,000,120.00
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
TRANSFERS FROM SPECIAL FUNDS				
Federal Government				
Vocational Education Fund	\$ 2,521,796.11	\$ 2,909,284.97	\$ 3,111,427.00	
Industrial Rehabilitation Fund	201,433.27	377,264.12	†	
Other				
Motor License Fund—Pennsylvania State Police	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	13,640,000.00	
Motor License Fund—Department of Commerce	390,000.00			
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)		324,875.72	165,610.12	
TOTAL	\$ 11,113,229.38	\$ 13,611,424.81	\$ 16,917,037.12	+
RECEIPTS				
Federal Government				
National Forest Revenue Allotment	\$ 44,769.95	\$ 46,930.91	\$ 15,000.00	
Nautical School	139,403.64	2,264.73		
Pennsylvania State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	359,475.00	
Headquarters Administration				
Aid to Dependent Children				
Old Age Assistance				
Blind Pensions	56,831,263.19	78,424,863.69	87,036,558.00	
Administration—Old Age and Aid to Dependent Children				

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS—(Continued)

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—(Continued)				
RECEIPTS				
Federal Government				
Flood Control Payments	7,681.32	13,843.89	6,505.00	
Allotment for Forest Protection	410,662.89	471,307.89	382,996.00	
Aid to Forest Nurseries	7,171.00	8,128.00	7,200.00	
Vocational Education for Defense	1,746.40	.....	.....
Training Out-of-School Youth	108,175.78	.....	.....
Grants—Airport Program .....	.....	1,384,691.43	1,433,071.00	
Airport Project—Harrisburg Airport Federal Contributions .....	.....	182,544.41	40,476.00	
School Lunch Program	2,145,670.02	4,188,104.65	4,587,486.00	
Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities .....	.....	.....	195,155.00	
Allotment for Potomac River Watershed .....	.....	2,143.00	2,500.00	
Hospital Survey .....	.....	19,026.78	.....
Miscellaneous				
Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance	6,082,018.03	6,381,271.74	6,000,000.00	
Restitutions and Overpayments—Public Assistance—Federal Share				
State Teachers Colleges	7,593,643.83	11,673,303.34	10,605,550.00	
Tax on Foreign Casualty Insurance Premiums payable to Police Retirement System	1,689,379.06	3,944,669.71	2,400,000.00	
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	57,476.54	117,276.25	98,000.00	
Liquidation Balances—G.S.A.	181,306.98	3.52	.....
Pennsylvania State Oral School	20.06	25.00	13.00	
Weightmasters Licenses for Distribution	31,745.00	33,752.50	32,438.00	
Annuity for Right-of-Way	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Pennsylvania State Police Training School Fees	2,773.08	8,086.66	14,955.00	
Rentals of State Armories	225,291.57	305,148.14	330,000.00	
Sale of State Armories .....	.....	7,926.00	.....
Reimbursements—Civil Service Commission	320,161.65	513,672.26	301,262.00	
Filing Fee for Examination of Voting Machines—Philadelphia	900.00	.....	.....
Desilting Schuylkill River and Maintenance .....	.....	27,108.53	30,000.00	
Wm. F. Reinold Trust Fund for Tubercular Patients .....	.....	7,890.54	3,400.00	
Rentals—Property and Supplies .....	.....	100,935.64	90,000.00	
Reimbursements for Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools .....	.....	64,915.77	148,000.00	
Area College Tuition .....	.....	1,149,870.11	57,584.00	
Purchase of Organ by Alumni—Indiana State Teachers College .....	.....	15,030.00	.....
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations .....	.....	800.00	1,600.00	
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects .....	.....	45,000.00	33,304.00	
Reimbursements—Microfilming State Records .....	.....	14,480.00	10,555.00	
School of Mineral Industries (State College) 50% Contributions .....	.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	
Donation by A. Atwater Kent, Jr. for Purchase of Antique Museum Items .....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Receipts for Special Purposes—Indiana .....	.....	.....	2,765.00	
Airport Project—Harrisburg Airport State Contributions .....	.....	245,063.00	.....
TOTAL SPECIFIC RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES	\$ 87,380,470.13	\$ 123,433,483.66	\$ 131,197,885.12	+

+ Since these receipts are not available for appropriation and are dependent on many factors unknown at the present time, no estimate is made.

‡ See Vocational Rehabilitation Fund.

SECTION TWO
MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Showing Summary of the Motor License Fund Budget: Appropriations Recommended by the Governor; Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1945-1949 compared with Estimates for 1949-1953; and Revenues and Receipts to the Motor License Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
MOTOR LICENSE FUND

1949-1951 BIENNIUM

Cash Balance, June 1, 1949	\$ 54,478,300.00
Actual and Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1949-1951	347,619,900.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1949-1951	\$ 402,098,200.00

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS:

Appropriations to Departments other than Highways	\$ 11,665,950.00
Appropriations to Department of Highways	\$ 21,500,000.00
Less: Amount carried over to 1951-1953	7,500,000.00
	14,000,000.00
Liabilities, June 1, 1949, on account of specific appropriations to Departments other than Highways (less actual lapses of \$19,592 to December 31, 1950)	360,400.00
Liabilities, June 1, 1949, on account of specific appropriations to Department of Highways	10,840,458.00
Allocation to Department of Highways—General	317,000,000.00
Allocation to Department of Revenue	10,662,500.00
Allocation to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue	685,000.00
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police	13,640,000.00
Allocation to Department of Revenue for 1947-1949 Commitments	479,920.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS	\$ 379,334,228.00

1951-1953 BIENNIUM

Estimated Cash Balance, June 1, 1951	\$ 22,763,972.00
Estimated Revenue (including Federal Aid) for 1951-1953	362,643,400.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED FUNDS AVAILABLE, MOTOR LICENSE FUND, 1951-1953	\$ 385,407,372.00

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS RECOMMENDED:

Appropriations to Departments other than Highways	\$ 6,432,314.00
Appropriations to Department of Highways	20,000,000.00
Allocation to Department of Highways—General Operations	300,000,000.00
Allocation to Pennsylvania State Police	14,250,000.00
Allocation to Department of Revenue	12,000,000.00
Allocations to Treasury Department, Board of Finance and Revenue	785,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS	
RECOMMENDED FOR THE BIENNIUM 1951-1953	\$ 353,467,314.00
ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE, MAY 31, 1953	\$ 31,940,058.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Interest and Sinking Fund					
Requirements—Road Bonds	\$ 10,945,414.55	\$ 10,513,079.55	\$ 10,206,413.00	\$ 9,745,579.79	\$ 4,093,867.00
Loan and Transfer Agent ..	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	16,875.00
Replacement Checks	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Expense—Printing Road					
Bonds .....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Total Treasury Department	\$ 10,987,414.55	\$ 10,554,079.55	\$ 10,247,413.00	\$ 9,786,579.79	\$ 4,120,742.00
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES					
Highway Purchasing Expenses	\$ 67,500.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 68,125.00	\$ 120,020.00	\$ 126,000.00
Highway Purchasing Expenses					
—Deficiency .....	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION					
Education—Highway Safety ..	.....	\$ 25,000.00	.....	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Townships of Second Class ...	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00
Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne					
County	177,000.00	61,271.00	.....	.....	.....
Rebuilding County Bridges ..	40,000.00	80,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Roadside Rests	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—					
Roads .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Bridges—Alle-					
gheny River .....	.....	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....
Cities, Boroughs and First Class					
Townships .....	.....	8,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Acquisition of Toll Bridges ...	.....	7,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Department of High-					
ways	\$ 7,217,000.00	\$ 26,296,271.00	\$ 21,075,000.00	\$ 21,500,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Transfer to General Fund ap-					
propriation	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Com-					
mission—					
Salaries and Expenses	213,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
State Employees' Retirement					
Board†					
State Annuity Reserve Ac-					
count No. 2	\$ 313,400.00	\$ 407,200.00	\$ 486,220.00	\$ 419,636.00	\$ 510,221.00
Contingent Reserve Account.	131,600.00	449,900.00	828,491.00	1,014,716.00	1,600,351.00
State Police Retirement Sys-					
tem	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total Department of State.	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 907,100.00	\$ 1,414,711.00	\$ 1,484,352.00	\$ 2,160,572.00
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCEL- LANEOUS AND COMMIS- SIONS					
Highway Planning Commission	.....	.....	.....	250,000.00	.....

†See General Fund for additional appropriations.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND APPROPRIATIONS—(Continued)

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNT—(Continued)					
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION					
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00		
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANE- OUS AND COMMISSIONS					
Joint State Government Com- mission—Highway Program		\$ 50,000.00			
TOTAL APPROPRIA- TIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS	\$ 19,329,914.55	\$ 38,274,950.55	\$ 32,810,249.00	\$ 33,165,951.79	\$ 26,432,314.00
ALLOCATIONS					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Board of Finance and Revenue					
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Refunding Highway Mainte- nance and Construction Contributions	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (State's Share)	25,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	1,000.00				
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund— Agricultural Use—Adminis- tration				50,000.00	50,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund— Agricultural Use				400,000.00	500,000.00
Total Treasury Department	\$ 141,000.00	\$ 155,000.00	\$ 258,000.00	\$ 685,000.00	\$ 785,000.00
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PO- LICE					
Appropriation to General Fund.	\$ †8,000,000.00	\$ †8,000,000.00	\$ †10,000,000.00	\$ †13,640,000.00	\$ †14,250,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Opera- tion of the Bureau of Safety	\$ 5,272,000.00	\$ 6,852,000.00	\$ 8,569,983.00	\$ 10,662,500.00	\$ 12,000,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS					
Maintenance, Repairs and Con- struction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses	\$ 84,700,000.00	\$ 187,925,000.00	\$ 266,188,202.00	\$ 317,000,000.00	\$ 300,000,000.00
Philadelphia Project	10,000,000.00				
Total Department of High- ways	\$ 94,700,000.00	\$ 187,925,000.00	\$ 266,188,202.00	\$ 317,000,000.00	\$ 300,000,000.00
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	\$ 108,113,000.00	\$ 202,932,000.00	\$ 285,016,185.00	\$ 341,987,500.00	\$ 327,035,000.00
TOTAL — MOTOR LI- CENSE FUND APPRO- PRIATIONS AND AL- LOCATIONS	\$ 127,442,914.55	\$ 241,206,950.55	\$ 317,826,434.00	\$ 375,153,451.79	\$ 353,467,314.00

† See General Fund for additional appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

Department of Highways Functional Expenditures for 1945-1949 Compared With Estimates for 1949-1953

Expended For	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION				
State Highways	\$ 20,765,001.08	\$ 84,194,422.40	\$ 86,848,825.00	\$ 68,300,000.00
Rural Highways	15,763,938.15	42,936,792.92	43,406,075.00	40,100,000.00
State Highways in Cities	1,160,356.96	16,581,824.08	36,311,368.00	35,350,000.00
Roads in Boroughs	6,117,579.44	20,138,248.24	18,944,025.00	16,655,000.00
State Highway and Bridge Authority Rentals .....	.....	.....	.....	6,400,000.00
Right-of-way	3,028,147.86	9,926,107.97	19,959,403.00	22,000,000.00
Total Construction	\$ 46,835,023.49	\$ 173,777,395.61	\$ 205,469,696.00	\$ 188,805,000.00
RESURFACING	\$ 9,063,785.50	\$ 10,996,893.77	\$ 14,189,905.00	\$ 14,100,000.00
MAINTENANCE				
State Highways	\$ 21,786,659.52	\$ 24,593,526.14	\$ 27,533,580.00	\$ 27,850,000.00
Rural Highways	21,673,796.45	22,456,339.66	24,560,924.00	26,000,000.00
State Highways in Cities	1,242,221.09	1,589,386.91	1,614,713.00	1,800,000.00
Roads in Boroughs	2,324,103.20	3,066,158.57	3,611,716.00	4,000,000.00
Flood Repairs	1,487,734.32	1,218,800.05	706,808.00	350,000.00
Total Maintenance	\$ 48,514,514.58	\$ 52,924,211.33	\$ 58,027,741.00	\$ 60,000,000.00
SPECIAL WORK	\$ 1,102,108.61	\$ 2,302,075.33	\$ 4,201,534.00	\$ 3,645,000.00
ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	14,611,355.03	22,310,876.30	30,974,592.00	29,740,000.00
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORES	*596,128.74	*2,717,878.56	*3,918,928.00	*4,000,000.00
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED	6,010,314.65	6,326,933.23	8,055,460.00	7,710,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 125,540,973.12	\$ 265,920,507.01	\$ 317,000,000.00	\$ 300,000,000.00

*Indicates deduction. The total maintenance and operation costs of plant, equipment, and stores are distributed to and included in the various functions for which the equipment and stores are used.

Note: These figures do not include payments from appropriations in specific amounts.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 103,627,601.61	\$ 129,654,229.55	\$ 191,100,000.00	\$ 193,066,369.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Penalties	603.92	1,302.16	1,000.00	1,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Interest	2,167.87	6,799.42	2,000.00	2,000.00
TOTAL LIQUID FUELS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	\$ 103,630,373.40	\$ 129,662,331.13	\$ 191,103,000.00	\$ 193,069,369.00
FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST				
Fuels Use Tax	\$ 474,403.00	\$ 293,382.00	\$ 927,000.00	\$ 927,000.00
Fuels Use Tax Penalties	1,384.12	3,985.00	3,998.00	3,998.00
Fuels Use Tax Interest	639.56	3,033.00	3,033.00	3,033.00
Filing Fees	3,890.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
TOTAL FUELS USE TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	\$ 480,316.68	\$ 305,400.00	\$ 939,031.00	\$ 939,031.00
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND IN- TEREST				
Gross Receipts Tax	\$ 23,715.45	\$ 25,461.24	\$ 24,980.00	\$ 24,980.00
Gross Receipts Tax Penalties	100.32	4.11	20.00	20.00
Gross Receipts Tax Interest	70.25	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	\$ 23,886.02	\$ 25,465.35	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
TOTAL TAXES, PENALTIES AND INTEREST	\$ 103,654,259.42	\$ 130,168,113.16	\$ 191,433,400.00	\$ 194,033,400.00
MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES				
Passenger Motor Vehicle Licenses	\$ 35,820,409.75	\$ 42,103,065.29	\$ 51,000,000.00	\$ 50,000,000.00
Commercial Motor Vehicle and Truck Tractor Licenses	26,081,047.75	32,356,777.96	36,938,000.00	35,938,000.00
Motor Bus and Omnibus Licenses	2,219,285.50	2,703,887.25	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Tractor Licenses	175,922.75	296,736.65	250,000.00	250,000.00
Trailer and Semi-Trailer Licenses	2,726,011.26	3,600,676.74	3,500,000.00	4,000,000.00
Motorcycle and Motor Bicycle Licenses	100,094.09	153,933.44	150,000.00	150,000.00
Manufacturers' Jobbers', and Dealers' Licenses ...	691,422.25	759,336.00	750,000.00	850,000.00
Operators' Licenses	7,819,732.60	8,206,940.13	8,025,000.00	9,025,000.00
Certificates of Title Fees	3,287,128.36	4,954,504.38	4,500,000.00	6,000,000.00
Transferring Registration Fees	850,412.17	1,674,675.54	1,265,000.00	2,665,000.00
Duplicate Registration Card Fees	25,366.75	30,122.82	25,000.00	25,000.00
Certified Copies of Records Fees	1,380.25	2,089.50	2,000.00	2,000.00
Testing Fees	5,927.00	10,555.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Uncollectable Check Fees	11,779.50	14,264.50	15,000.00	15,000.00
Returned Checks Collected	63,683.90	80,398.58	70,000.00	70,000.00
Miscellaneous Licenses and Fees	10,188.25	18,690.66	22,500.00	22,500.00
Dealers Temporary Registration Plates .....	.....	123,027.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Deduct Returned Checks	*73,855.63	*117,372.32	*100,000.00	*100,000.00
TOTAL MOTOR LICENSES AND FEES	\$ 79,815,936.50	\$ 96,972,309.12	\$ 109,000,000.00	\$ 111,050,000.00
FINES AND PENALTIES				
Liquid Fuels Tax Fines	\$ 232.25	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Fines	237.50	.....	.....	.....
Aeronautics Fines .....	.....	\$ 150.00	.....	.....
TOTAL FINES AND PENALTIES	\$ 469.75	\$ 150.00	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Interest on Deposits on Motor License Fund	\$ 454,333.26	\$ 687,338.41	\$ 430,000.00	\$ 430,000.00
Interest on Deposits on Liquid Fuels Tax Fund ...	7,842.40	16,628.83	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest on Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund ..	.....	.....	2,739.00	3,279.00
Premium on Sale of Securities—Liquid Fuels Tax Fund .....	.....	.....	1,393.00	1,398.00

* Indicates deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

Sources	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE—(Continued)				
Interest on Overdue Accounts	179.21	954.91	200.00	.....
Highway Encroachment Permits	488,815.06	828,598.46	900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Highway Bridges Income	46,365.84	37,735.70	40,000.00	40,000.00
Rentals of State Equipment	4,410.85	3,076.26	3,696.00	3,000.00
Rentals of State Property	320,495.55	239,053.15	98,640.00	75,600.00
Sale of Maps and Plans	18,804.34	25,968.73	56,937.00	73,000.00
Contract Deposit Forfeitures and Recovery on Surety Bonds	5,000.00	129,000.00	4,806.00	.....
Certified Copies	52.85	36.70	200.00	100.00
Recovery on Insurance and Surety Bonds	332.00	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Unserviceable Property	137,940.35	303,971.44	150,000.00	63,623.00
Sale of Registration Lists	29,179.61	40,373.67	35,000.00	35,000.00
Refund of Expenditures not Credited to Appropria- tions or Allocations	16,470.70	15,818.41	20,000.00	20,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	19,130.57	54,773.26	145,225.00	185,000.00
Sale of Inspection Stickers	450,954.85	571,605.45	500,000.00	500,000.00
Sale of Real Estate .....	.....	.....	7,651.00	.....
Interest on Investments	744,176.57	585,254.28	700,000.00	600,000.00
Premium on Sale of Securities	3,219.46	58,974.26	50,000.00	50,000.00
Penalties on Interest on Deposit .....	.....	.....	13.00	.....
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$ 2,747,703.47	\$ 3,599,161.92	\$ 3,166,500.00	\$ 3,100,000.00
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS				
Federal Aid (Regular)	\$ 8,537,017.26	\$ 40,053,576.12	\$ 40,000,000.00	\$ 46,000,000.00
Highway Construction Contributions	1,256,267.80	4,193,821.58	4,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
Highway Maintenance Contributions	13,798.07	17,908.21	20,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 9,807,083.13	\$ 44,265,305.91	\$ 44,020,000.00	\$ 54,010,000.00
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 196,025,452.27	\$ 275,005,040.11	\$ 347,619,900.00	\$ 362,643,400.00
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PUR- POSES				
Aviation Liquid Fuels Tax	\$ 443,617.03	\$ 661,864.65	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	\$ 196,469,069.30	\$ 275,666,904.76	\$ 348,419,900.00	\$ 363,443,400.00
REVENUE TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS				
General Fund	\$ 13,088.21	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended Balance from State Police Appropria- tion	310,266.05	\$ 41,958.32	\$ 224,743.19	.....

SECTION THREE
OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS

Showing Revenues, Receipts, Balances, and Appropriations Recommended by the Governor from the Operating Special Funds; and the Specific Appropriations Recommended from all other Special Funds.

FISH FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 772,650.73	\$ 756,882.56	\$ 1,116,364.97	\$ 668,700.97
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Fishing Licenses	\$ 1,516,568.15	\$ 2,271,338.69	\$ 2,300,000.00	\$ 2,400,000.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses	78,448.80	106,093.11	102,000.00	100,000.00
Special Eel Licenses	102.00	75.00	500.00	400.00
Motor Boat Licenses	38,720.00	73,614.75	60,000.00	70,000.00
Tourists Fishing Licenses	16,882.80	27,333.30	20,000.00	28,000.00
Lake Erie Licenses	3,168.00	6,254.00	6,400.00	6,500.00
Commercial Hatchery Licenses	2,220.00	2,755.00	2,750.00	3,200.00
Total Licenses and Fees	\$ 1,656,109.75	\$ 2,487,463.85	\$ 2,491,650.00	\$ 2,608,100.00
Fines and Penalties				
Fish Law Fines	\$ 25,845.83	\$ 38,558.00	\$ 39,220.00	\$ 70,000.00
Motor Boat Fines	1,040.00	2,522.00	2,530.00	5,500.00
Total Fines and Penalties	\$ 26,885.83	\$ 41,080.00	\$ 41,750.00	\$ 75,500.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	\$ 7,898.08	\$ 8,750.76	\$ 7,649.00	\$ 8,000.00
Sale of Publications	12,200.90	12,527.30	7,535.00	10,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	675.46	1,106.23	614.00	1,113.00
Contributions for Restocking Streams	26,000.00	25,900.00	26,000.00	32,500.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	197.73	494.67	19.00	.....
Interest on Securities	2,847.07	1,513.77	1,226.00	1,000.00
Federal Aid-Excise Tax on Fishing Tackle .....	.....	.....	.....	153,682.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 49,819.24	\$ 50,292.73	\$ 43,043.00	\$ 206,295.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,732,814.82	\$ 2,578,836.58	\$ 2,576,443.00	\$ 2,889,895.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,505,465.55	\$ 3,335,719.14	\$ 3,692,807.97	\$ 3,558,595.97
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Fish Commissioners				
Salaries and General Expenses	\$ 1,666,871.41	\$ 2,083,654.79	\$ 2,867,900.00	\$ 3,280,000.00
Department of Revenue				
Collecting Fishing Licenses, Fees and Fines	66,670.78	110,739.38	125,000.00	125,000.00
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	40.80	.....	.....	.....
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employees' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	7,100.00	9,290.00	7,497.00	14,338.00
Contingent Reserve Account	7,900.00	15,670.00	23,560.00	44,789.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks .....	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,748,582.99	\$ 2,219,354.17	\$ 3,024,107.00	\$ 3,464,277.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 628,882.56	\$ 1,007,364.97	\$ 559,700.97	\$ 94,318.97
Investments	128,000.00	109,000.00	109,000.00	.....

GAME FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 2,433,036.93	\$ 2,527,618.33	\$ 1,500,495.15	\$ 272,881.15
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Resident Hunting Licenses	\$ 2,984,126.99	\$ 3,346,766.72	\$ 5,040,000.00	\$ 5,040,000.00
Non-Resident Hunting Licenses	600,692.05	837,398.47	800,000.00	800,000.00
Commission Deductions	*158,256.35	*179,148.91	*254,000.00	*254,000.00
Special Game Permits	29,474.27	34,056.00	30,000.00	35,000.00
Special Deer Licenses	28,932.12			
Non-Resident Trapping Licenses			1,250.00	750.00
Total Licenses and Fees	\$ 3,484,969.08	\$ 4,039,072.28	\$ 5,617,250.00	\$ 5,621,750.00
Fines and Penalties				
Game Law Fines	\$ 198,695.75	\$ 279,204.85	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Interest on Deposits	\$ 43,027.32	\$ 36,585.32	\$ 24,954.00	\$ 22,500.00
Sale of Publications	53,946.80	59,881.37	56,000.00	70,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property	2,174.87	7,199.29	2,000.00	1,150.00
Sale of Skins and Guns	13,386.33	13,866.68	13,000.00	12,000.00
Sale of Non-Usable Property	2,845.64	3,004.70	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rental of State Property	5,564.52	15,564.33	23,500.00	26,500.00
Contributions by Federal Government	86,639.36	326,347.98	825,000.00	700,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	238,230.95	171,957.89	167,440.00	170,100.00
Interest on Securities	2,327.49	1,391.26	1,046.00	1,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 448,143.28	\$ 635,798.82	\$ 1,113,940.00	\$ 1,004,250.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 4,131,808.11	\$ 4,954,075.95	\$ 6,931,190.00	\$ 6,926,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 6,564,845.04	\$ 7,481,694.28	\$ 8,431,685.15	\$ 7,198,881.15
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Board of Game Commissioners.				
Salaries and General Expenses	\$ 3,956,951.98	\$ 5,847,232.54	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 6,764,150.00
Department of Revenue:				
Collecting Hunting Licenses, Fees and Fines	52,489.43	86,326.39	90,000.00	90,000.00
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	81.60			
Specific Appropriations:				
State Employees' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	13,200.00	17,476.00	18,743.00	32,630.00
Contingent Reserve Account	14,500.00	30,134.00	49,311.00	101,637.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks	3.70	30.20	750.00	750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,037,226.71	\$ 5,981,199.13	\$ 8,158,804.00	\$ 6,989,167.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 2,395,618.33	\$ 1,407,495.15	\$ 179,881.15	\$ 209,714.15
Investments	132,000.00	93,000.00	93,000.00	

* Indicates deduction.

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 512,013.23	\$ 654,626.00	\$ 938,775.49	\$ 619,966.49
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees				
Examination Fees	\$ 716,504.63	\$ 739,425.49	\$ 820,000.00	\$ 872,000.00
Overhead Assessment Fees	392,277.66	409,345.48	445,500.00	460,000.00
Money Lenders Licenses	90,000.00	113,900.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
Liquidation Fees	16,374.15	42,036.14	50,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous Fees	269.47	14.00	620.00	1,000.00
Pawnbrokers Licenses	19,800.00	21,700.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Consumer Discount Company Licenses	57,600.00	79,900.00	81,480.00	80,000.00
Installment Sellers License Fees .....	.....	102,280.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Sales Finance Companies License Fees .....	.....	123,100.00	115,000.00	120,000.00
Collector-Repossessor License Fees .....	.....	3,000.00	2,600.00	3,000.00
Total Licenses and Fees	\$ 1,292,825.91	\$ 1,634,701.11	\$ 1,747,200.00	\$ 1,768,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Sale of Publications	\$ 38.50	\$ 27.00	\$ 18.00	\$ 20.00
Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities	7,995.83	4,151.44	4,000.00	6,000.00
Interest on Deposits	1,382.22	6,313.04	5,000.00	8,000.00
Sale of Unserviceable Property .....	.....	558.68	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	116.22	35.93	30.00	40.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 9,532.77	\$ 11,086.09	\$ 9,048.00	\$ 14,060.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,302,358.68	\$ 1,645,787.20	\$ 1,756,248.00	\$ 1,782,060.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,814,371.91	\$ 2,300,413.20	\$ 2,695,023.49	\$ 2,402,026.49
EXPENDITURES				
Allocations:				
Department of Banking				
Salaries and General Expenses—Examination of Bank and Building and Loan Association	\$ 1,128,445.91	\$ 1,320,880.71	\$ 1,535,035.00	\$ 1,511,550.00
Specific Appropriations:				
Transfer of Surplus to General Fund .....	.....	.....	500,000.00	.....
State Employees' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	14,900.00	15,042.00	12,079.00	12,113.00
Contingent Reserve Account	16,400.00	25,715.00	27,943.00	37,899.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,159,745.91	\$ 1,361,637.71	\$ 2,075,057.00	\$ 1,561,562.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 392,626.00	\$ 676,775.49	\$ 557,966.49	\$ 840,464.49
Investments	262,000.00	262,000.00	62,000.00	.....

MILK CONTROL FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 138,056.36	\$ 144,379.24	\$ 98,535.35	\$ 49,195.35
RECEIPTS				
Licenses and Fees	\$ 250,309.25	\$ 255,081.25	\$ 245,460.00	\$ 250,146.00
Fines and Penalties	5,700.00	6,100.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	17,189.13	73,084.42	50,000.00	40,000.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	835.69	854.06	1,000.00	100.00
Appropriation from General Fund	320,000.00	400,000.00	450,000.00	480,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 594,034.07	\$ 735,119.73	\$ 750,460.00	\$ 773,246.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 732,090.43	\$ 879,498.97	\$ 848,995.35	\$ 822,441.35
EXPENDITURES				
Milk Control Board—Salaries and Expenses	\$ 575,062.53	\$ 702,696.03	\$ 748,300.00	\$ 770,350.00
Underpayments to Dairy Farmers	12,585.21	78,082.59	50,000.00	40,000.00
Treasury Department—Refunds	35.00	185.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Treasury Department—Replacement Checks	28.45	.....	500.00	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 587,711.19	\$ 780,963.62	\$ 799,800.00	\$ 811,850.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 144,379.24	\$ 98,535.35	\$ 49,195.35	\$ 10,591.35

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 194,520.37	\$ 238,366.54	\$ 127,581.87	\$ 127,581.87
RECEIPTS				
Fees				
Exhibit Fees—Competitive	\$ 1,755.50	\$ 9,230.50	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 11,352.00
Exhibit Fees—Commercial	73,589.92	148,546.53	197,000.00	181,000.00
Exhibit Fees—State Agencies	7,547.30	11,434.05	15,000.00	13,600.00
Total Fees	\$ 82,892.72	\$ 169,211.08	\$ 221,800.00	\$ 205,952.00
Miscellaneous Revenue				
Concession Revenue	\$ 12,632.40	\$ 46,976.75	\$ 45,890.00	\$ 40,865.00
Service Charges	1,376.66	8,743.60	9,600.00	12,800.00
Rentals	117,471.77	49,924.00	58,500.00	80,120.00
Sale of Exhibits—Net Proceeds	34.49	78.97	50.00	85.00
Sale of Exhibits—Commission	1,584.42	3,923.42	4,400.00	3,980.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	28,825.32	1,799.88	1,710.00	1,657.00
Interest on Securities and Deposits	1,423.53	3,371.30	2,800.00	3,000.00
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 163,348.59	\$ 114,817.92	\$ 122,950.00	\$ 142,507.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 246,241.31	\$ 284,029.00	\$ 344,750.00	\$ 348,459.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 440,761.68	\$ 522,395.54	\$ 472,331.87	\$ 476,040.87
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Agriculture				
Salaries, Expenses and Premiums of the State Farm				
Show and Alterations to Building Interior	\$ 202,374.74	\$ 394,813.67	\$ 344,650.00	\$ 342,302.00
Treasury Department				
Replacement Checks .....	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Accrued Interest on Securities Purchased	20.40	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 202,395.14	\$ 394,813.67	\$ 344,750.00	\$ 342,402.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 174,366.54	\$ 71,581.87	\$ 71,581.87	\$ 77,638.87
Investments	64,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00

APPENDIX TO THE

FLOOD CONTROL FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1	\$ 325,630.22	\$ 515,343.60	\$ 170,287.41	\$ 159,027.41
RECEIPTS				
Premium and Interest on Sale of Securities	\$ 5,047.41	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	500,000.00	.....	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 745,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,130.50	\$ 390,074.22	347,824.00	.....
Contributions	70,000.00	35,000.00	25,916.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 577,177.91	\$ 425,074.22	\$ 873,740.00	\$ 745,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 902,808.13	\$ 940,417.82	\$ 1,044,027.41	\$ 904,027.41
EXPENDITURES				
Department of Forests and Waters—Flood Control Work	\$ 387,464.53	\$ 770,130.41	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 850,000.00
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00
Replacement Checks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 387,464.53	\$ 770,130.41	\$ 885,000.00	\$ 855,000.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 515,343.60	\$ 170,287.41	\$ 159,027.41	\$ 49,027.41

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1 .....	.....	\$ 267,183.91	\$ 204,844.39	\$ 809,234.27
RECEIPTS				
Rehabilitation Gifts	\$ 2,760.00	.....	.....	.....
Contributions from Local Agencies	12,168.05	\$ 18,116.53	.....	.....
Appropriation from General Fund	975,746.34	1,100,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.00
Transfer from Federal Rehabilitation Fund	964,503.57	1,989,250.74	2,640,000.00	2,800,000.00
Miscellaneous .....	.....	112.50	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,955,177.96	\$ 3,107,479.77	\$ 4,440,000.00	\$ 4,600,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,955,177.96	\$ 3,374,663.68	\$ 4,644,844.39	\$ 5,409,234.27
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 1,687,994.05	\$ 3,169,819.29	\$ 3,670,000.00	\$ 4,475,000.00
Transfer to General Fund (Unused Appropriation) ..	.....	.....	165,610.12	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,687,994.05	\$ 3,169,819.29	\$ 3,835,610.12	\$ 4,475,000.00
BALANCE AT END	\$ 267,183.91	\$ 204,844.39	\$ 809,234.27	\$ 934,234.27

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND

	Actual		Actual and Estimated 1949-1951	Estimated 1951-1953
	1945-1947	1947-1949		
CASH BALANCE JUNE 1			\$ 42,594,854.95	\$ 8,195,742.86
RECEIPTS				
Proceeds of Bond Issue		\$ 50,844,950.00		
Interest on Securities		1,147,647.90	\$ 692,642.17	
Premiums on Sale of Securities			102,404.29	
Interest on Deposits			150,000.00	\$ 125,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$ 51,992,597.90	\$ 945,046.46	\$ 125,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS		\$ 51,992,597.90	\$ 43,539,901.41	\$ 8,320,742.86
EXPENDITURES				
Issuing Bonds		\$ 24,411.29		
Forests and Waters—Desilting Schuylkill River		2,851,178.81	\$ 2,148,821.19	
Property and Supplies—Construction and Repair at State Institutions		5,822,195.64	33,177,804.36	\$ 8,000,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Securities		699,957.21		
State Employees' Retirement Board				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2				5,932.00
Contingent Reserve Account			17,533.00	18,949.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 9,397,742.95	\$ 35,344,158.55	\$ 8,024,881.00
BALANCE AT END				
Cash		\$ 1,594,854.95	\$ 8,195,742.86	\$ 295,861.86
Investments		41,000,000.00		

**SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FROM ALL OTHER
SPECIAL FUNDS**

Purpose of Appropriations	Amount of Appropriation for two years				Recommended by the Governor for the two years 1951-1953
	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	1949-1951	
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND					
State Employees' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 20,300.00	\$ 23,448.00	\$ 18,118.00	\$ 22,990.00
Contingent Reserve Account ..	10,000.00	22,600.00	39,777.00	41,093.00	72,352.00
Treasury Department Replacement Checks .....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
TOTAL STATE WORK- MEN'S INSURANCE FUND	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 45,400.00	\$ 65,725.00	\$ 64,211.00	\$ 100,342.00
MANUFACTURING FUND					
State Employees' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 7,700.00	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 6,194.00	\$ 5,206.00	\$ 5,686.00
Contingent Reserve Account ..	3,400.00	6,000.00	10,848.00	12,054.00	18,088.00
TOTAL MANUFACTUR- ING FUND	\$ 11,100.00	\$ 11,400.00	\$ 17,042.00	\$ 17,260.00	\$ 23,774.00
STATE STORES FUND					
Treasury Department Replacement Checks	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Refunding Distillers Licenses .	2,500.00	.....	1,000.00	5,000.00	.....
State Employees' Retirement Board State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	323,500.00	209,100.00	272,752.00	220,335.00	248,930.00
Contingent Reserve Account .	135,800.00	230,800.00	464,871.00	502,975.00	781,226.00
TOTAL STATE STORES FUND	\$ 462,800.00	\$ 440,900.00	\$ 748,623.00	\$ 738,310.00	\$ 1,040,156.00
OTHER FUNDS					
Treasury Department — Replace- Checks					
Liquor License Fund	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Fire Insurance Tax Fund .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
School Employees' Retirement Fund .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
State Employees' Retirement Fund .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
State School Fund .....	.....	35.00	1,000.00	500.00	500.00

SECTION FOUR

THE SINKING FUNDS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1950

SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	June 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Motor License Fund Appropriations (Road Bonds) ..	\$ 10,945,414.55	\$ 10,513,079.55	\$ 10,206,413.00	\$ 8,032,198.13
General Fund Appropriations (General Expense Bonds)	2,546,875.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 13,492,289.55	\$ 10,513,079.55	\$ 10,206,413.00	\$ 8,032,198.13
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Investments	\$ 856,668.49	\$ 970,083.07	\$ 1,149,108.45	\$ 927,202.32
Interest on Deposits	14,965.58	2,834.26	4,442.66	467.93
Premiums on Sale of Securities	14,553.44	.....	35,667.98	41,376.09
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	\$ 886,187.51	\$ 972,917.33	\$ 1,189,219.09	\$ 969,046.34
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	\$ 14,378,477.06	\$ 11,485,996.88	\$ 11,395,632.09	\$ 9,001,244.47
EXPENDITURES				
Road Bonds Matured	\$ 6,738,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 6,000,000.00
General Expense Bonds Matured	2,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Road Bonds	4,659,276.86	4,227,908.75	3,918,800.00	2,338,561.19
Interest on General Expense Bonds	46,875.00	.....	.....	.....
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	4,140.00	102,725.31	110,115.32	298,809.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 13,948,291.86	\$ 8,330,634.06	\$ 6,028,915.32	\$ 8,637,370.77
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 430,185.20	\$ 3,155,362.82	\$ 5,366,716.77	\$ 363,873.70
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	\$ 17,473,817.14	\$ 17,904,002.34	\$ 21,059,365.16	\$ 26,426,081.93
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 217,502.34	\$ 452,865.16	\$ 317,081.93	\$ 478,955.63
Investments	17,686,500.00	20,606,500.00	26,109,000.00	26,311,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 17,904,002.34	\$ 21,059,365.16	\$ 26,426,081.93	\$ 26,789,955.63

WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	June 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations	\$ 7,308,942.50	\$ 6,743,942.50	\$ 6,178,942.50	\$ 3,170,721.25
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Deposits	\$ 14,401.02	\$ 1,782.21		
Interest on Securities	963,219.33	747,763.00	\$ 613,943.16	\$ 325,325.21
Premium on Sale of Securities	93,531.26	324,526.56	84,171.89	74,898.44
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS	\$ 8,380,094.11	\$ 7,818,014.27	\$ 6,877,057.55	\$ 3,570,944.90
EXPENDITURES				
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds Matured	\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 4,500,000.00
Interest on World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	3,008,750.00	2,443,750.00	1,878,750.00	1,020,625.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 12,008,750.00	\$ 11,443,750.00	\$ 10,878,750.00	\$ 5,520,625.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *3,628,655.89	\$ *3,625,735.73	\$ *4,001,692.45	\$ *1,949,680.10
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	\$ 20,377,569.75	\$ 16,748,913.86	\$ 13,123,178.13	\$ 9,121,485.68
BALANCE AT END				
Cash	\$ 87,413.86	\$ 21,678.13	\$ 27,485.68	\$ 177,805.58
Investments	16,661,500.00	13,101,500.00	9,094,000.00	6,994,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 16,748,913.86	\$ 13,123,178.13	\$ 9,121,485.68	\$ 7,171,805.58

*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	June 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations			\$ 5,812,500.00	\$ 3,281,500.00
REVENUE RECEIPTS				
Interest on Securities			\$ 47,500.00	\$ 206,250.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS			\$ 5,860,000.00	\$ 3,487,750.00
EXPENDITURES				
Interest on Public Buildings Construction Bonds			\$ 1,031,000.00	\$ 1,031,500.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased			54,988.05	66,342.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 1,085,988.05	\$ 1,097,842.40
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES			\$ 4,774,011.95	\$ 2,389,907.60
BALANCE AT BEGINNING				\$ 4,774,011.95
BALANCE AT END				
Cash			\$ 74,011.95	\$ 63,919.55
Investments			4,700,000.00	7,100,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END			\$ 4,774,011.95	\$ 7,163,919.55

TOLL BRIDGE SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	June 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
Toll Bridge Fund Appropriations				\$ 943,500.00
EXPENDITURES				
Toll Bridge Bonds Matured				\$ 850,000.00
Interest-Toll Bridge Bonds				93,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				\$ 943,500.00

WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

Sources	1943-1945	1945-1947	1947-1949	June 1, 1949 to Nov. 30, 1950
APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS				
General Fund Appropriations				\$ 2,812,500.00
EXPENDITURES				
Interest-World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds				\$ 2,812,500.00

APPENDIX TO THE

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR ROAD BONDS

(SERIES "A" TO "G" INCLUSIVE)

JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
July 1, 1951		\$ 375,000.00	\$ 375,000.00
August 2, 1951		292,200.00	292,200.00
September 1, 1951	\$ 1,500,000.00	80,000.00	1,580,000.00
October 1, 1951		40,000.00	40,000.00
December 1, 1951		40,000.00	40,000.00
March 1, 1952		40,000.00	40,000.00
April 1, 1952		40,000.00	40,000.00
April 1, 1952	1,500,000.00	26,666.67	1,526,666.67
September 1, 1952		40,000.00	40,000.00
October 1, 1952		40,000.00	40,000.00
March 1, 1953		40,000.00	40,000.00
April 1, 1953		40,000.00	40,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,093,866.67	\$ 4,093,866.67

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS

(SERIES "I" AND "J")

JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

September 1, 1951		\$ 162,500.00	\$ 162,500.00
November 1, 1951		60,000.00	60,000.00
March 1, 1952	\$ 1,237,253.21	162,500.00	1,399,753.21
May 1, 1952	912,843.04	60,000.00	972,843.04
September 1, 1952		121,875.00	121,875.00
November 1, 1952		30,000.00	30,000.00
March 1, 1953	1,237,253.21	121,875.00	1,359,128.21
May 1, 1953	912,843.04	30,000.00	942,843.04
TOTAL	\$ 4,300,192.50	\$ 748,750.00	\$ 5,048,942.50

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS

(SERIES "K")

JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

October 1, 1951	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 344,000.00	\$ 1,094,000.00
April 1, 1952	750,000.00	343,500.00	1,093,500.00
October 1, 1952	750,000.00	344,000.00	1,094,000.00
April 1, 1953	750,000.00	329,760.00	1,079,760.00
TOTAL	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,361,260.00	\$ 4,361,260.00

SINKING FUNDS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR TOLL BRIDGE BONDS

(SERIES "L")

JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

Date of Payment	Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
October 1, 1951	\$ 650,000.00	\$ 42,075.00	\$ 692,075.00
April 1, 1952 .....	.....	38,500.00	38,500.00
October 1, 1952	650,000.00	38,500.00	688,500.00
April 1, 1953 .....	.....	34,925.00	34,925.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ 154,000.00	\$ 1,454,000.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS FOR WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS

(SERIES "M" AND "N")

JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

August 15, 1951 .....	.....	\$ 471,250.00	\$ 471,250.00
September 1, 1951 .....	.....	2,812,500.00	2,812,500.00
February 15, 1952 .....	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1952	\$ 27,000,000.00	2,812,500.00	29,812,500.00
August 15, 1952 .....	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
September 1, 1952 .....	.....	2,610,000.00	2,610,000.00
February 15, 1953 .....	.....	471,250.00	471,250.00
March 1, 1953	27,000,000.00	2,610,000.00	29,610,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 54,000,000.00	\$ 12,730,000.00	\$ 66,730,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS

Road Bonds	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 1,093,866.67	\$ 4,093,866.67
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	4,300,192.50	748,750.00	5,048,942.50
Public Buildings Construction Bonds	3,000,000.00	1,361,260.00	4,361,260.00
Toll Bridge Bonds	1,300,000.00	154,000.00	1,454,000.00
World War II—Veterans' Compensation Bonds	54,000,000.00	12,730,000.00	66,730,000.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	\$ 65,600,192.50	\$ 16,087,876.67	\$ 81,688,069.17

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH
NOVEMBER 30, 1950

DATE OF LOAN	PAMPHLET LAW REFERENCE	SERIES	AMOUNT	RATE OF INTER- EST	DATE OF MATURITY	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1950
STATE HIGHWAY ROAD BONDS						
July 1, 1919	62-1919	Series "A"	\$ 12,000,000.00	4.25%	July 1, 1949 (3)	.....
August 2, 1920	62-1919	Series "B" (Old)	112,000.00	4.50%	August 2, 1923	.....
August 2, 1921	62-1919	Series "B"	11,683,000.00	5.00%	August 2, 1951	\$ 11,688,000.00
July 1, 1921	62-1919	Series "C"	15,000,000.00	5.00%	July 1, 1951	15,000,000.00
December 1, 1921	62-1919	Series "D"	11,200,000.00	4.75%	December 1, 1951 (1)	.....
April 1, 1925	24-1925	Series "E"	20,060,000.00	4.00%	April 1, 1952 (3)	2,000,000.00
September 1, 1925	24-1925	Series "F"	20,000,000.00	4.00%	September 1, 1953 (3)	4,000,000.00
October 1, 1926	24-1925	Series "G"	10,000,000.00	4.00%	October 1, 1954 (3)	2,000,000.00
TOTAL ROAD BONDS OUTSTANDING						\$ 34,688,000.00
WORLD WAR I—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS						
March 1, 1934	219-1933	Series "I"	\$ 30,000,000.00	3.25%	March 1, 1955 (4)	\$ 12,500,000.00
May 1, 1934	219-1933	Extra Series "J"	20,000,000.00	3.00%	May 1, 1953 (5)	6,000,000.00
TOTAL WORLD WAR I VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING						\$ 18,500,000.00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION BONDS						
October 1, 1947	455-1947	Series "K"	\$ 50,000,000.00	1.375%	1952-1976 (6)	\$ 50,000,000.00
October 4, 1949	711-1949	Series "L"	\$ 8,500,000.00	1.10 %	1950-1961 (3)	\$ 7,650,000.00
TOLL BRIDGE BONDS						
February 16, 1950	1451-1949	Series "M"	\$ 375,000,000.00	1.50 %	1952-1965 (7)	\$ 375,000,000.00
August 8, 1950	1451-1949	Series "N"	65,000,000.00	1.45 %	1966-1967 (8)	65,000,000.00
TOTAL WORLD WAR II—VETERANS' COMPENSATION BONDS OUTSTANDING						\$ 440,000,000.00
NON-INTEREST BEARING DEBT AND MATURED LOANS UNCLAIMED (2)						141,320.26
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1950						\$ 550,979,320.26
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1950						
Sinking Fund						\$ 26,789,955.63
World War I—Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund						7,171,805.58
Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund						7,163,919.55
NET PUBLIC DEBT NOVEMBER 30, 1950						\$ 509,853,639.50

- (1) Called December 1, 1936.
 (2) Details in Office of State Treasurer.
 (3) Serial Bonds due at various dates.
 (4) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,500,000.00 each March 1, beginning in 1944.
 (5) Serial Bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,000,000.00 each May 1, beginning in 1944.
 (6) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$2,000,000.00 each October 1, beginning in 1952.
 (7) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$27,000,000.00 per year 1952 to 1964 and \$24,000,000.00 in 1965.
 (8) Serial bonds becoming due at the rate of \$32,500,000.00 per year 1966 and 1967.

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Civil Defense, Reserve for		
Civil Service Commission, State		
Commerce, Department of		
Fish Commission, Pennsylvania		
Forests and Waters, Department of		
Game Commission, Pennsylvania		
Governor's Office		
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Highways, Department of		
Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania		
Housing, State Board of		
Insurance Department		
Internal Affairs, Department of		
Justice, Department of		
Labor and Industry, Department of		
Lieutenant Governor's Office		
Military Affairs, Department of		
Milk Control Commission		
Mines, Department of		
Planning Board, State		
Planning Board—Housing, State		
Post-War Planning Commission		
Property and Supplies, Department of		
Public Assistance, Department of		
Public Instruction, Department of		
Public School Building Authority		
Public Utility Commission		
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State, Department of		
State Police, Pennsylvania		
Tax Equalization Board, State		
Treasury Department		
Welfare, Department of		
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT		
House of Representatives		
Legislative Journal		
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Vocational Rehabilitation Fund		
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SINKING FUNDS		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 15TH BIENNIAL BUDGET OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE
FISCAL BIENNIUM JUNE 1, 1951 TO MAY 31, 1953

SUBMITTED TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SESSION OF 1951

BY JOHN S. FINE, GOVERNOR

Presenting Actual Classified Operating Expenditures of the State Government by Departments and Appropriations from June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1950. Included in this Supplement are Statements of the Custodial Special Funds except the Sinking Funds.

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- Operating Special Funds
- General Fund Expenditures Applicable to periods regardless of date of expenditures

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions
Aeronautics Commission, Pennsylvania
Agriculture, Department of
Auditor General, Department of the
Banking, Department of
Board of Parole, Pennsylvania
Civil Service Commission, State
Commerce, Department of
Council of Defense, State
Employees' Retirement Board, State
Fish Commission, Pennsylvania
Forests and Waters, Department of
Game Commission, Pennsylvania
Governor's Office
Health, Department of
Highways, Department of
Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania
Housing, State Board of
Insurance Department
Internal Affairs, Department of
Justice Department of
Labor and Industry, Department of
Lieutenant Governor's Office
Liquor Control Board
Military Affairs, Department of
Milk Control Commission
Mines, Department of
Planning Board, State
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Post-War Planning Commission
Property and Supplies, Department of
Public Assistance, Department of
Public Instruction, Department of
Public School Building Authority
Public Utility Commission
Revenue, Department of
State, Department of

State Police, Pennsylvania
Tax Equalization Board, State
Treasury Department
Welfare, Department of

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

House of Representatives
Legislative Journal
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions
Legislative Reference Bureau
Senate

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

Banking Department Fund
Employment Fund for the Blind
Federal Social Security Fund
Fish Fund
Flood Control Fund
Game Fund
Milk Control Fund
Motor License Fund
Public Buildings Construction Fund
State Farm Products Show Fund
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT					
Governor's Office	\$ 183,786.78	\$ 205,686.50	\$ 202,273.49	\$ 232,100.88	\$ 239,192.65
Lieutenant Governor's Office	12,865.00	12,221.22	13,616.27	14,341.34	13,337.01
Department of the Auditor General	B2,299,160.66	B1,786,263.98	B2,452,344.37	B2,233,459.67	B1,840,133.87
Treasury Department	A4,212,895.39	A3,957,203.56	A6,185,071.69	A7,602,572.18	A5,972,028.68
Department of Agriculture	1,859,224.08	2,165,150.20	2,351,250.06	2,278,552.03	2,257,588.09
Department of Banking	41,895.71	48,518.05	49,745.03	61,708.63	68,022.36
Department of Commerce	352,133.12	490,888.66	B1,263,920.89	B3,221,191.48	B3,681,104.73
Department of Forests and Waters	B1,839,039.35	B4,185,488.75	B6,390,498.28	B9,855,021.82	B18,449,040.17
Department of Health	4,773,971.73	7,531,952.67	B8,705,671.68	B12,064,423.01	B14,397,672.11
Insurance Department	335,006.04	370,263.72	423,533.76	525,454.31	534,420.03
Department of Internal Affairs	B465,187.12	B572,631.73	B656,557.96	B641,108.82	B655,171.05
Department of Justice	362,484.10	405,128.11	403,983.63	497,550.32	516,081.45
Department of Labor and Industry	1,678,907.56	1,723,214.97	2,691,857.10	2,372,338.08	3,079,890.54
Department of Military Affairs	2,007,987.68	1,628,781.65	2,060,552.54	2,727,333.55	3,936,742.28
Department of Mines	385,561.39	427,277.84	683,373.61	1,216,258.72	1,373,979.08
Department of Property and Supplies ...	B3,333,133.11	7,108,631.56	B8,256,823.07	13,780,179.74	15,662,625.38
Department of Public Instruction	B79,923,319.06	B102,845,349.44	B125,827,242.86	B131,305,215.88	B151,300,793.76
Public Utility Commission	876,484.39	1,052,272.18	1,253,070.07	1,353,811.88	1,401,332.07
Department of Revenue	1,593,532.96	1,745,367.07	2,115,531.79	2,326,808.85	2,576,892.31
Department of State	1,671,887.06	B2,095,524.26	1,909,182.45	2,609,031.86	3,143,257.30
Pennsylvania State Police	4,529,177.09	6,352,500.20	6,883,766.48	7,816,532.10	8,363,754.44
Department of Welfare	30,772,605.29	B37,240,313.08	B44,512,374.09	49,334,326.63	50,556,622.76
Administrative Miscellaneous and Com- missions	109,205.28	101,686.76	107,851.63	196,982.61	2,260,027.66
Post-War Planning Commission	77,531.14	213,332.78	106,980.08	130,242.65	104,933.93
State Civil Service Commission	156,040.98	172,869.54	240,956.98	303,865.98	311,651.56
State Tax Equalization Board .....	.....	.....	27,699.40	217,155.17	219,462.06
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	486,201.31	575,700.26	627,011.90	657,510.77	699,336.84
Public School Building Authority—Ad- ministration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,258.58
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	187,935.57	280,427.69	234,206.53	B361,981.12	460,506.46
Milk Control Commission	80,000.00	240,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	275,000.00
State Council of Defense	66,836.49	564.57	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority—Rentals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,888.58
Total Executive Department Without Public Assistance	\$ 144,673,995.44	\$ 185,535,211.00	\$ 226,836,947.69	\$ 256,137,060.08	\$ 295,140,747.79
Department of Public Assistance	\$ 73,803,009.69	\$ 95,470,246.87	\$ 106,827,620.86	\$ 125,269,102.85	\$ 161,044,991.77
Total Executive Department	\$ 218,477,005.13	\$ 281,005,457.87	\$ 333,664,568.55	\$ 381,406,162.93	\$ 456,185,739.56
Total Executive Department—Includ- ing \$48,870,240 Redemption of General State Authority Bonds— 1945-1946	\$ 267,347,245.13	\$ 281,005,457.87	\$ 333,664,568.55	\$ 381,406,162.93	\$ 456,185,739.56
A Interest and Sinking Fund Require- ments (Included Above)	\$ 3,442,596.25	\$ 3,301,346.25	\$ 5,097,596.25	\$ 6,893,846.25	\$ 5,065,096.25
B Expenditures from "Receipts for Spe- cial Purposes" Included Above—See Departments concerned for Detail	\$ 2,394,476.69	\$ 2,647,058.47	\$ 4,336,930.18	\$ 5,160,902.29	\$ 5,361,426.86
PAYMENTS FROM GENERAL FUND (Not Included Above)					
Loan to State Stores Fund .....	.....	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 15,000,000.00	.....	\$ 10,000,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Invest- ments Purchased	\$ 28,412.12	\$ 392,547.88	\$ 213,001.53	\$ 400,272.43	\$ 286,482.19

APPENDIX TO THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND

	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT					
Senate	\$ 106,802.81	\$ 354,930.49	\$ 213,443.44	\$ 427,182.89	\$ 201,143.19
House of Representatives	119,071.42	831,531.78	552,944.90	1,198,813.95	429,007.61
Legislative Journal	5,687.00	800.00	4,118.80	2,261.20	4,384.00
Legislative Reference Bureau	47,575.44	80,031.36	51,806.41	78,862.30	58,135.02
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commis- sions	113,264.79	110,289.98	#112,839.06	198,037.33	152,945.14
Total Legislative Department	\$ 392,401.46	\$ 1,377,583.61	\$ 935,152.61	\$ 1,905,157.67	\$ 845,614.96
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT					
Supreme Court	\$ 300,601.83	\$ 296,334.02	\$ 349,507.83	\$ 336,331.72	\$ 349,322.22
Superior Court	186,765.43	185,135.58	211,552.43	218,516.81	215,698.65
Common Pleas Court	1,543,578.05	1,546,854.90	1,790,972.16	1,861,890.08	1,937,623.65
Orphans' Court	306,653.14	309,980.20	354,364.65	357,324.64	360,660.68
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	109,809.03	105,568.98	129,591.66	125,204.37	132,500.00
County Court of Allegheny County ...	60,496.40	60,500.00	69,934.50	72,500.00	71,300.02
Juvenile Court, Allegheny County	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,801.11	12,000.00	12,000.00
State Reporter	16,141.19	17,549.76	17,966.41	18,532.42	22,593.83
Miscellaneous	36,703.99	36,250.76	45,270.99	53,555.52	57,415.94
Total Judicial Department	\$ 2,570,749.06	\$ 2,568,174.20	\$ 2,980,961.74	\$ 3,055,855.56	\$ 3,159,114.99
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 221,440,155.65	\$ 284,951,215.68	\$ 337,580,682.90	\$ 386,367,176.16	\$ 460,190,469.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES—IN- CLUDING \$48,870,240 RE- DEMPTION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS —1945-1946	\$ 270,310,395.65	\$ 284,951,215.68	\$ 337,580,682.90	\$ 386,367,176.16	\$ 460,190,469.51

See Page 4 for State Tax Equalization Board—Previously included in this item.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS DURING
THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS

	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
BY DEPARTMENTS					
Treasury Department	\$ A5,364,673.71	\$ A5,312,650.69	\$ A5,224,601.30	\$ A5,218,946.67	\$ A5,151,239.86
Department of Agriculture	21,708.22	180,666.52	180,846.19	213,967.48	170,772.06
Department of Banking	538,405.60	590,040.31	626,203.47	694,677.24	1,201,565.07
Department of Forests and Waters ..	210,941.12	176,523.41	279,057.05	3,342,252.17	2,547,867.88
Department of Health	3,606,105.48	3,291,278.60	2,480,741.06	2,412,280.19	2,431,682.58
Department of Highways	50,988,510.60	87,891,284.67	122,265,740.39	162,658,451.10	152,924,467.52
Department of Labor and Industry ...	554,564.73	1,133,429.32	2,014,046.40	1,155,772.89	1,824,992.86
Department of Military Affairs	12,105.00	6,890.00	10,200.00	16,910.00	1,000.00
Department of Property and Supplies..	128,608.68	160,932.16	870,422.98	5,238,082.64	19,753,122.14
Department of Public Instruction	70.15	9,003.01	917.56	.....	11,945.56
Department of Revenue	2,802,254.34	3,535,977.24	4,108,346.33	4,585,308.55	4,984,867.35
Department of State	490,550.00	490,550.00	764,019.00	764,019.00	820,509.00
Department of Welfare	178,353.48	146,247.43	147,823.72	147,155.33	163,889.06
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	684,494.35	982,377.06	1,024,460.80	1,059,193.99	1,108,638.10
Pennsylvania Game Commission	1,576,170.55	2,380,781.43	2,784,904.45	3,062,328.09	3,565,648.76
Administrative Miscellaneous and Com- missions .....	.....	.....	*23.77	23.77	98,493.00
Milk Control Commission	261,159.16	326,488.58	381,229.94	399,548.68	374,389.10
Legislative Commissions	10,000.00	21,500.00	.....	16,476.23	.....
Department of Commerce	182,005.30	524,039.16	241,436.05	225,063.41	262,087.51
Pennsylvania State Police	2,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission .....	.....	.....	4,651.96	4,681.86	298.40
Total	\$ 69,610,680.47	\$ 113,160,659.59	\$ 145,409,624.88	\$ 199,215,139.29	\$ 201,397,475.81
BY FUNDS					
Motor License Fund	\$A61,782,693.65	\$A103,711,450.91	\$A134,474,182.18	\$A181,337,527.36	\$A168,124,423.34
State Farm Products Show Fund	21,708.22	180,666.52	180,846.19	213,967.48	170,772.06
Banking Department Fund	554,055.60	605,690.31	646,581.97	715,055.74	1,221,576.07
Game Fund	1,613,280.61	2,423,864.50	2,847,922.41	3,133,276.72	3,645,247.52
Fish Fund	715,382.25	1,033,159.94	1,093,017.64	1,126,336.53	1,176,826.54
Employment Fund for the Blind	3,550.00	10,150.00	4,065.00	2,600.00	.....
State Restaurant Fund	100,287.72	124,950.07	95,545.59	126,645.00	102,771.65
Public Buildings Construction Fund ..	.....	.....	758,220.73	7,939,565.01	21,645,692.42
Milk Control Fund	261,202.61	326,508.58	381,389.94	399,573.68	374,404.10
Flood Control Fund	210,941.12	176,523.41	279,057.05	491,073.36	514,197.61
Federal Social Security Fund	3,780,908.96	3,427,376.03	2,624,499.78	2,556,835.52	2,595,571.64
Veterans Compensation Fund	12,105.00	6,890.00	10,250.00	16,910.00	1,000.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	554,564.73	1,133,429.32	2,014,046.40	1,155,772.89	1,824,992.86
Total	\$ 69,610,680.47	\$ 113,160,659.59	\$ 145,409,624.88	\$ 199,215,139.29	\$ 201,397,475.81
* Indicates Deduction.					
A Interest and Sinking Fund Require- ments (Included Above)	\$ 5,283,206.44	\$ 5,229,873.11	\$ 5,123,206.56	\$ 5,083,206.44	\$ 4,947,373.23
PAYMENTS FROM OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (Not Included Above)					
Accrued Interest and Premiums on In- vestments Purchased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor License Fund	\$ 25,899.09	\$ 127,615.03	\$ 39,489.28	\$ 172,217.60	\$ 149,273.53
State Farm Products Show Fund ..	20.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish Fund	40.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Fund	81.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Buildings Construction Fund ..	.....	.....	692,765.46	7,191.75	.....

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

ALL OPERATING FUNDS (B)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
Salaries	\$ 54,308,316.04	\$ 67,453,235.98	\$ 69,500,240.05	\$ 77,759,045.89	\$ 82,454,391.00
Wages	12,215,331.76	20,971,379.40	30,478,718.58	34,573,537.04	35,544,691.98
Fees	5,079,470.67	6,590,380.82	6,289,053.19	9,532,205.41	9,784,259.00
Printing, Binding and Stationery	1,029,548.82	1,542,965.59	2,005,287.21	2,481,214.89	2,575,863.60
Food and Forage	7,043,602.32	9,263,842.32	11,329,414.07	11,925,325.86	11,264,928.58
Materials and Supplies	11,567,871.63	17,855,192.68	22,716,937.85	25,716,609.53	24,056,690.12
Traveling Expenses	2,717,451.64	3,765,102.90	4,475,488.57	5,158,831.02	5,281,753.48
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,606,040.75	2,059,456.17	2,424,579.38	2,907,452.38	3,714,413.00
Freight, Express and Cartage	81,051.08	161,739.00	156,825.61	235,011.31	162,551.91
Postage	692,847.39	1,023,661.48	1,040,764.54	1,209,276.20	1,383,068.18
Telephone and Telegraph	491,627.51	583,906.97	613,539.55	749,757.19	832,382.26
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	260,394.18	327,886.55	426,315.83	423,975.29	679,319.96
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	3,150,081.27	3,588,148.74	3,870,822.83	4,377,726.36	4,446,195.51
Contracted Repairs	4,352,294.41	4,391,906.61	4,824,369.75	8,078,236.62	9,647,000.17
Rent of Real Estate	897,678.73	1,153,860.12	1,340,362.00	1,536,248.13	1,588,544.00
Rent of Equipment	3,102,326.33	5,164,390.69	4,847,856.32	4,096,017.46	4,289,380.23
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	301,591.11	540,968.28	588,677.78	637,095.10	716,140.67
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses .	402,253.81	421,181.37	465,922.17	494,113.26	538,538.21
Motor Vehicles	814,586.96	2,215,875.05	1,768,451.52	831,840.10	1,327,538.91
Live Stock	86,551.52	113,534.21	60,470.66	95,846.66	102,222.83
Equipment and Machinery	1,852,062.70	4,042,660.65	5,421,832.45	4,443,134.41	4,562,578.28
Land	832,532.62	1,723,540.21	2,148,000.10	2,215,807.62	8,261,216.80
Contracted Building and Construction	8,742,029.21	25,709,411.63	54,334,308.30	98,101,993.67	104,995,423.01
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	# 90,098,667.83	# 113,710,256.91	# 140,236,475.19	# 151,161,264.39	# 178,250,264.91
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	66,665,128.61	86,388,674.66	96,378,161.01	113,829,042.18	148,302,143.87
General State Authority Rentals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,888.58
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking	8,841,403.31	8,699,586.77	9,726,236.06	12,831,494.00	10,178,754.21
Fund	303,303.75	242,932.35	573,494.42	231,786.92	396,956.54
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	45,116.69	32,031.88	413,117.89	*39,441.79	60,157.96
Advance Requisitions	337,212.51	1,068,638.79	1,039,945.65	923,423.06	*456,272.47
Stores Increase	371,777.92	391,876.72	690,344.36	745,475.01	668,440.55
Undistributed	*144,316.96	*151,350.23	*195,705.11	*181,029.72	*167,480.77
Institution District Credits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL OPERATING FUND EX- PENDITURES—INCLUDING \$48,- 870,240 REDEMPTION OF GEN- ERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945-1946	\$ #337,016,076.12	\$ #391,046,875.27	\$ #479,990,307.78	\$ #577,082,315.45	\$ #655,912,945.32

* Indicates deduction.

To prevent duplication, adjustments have been made in the subsidies and total expenditures accounts above to cover appropriations between funds.

(B) OPERATING FUNDS

General Fund.
Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Employment Fund for the Blind.

State Restaurant Fund.
Public Buildings Construction Fund.
Milk Control Fund.
Flood Control Fund.
Federal Social Security Fund.
Veterans Compensation Fund (World War I).
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

GENERAL FUND (A)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
Salaries	\$ 38,740,977.99	\$ 49,277,696.55	\$ 55,464,470.01	\$ 63,668,845.73	\$ 67,592,591.35
Wages	3,172,787.56	5,037,725.72	5,952,443.59	6,906,859.32	7,442,943.28
Fees	1,852,249.72	4,087,548.30	4,277,243.03	6,466,959.68	6,819,916.97
Printing, Binding and Stationery	748,940.37	1,084,546.27	1,366,330.48	1,805,817.54	1,779,721.96
Food and Forage	6,860,346.51	8,923,013.90	10,933,272.88	11,549,429.40	10,883,782.40
Materials and Supplies	3,669,492.54	4,605,309.18	6,329,161.45	7,237,002.91	7,336,121.63
Traveling Expenses	1,915,718.31	2,461,246.89	2,831,969.68	3,233,994.15	3,372,485.56
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	581,079.25	772,524.27	829,520.82	1,064,472.03	1,114,201.90
Freight, Express and Cartage	37,973.00	61,223.50	95,500.57	94,913.16	89,511.65
Postage	349,147.59	510,773.35	517,952.35	624,441.04	731,430.83
Telephone and Telegraph	382,337.20	451,344.37	465,966.66	584,339.69	646,125.52
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	200,344.30	216,900.50	326,252.88	343,241.90	608,802.06
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	2,931,335.11	3,329,515.26	3,602,320.44	4,077,318.91	4,164,325.33
Contracted Repairs	662,553.10	705,693.01	1,024,820.22	1,424,212.32	1,470,055.13
Rent of Real Estate	567,036.33	783,301.88	979,724.58	1,098,295.65	1,174,781.28
Rent of Equipment	250,731.41	586,365.62	616,580.75	651,336.63	631,414.02
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	161,945.73	259,565.59	262,613.32	320,166.84	420,069.19
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses..	216,759.54	283,368.81	318,078.34	369,012.67	420,907.15
Motor Vehicles	55,186.27	535,548.05	561,024.04	615,220.97	679,349.22
Live Stock	86,461.52	113,449.87	60,470.66	80,979.58	53,929.27
Equipment and Machinery	928,801.12	1,392,287.18	2,226,791.67	2,170,462.18	2,995,287.74
Land	713,884.66	1,575,690.47	1,978,293.83	1,920,774.74	8,025,882.35
Contracted Building and Construction	1,878,052.38	3,359,330.39	5,995,166.01	14,054,386.93	18,453,151.02
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	83,575,866.32	103,299,351.37	127,141,329.33	133,112,015.74	159,115,994.68
Subsidies (Public Assistance)	66,665,128.61	86,388,674.66	96,378,161.01	113,829,042.18	148,302,143.87
General State Authority Rentals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470,888.58
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fund	3,519,079.63	3,428,639.89	4,728,778.83	7,530,121.45	5,187,723.85
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	243,838.41	163,400.55	509,027.08	113,724.80	232,732.30
Advance Requisitions	*29,804.54	29,524.54	335,547.85	4,708.65	*6,286.91
Stores Increase	274,444.75	987,129.25	977,231.29	850,634.08	*520,473.45
Undistributed	371,777.92	391,876.72	690,344.36	745,475.01	668,440.55
Institutional District Credits	*144,316.96	*151,350.23	*195,705.11	*181,029.72	*167,480.77
TOTAL GENERAL FUND IN- CLUDING \$48,870,240 REDEMP- TION OF GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY BONDS—1945-1946	\$ 270,310,395.65	\$ 284,951,215.68	\$ 337,580,682.90	\$ 386,367,176.16	\$ 460,190,469.51

*Indicates Deduction.

(A) Appropriations from Motor License Fund (subsidies) to General Fund included in above object breakdown of salaries and expenses as follows:

State Police	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 6,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00
Department of Commerce .....	.....	325,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 6,325,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASH EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS (B)

CLASSIFICATION	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946	June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1948	June 1, 1948 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
Salaries	\$ 15,567,338.05	\$ 18,175,539.43	\$ 14,035,770.04	\$ 14,090,200.16	\$ 14,861,799.77
Wages	9,042,544.20	15,933,653.68	24,526,274.99	27,666,677.72	28,101,748.77
Fees	3,227,220.95	2,502,832.52	2,011,810.16	3,065,245.73	2,964,342.11
Printing, Binding and Stationery	280,608.45	458,419.32	638,956.73	675,397.35	796,141.61
Food and Forage	183,255.81	340,828.42	396,141.19	375,896.46	381,146.11
Materials and Supplies	7,898,379.09	13,249,883.50	16,387,776.40	18,479,606.62	16,720,568.41
Traveling Expenses	801,733.33	1,303,856.01	1,643,518.89	1,924,836.87	1,909,267.81
Motor Vehicle Supplies and Repairs	1,024,961.50	1,286,931.90	1,595,058.56	1,842,980.35	2,600,211.11
Freight, Express and Cartage	43,078.08	100,515.50	61,325.04	140,098.15	73,040.21
Postage	343,699.80	512,888.13	522,812.19	584,835.16	651,637.31
Telephone and Telegraph	109,290.31	132,562.60	147,572.89	165,417.50	186,256.77
Newspaper Advertising and Notices	60,049.88	110,986.05	100,062.95	80,733.39	70,517.91
Light, Heat, Power, Water, Sewage and Fuel	218,746.16	258,633.48	268,502.39	300,407.45	281,870.11
Contracted Repairs	3,689,741.31	3,686,213.60	3,799,549.53	6,654,024.30	8,176,945.01
Rent of Real Estate	330,642.40	370,558.24	360,637.42	437,952.48	413,762.77
Rent of Equipment	2,851,594.92	4,578,025.07	4,231,275.57	3,444,680.83	3,657,966.21
Insurance, Surety and Fidelity Bonds	139,645.38	281,402.69	326,064.46	316,928.26	296,071.41
Other Maintenance Services and Expenses..	185,494.27	137,812.56	147,843.83	125,100.59	117,631.01
Motor Vehicles	759,400.69	1,680,327.00	1,207,427.48	216,619.13	648,189.61
Live Stock	90.00	84.34	.....	14,867.08	48,293.51
Equipment and Machinery	923,261.58	2,650,373.47	3,195,040.78	2,272,672.23	1,567,290.51
Land	118,647.96	147,849.74	169,706.27	295,032.88	235,334.41
Contracted Building and Construction ..	6,863,976.83	22,350,081.24	48,339,142.29	84,047,606.74	86,542,271.91
Subsidies, Grants, Bounties and Indemnities	9,427,801.51	17,475,905.54	16,095,145.86	26,549,248.65	24,809,270.21
Fixed Charges, Debt Interest and Sinking Fund	5,322,323.68	5,270,946.88	4,997,457.23	5,301,372.55	4,991,030.31
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	59,465.34	79,531.80	64,467.34	118,062.12	164,224.21
Advance Requisitions	74,921.23	2,507.34	77,570.04	*44,150.44	66,444.81
Stores Increase	62,767.76	81,509.54	62,714.36	72,788.98	64,200.91
Total	\$ 69,610,680.47	\$ 113,160,659.59	\$ 145,409,624.88	\$ 199,215,139.29	\$ 201,397,475.81

*Indicates deduction.

(A) Appropriations from General Fund
(subsidies) included in above ob-
ject breakdown of salaries and
expenses as follows:

Milk Control Fund	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 275,000.00
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund	825,000.00	.....	800,000.00	300,000.00	900,000.00
Flood Control Fund .....	.....	500,000.00	.....	.....	500,000.00
Total	\$ 905,000.00	\$ 740,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 1,675,000.00

(B) OPERATING SPECIAL FUNDS:

Motor License Fund.
State Farm Products Show Fund.
Banking Fund.
Game Fund.
Fish Fund.
Employment Fund for the Blind.
State Restaurant Fund.

Public Building Construction Fund.
Milk Control Fund.
Flood Control Fund.
Federal Social Security Fund.
Veterans Compensation Fund (World War I).
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF
DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT				
Governor's Office	\$ 379,419.23	\$ 390,458.81	\$ 438,085.21	\$ 227,236.76
Lieutenant Governor's Office	24,218.99	24,374.76	28,083.36	13,061.98
Department of the Auditor General	2,007,287.94	4,120,964.93	4,665,782.80	1,817,222.00
Treasury Department	11,225,688.79	8,029,401.74	13,759,145.42	5,943,000.09
Department of Agriculture	3,318,468.51	4,120,063.70	4,435,071.82	2,118,531.66
Department of Banking	85,948.64	90,253.78	111,840.91	67,067.84
Department of Commerce	616,643.14	2,407,520.42	3,304,732.37	3,211,275.97
Department of Forests and Waters	3,206,043.58	20,042,775.97	9,265,765.27	10,192,733.53
Department of Health	7,614,931.87	17,655,272.00	19,852,533.12	9,750,679.35
Insurance Department	579,108.82	718,897.96	928,052.50	527,087.46
Department of Internal Affairs	775,094.79	1,080,175.00	1,241,191.40	588,887.82
Department of Justice	729,556.66	752,489.61	874,990.67	511,075.32
Department of Labor and Industry	3,894,161.63	3,271,976.25	5,100,754.56	3,002,725.46
Department of Military Affairs	2,949,394.76	3,372,933.69	5,015,085.49	3,251,565.94
Department of Mines	734,923.37	810,598.13	2,001,126.92	1,248,049.86
Department of Property and Supplies	12,964,394.59	22,941,590.11	12,993,289.09	3,168,082.96
Department of Public Instruction	158,427,848.19	183,295,491.59	255,005,023.80	146,834,253.40
Public Utility Commission	1,659,112.76	2,014,925.49	2,555,408.55	1,345,563.12
Department of Revenue	3,135,680.64	3,494,323.74	4,388,345.09	2,453,245.86
Department of State	3,677,790.10	3,604,443.97	4,515,344.69	3,125,136.91
Pennsylvania State Police	9,000,000.00	11,002,773.08	14,668,828.66	7,800,720.92
Department of Welfare	55,716,417.42	67,678,048.88	94,161,180.04	46,034,333.52
Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions	311,796.27	196,480.94	351,413.20	2,201,448.70
Post-War Planning Commission	107,773.18	615,300.26	.....	.....
State Civil Service Commission	328,713.44	329,692.28	548,215.45	305,906.88
State Tax Equalization Board .....	.....	.....	255,854.19	208,462.44
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	793,352.76	1,060,868.13	1,260,000.00	699,336.84
Public School Building Authority—Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	319,258.58
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	322,337.05	471,770.07	662,088.67	337,879.57
Milk Control Commission	340,000.00	320,000.00	400,000.00	275,000.00
State Council of Defense	434,116.79	58,274.89	.....	.....
General State Authority—Rentals	8,517,432.21	.....	.....	470,888.58
Total Executive Department without Public Assistance	\$ 293,877,656.12	\$ 363,972,140.18	\$ 462,787,233.25	\$ 258,049,719.32
Department of Public Assistance	\$ 129,309,409.01	\$ 169,650,955.62	\$ 231,852,447.10	\$ 160,557,511.60
Total Executive Department	\$ 423,187,065.13	\$ 533,623,095.80	\$ 694,639,680.35	\$ 418,607,230.92
Total Executive Department—Including \$48,870,240 Redemption of General State Authority Bonds—1945-1947	\$ 423,187,065.13	\$ 582,493,335.80	\$ 694,639,680.35	\$ 418,607,230.92
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT				
Senate	\$ 490,413.98	\$ 502,868.70	\$ 599,887.60	\$ 167,728.59
House of Representatives	1,188,204.91	1,141,158.92	1,580,243.48	380,366.62
Legislative Journal	7,200.00	4,587.00	6,380.00	4,384.00
Legislative Miscellaneous and Commissions	146,357.82	236,274.11	#300,510.20	148,873.15
Legislative Reference Bureau	92,475.95	126,772.94	128,053.46	57,645.24
Total Legislative Department	\$ 1,924,652.66	\$ 2,011,661.67	\$ 2,615,074.74	\$ 758,997.60

State Tax Equalization Board Previously included in this item.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECAPITULATION OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO PERIODS INDICATED REGARDLESS OF DATE OF EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT				
Supreme Court	\$ 563,079.74	\$ 602,937.11	\$ 683,298.18	\$ 346,416.18
Superior Court	339,782.99	370,517.33	429,450.61	215,693.95
Common Pleas Court	3,078,533.00	3,090,347.03	3,652,112.08	1,937,620.93
Orphans' Court	613,953.55	616,633.34	711,689.29	360,660.68
Municipal Court of Philadelphia	221,000.00	215,378.01	254,796.03	132,500.00
County Court of Allegheny County	121,000.00	120,996.40	142,434.50	71,300.02
Juvenile Court of Allegheny County	20,000.00	20,000.00	23,801.11	12,000.00
State Reporter	32,393.43	33,690.95	36,498.83	22,593.83
Miscellaneous	101,506.97	73,272.45	99,541.01	51,912.24
Total Judicial Department	\$ 5,091,249.68	\$ 5,143,772.62	\$ 6,033,621.64	\$ 3,150,697.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 430,202,967.47	\$ 589,648,770.09	\$ 703,288,376.73	\$ 422,516,926.35
(Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 407,551,822.05	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	(\$751,285.59) 17,876,098.43	\$ 536,634,227.31	.....	.....
1947-1949	(\$29,949.26) 3,894,652.71	39,062,451.23	\$ 680,509,578.33	\$ 451,227.53
1949-1950	(\$513,486.46) 880,394.28	13,952,091.55	22,778,798.40	422,065,698.82
AVAILABLE FUNDS				
State Appropriation—Regular Session	\$†372,042,095.05	\$ 503,698,904.50	\$ 595,252,831.32	\$ 719,529,273.44
State Appropriation—Available Prior—1949 Session .....	.....	.....	.....	5,600,000.00
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1949 .....	.....	.....	21,093,096.00	.....
State Appropriation—Additional 1949 Session .....	.....	.....	597,250.00	.....
State Appropriation—Special Session 1944	980,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1945 Session ..	2,882,000.00	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriation—Deficiency Acts of 1947 Session ..	.....	33,262,840.29	.....	.....
Balances on "Receipts for Special Purposes" Transferred from Prior Periods	2,122,142.40	1,720,957.42	1,876,384.85	3,387,301.20
Credits—1943-45—Federal	52,324,039.11	.....	.....	.....
—Other	19,152,056.90	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-47—Federal	3,034,834.59	59,750,919.74	.....	.....
—Other	78,993.95	24,515,721.85	.....	.....
Credits—1947-49—Federal .....	.....	*200,814.06	88,922,069.01	.....
—Other	100,935.64	50,633.11	34,560,659.96	.....
Credits—1949-50—Federal .....	.....	.....	73,155.02	56,704,472.40
—Other	54,445.15	2,533.80	240,351.00	14,415,134.55
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 452,771,542.79	\$ 622,801,696.65	\$ 742,615,797.16	\$ 799,636,181.59
BALANCES				
State Appropriations Lapsed	\$ 17,745,139.40	\$ 10,992,590.24	\$ 2,867,574.42	.....
State Appropriations to Continue	3,102,478.50	20,283,951.47	33,072,544.81	\$ 374,593,844.14
Receipts for Special Purposes (Balances Transferred) ...	1,720,957.42	1,876,384.85	3,387,301.20	2,525,411.10

†Includes \$123,593.78 Additional Appropriations by the 1945 General Assembly.

*Indicates deduction.

**GENERAL FUND
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 274,451.18	\$ 295,689.72	\$ 329,836.92	\$ 185,006.80
Wages	2,549.08	1,582.23	2,168.35	908.42
Fees	2,215.85	2,400.00	420.00	100.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	15,116.24	22,964.79	36,842.82	13,883.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	24,693.39	31,504.83	25,522.31	12,720.90
Maintenance Services and Expenses	18,267.56	18,070.09	20,510.03	8,816.68
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,441.20	3,502.13	8,113.29	1,875.88
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	10,223.14	14,745.02	13,171.49	3,924.19
Total	\$ 349,957.64	\$ 390,458.81	\$ 436,585.21	\$ 227,236.76
PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR	\$ 750.00	.....	\$ 1,500.00	.....
EXPENSES OF GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE	\$ 28,711.59	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 379,419.23	\$ 390,458.81	\$ 438,085.21	\$ 227,236.76
During—1943-1945	\$ 372,159.71	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	7,259.52	\$ 382,213.76	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	8,245.05	\$ 426,129.32	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	11,955.89	\$ 227,236.76
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 386,000.00	\$ 386,000.00	\$ 490,000.00	\$ 550,000.00
Portrait of the Governor	750.00	.....	\$ #1,500.00	.....
Expenses of Governor's Conference—1944 Special Session	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 416,750.00	\$ 396,000.00	\$ 491,500.00	\$ 550,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 37,330.77	\$ 5,541.19	\$ 53,414.79	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 322,763.24

Governors Martin and Bell.

**GENERAL FUND
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
PORTRAIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ..	\$ 23,468.99	\$ 24,374.76	\$ 27,333.36	\$ 13,061.98
	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 24,218.99	\$ 24,374.76	\$ 28,083.36	\$ 13,061.98
During—1943-1945	\$ 23,358.25	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	860.74	\$ 24,225.48	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	149.28	\$ 27,808.33	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	275.03	\$ 13,061.98
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 28,360.00	\$ 29,250.00	\$ 33,500.00
Portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor	750.00	.....	750.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 26,750.00	\$ 28,360.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 33,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 2,531.01	\$ 3,985.24	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,916.64	\$ 20,438.02

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	\$ 1,346,558.76	\$ 1,454,838.69	\$ 1,694,465.42	\$ 747,862.59
Fees	156.00	25.00	.....	653.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	15,641.03	37,912.90	31,692.69	2,628.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	210,125.16	174,142.80	215,766.40	96,660.61
Maintenance Services and Expenses	14,104.77	27,629.59	30,670.48	14,725.11
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,406.14	44,451.02	22,384.99	3,557.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,596,991.86	\$ 1,739,000.00	\$ 1,994,979.98	\$ 866,087.58
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,592,364.77	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	4,627.09	\$ 1,697,456.30	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	41,543.70	\$ 1,972,347.45	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	22,632.53	\$ 866,087.58
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 1,474,000.00	\$ 1,674,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,120,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	123,000.00	65,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 8.14	.....	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 5,020.02	\$ 1,253,912.42
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
AUDITING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Salaries	\$ 261,934.39	\$ 304,225.13	\$ 417,696.48	\$ 177,969.02
Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	796.13
Materials, Supplies and Printing	196.76	7,988.46	9,847.37	1,977.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	35,402.35	49,439.83	61,430.36	33,031.98
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,466.50	4,239.31	3,552.67	2,273.08
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	16,107.27	14,563.12	2,451.72
Total	\$ #300,000.00	\$ #382,000.00	\$ #507,090.00	\$ #218,499.03
EXPENDED FOR—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 500.00
Portrait of the Auditor General .....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg .....	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims..	12,942.99	14,953.22	15,000.00	7,234.16
Fees of County Officers	987.00	847.50	846.50	56.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 14,929.99	\$ 18,300.72	\$ 16,846.50	\$ 8,540.16
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 12,546.67	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,306.32	\$ 16,988.31	.....	.....
1947-1949	77.00	1,312.41	16,567.16	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	279.34	\$ 8,540.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Fiscal Agent	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Portrait of Auditor General .....	.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Portrait of Auditor General Rosenberg .....	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Board of Arbitration of Claims ..	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Fees to County Officers	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Board of Claims—Deficiency	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 21,500.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,750.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,070.01	\$ 3,199.28	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 3,153.50	\$ 12,209.84

Not Included in Totals.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES#

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way		\$ 50,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State College	\$ 365,980.76	365,980.76	365,980.76	182,990.38
Federal Aid—National Forests	28,043.15	44,769.95	46,930.91	.....
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	1,342.18	7,681.32	13,843.89	6,504.73
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems .....	.....	1,895,232.18	2,197,200.76	743,099.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 395,366.09	\$ 2,363,664.21	\$ 2,653,956.32	\$ 942,594.26
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	.....
Federal Aid to State College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid—National Forests .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems .....	.....	761,018.79	555,165.67	\$ 2,302,634.62
Total Balances from Prior Periods	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 801,018.79	\$ 565,165.67	\$ 2,302,634.62
RECEIPTS—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Federal Aid to State College	365,980.76	365,980.76	365,980.76	182,990.38
Federal Aid—National Forests	28,043.15	44,769.95	46,930.91	14,453.68
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties	1,342.18	7,681.32	13,843.89	6,504.73
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	761,018.79	1,689,379.06	3,944,669.71	257.37
Total Receipts	\$ 1,176,384.88	\$ 2,127,811.09	\$ 4,391,425.27	\$ 214,206.16
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,196,384.88	\$ 2,928,829.88	\$ 4,956,590.94	\$ 2,516,840.78
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	\$ 395,366.09	\$ 2,363,664.21	\$ 2,653,956.32	\$ 942,594.26
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Annuity for Right-of-Way	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	.....	.....
Federal Aid to State College .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Aid—National Forests .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 14,453.68
Federal Flood Control Payments to be Distributed to Counties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Premiums Payable to Police Retirement Systems	761,018.79	555,165.67	2,302,634.62	1,559,792.84

These were previously included in Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 696,967.16	\$ 727,138.97	\$ 903,515.48	\$ 370,376.94
Fees	125.00	150.00	150.00	75.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,636.23	51,017.82	44,513.40	37,374.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	39,166.95	32,498.79	31,177.88	16,998.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	10,741.63	38,560.20	27,710.91	28,503.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,188.73	9,254.87	17,932.33	17,728.40
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	*20.65	.....	.....
Total	\$ 758,825.70	\$ 858,600.00	\$ 1,025,000.00	\$ 471,055.70
PORTRAIT OF STATE TREASURER	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00	.....	\$ 750.00
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	\$ 1,621.97	\$ 8,303.46	\$ 1,585.87	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 761,197.67	\$ 867,653.46	\$ 1,026,585.87	\$ 471,805.70
During—1943-1945	\$ 758,490.58	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,286.64	\$ 857,110.87	.....	.....
1947-1949	420.45	10,542.59	\$ 1,013,236.51	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	13,349.36	\$ 471,805.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 759,000.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 1,025,000.00	\$ 1,190,400.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	58,600.00	.....	.....
Portrait of State Treasurer	750.00	750.00	.....	750.00
Replacement of Checks	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 769,750.00	\$ 869,350.00	\$ 1,035,000.00	\$ 1,201,150.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 8,552.33	\$ 1,696.54	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 8,414.13	\$ 729,344.30

EXPENDED FOR—

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE

Salaries	\$ 727,225.35	\$ 766,020.27	\$ 980,102.05	\$ 352,307.62
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,865.68	30,611.99	38,157.82	27,259.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	137,039.95	195,984.29	247,051.73	154,447.57
Maintenance Services and Expenses	23,372.72	18,869.10	27,982.43	15,706.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	60.26	35.35	1,705.97	7,777.60
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*63.96	5,979.00	.....	.....
Total	\$ † 898,500.00	\$ † 1,017,500.00	\$ † 1,295,000.00	\$ † 557,499.04

*Indicates deduction.

†Not included in totals.

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 52,104.31	\$ 71,418.26	\$ 89,145.47	\$ 48,215.52
Wages	82.50	82.50	2,913.53	612.32
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,219.74	3,915.74	2,429.54	485.25
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,437.26	2,131.46	1,426.75	708.16
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,598.17	2,380.33	1,987.70	228.50
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,187.58	1,096.86		
Total	\$ 63,547.06	\$ 81,025.15	\$ 97,902.99	\$ 50,249.75
Interest Obligations on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 26,911.00	\$ 24,690.00	\$ 4,920.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	8,597.76	17,441.23	20,000.00	8,364.88
Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds	2,546,875.00			
Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements on Stream Clear- ance and Institutional Construction Bonds	7,308,942.50	6,743,942.50	6,178,942.50	2,877,596.25
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds			5,812,500.00	2,187,500.00
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds				128,948.86
Loan and Transfer Agent	16,875.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	11,687.00
Bookkeeping Adjustment Account		1,640.71		
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	108.27	4.00	152.91	200.37
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	741.50	2,266.98	263.44	315.06
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Resident	246,437.90	83,553.13	97,669.60	41,238.47
Refunding Inheritance Taxes—Non Resident	2,842.32	7,065.99	2,793.45	704.78
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	1,470.00	854.00	2,411.00	1,968.50
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	2,025.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	36,625.00	99,997.13	124,998.36	125,832.88
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	4,014.20	983.86	783.35	549.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	24,999.57	49,820.08	49,887.27	13,147.55
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps			2,966.82	
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	2,936.11	442.20	954.95	46.28
Refunding Rents for Real Estate		1,079.75		
Refunding Liquor Floor Tax	27,003.09			
Refunding Motor License Fines	670.00	635.00	1,408.00	578.25
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	52.00	35.00	14.00	7.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	7,733.04	12,611.07	13,015.10	3,521.41
Refunding Vital Statistics Fees		14,939.50		
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees			280,007.16	
Refunding Personal Property Tax	83,584.72		3,698.65	70.24
Refunding Personal Property Tax—Special	74,436.08			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 10,464,491.12	\$ 7,161,748.28	\$ 12,732,559.55	\$ 5,471,194.39
During—1943-1945	\$ 10,268,973.96			
1945-1947	195,385.13	\$ 7,115,316.31		
1947-1949	132.03	46,429.47	\$ 12,716,882.82	
1949-1950		2.50	15,676.73	\$ 5,471,194.39

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 88,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 120,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency			3,000.00	
Interest on Agricultural College Land Scrip and State College Experimental Farm Funds	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00	52,040.00
Publishing Monthly Statements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on General Expense Bond Issue	2,546,875.00			
Interest and Sinking Fund on Veterans' Compensation Bonds	7,308,942.50	6,743,942.50	6,178,942.50	5,613,942.50
Interest and Sinking Fund on World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds				7,500,000.00
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Buildings Con- struction Bonds			5,812,500.00	4,375,000.00
Expenses—Issuing World War II Veterans' Compensation Bonds				600,000.00
Advertising and Issuing Toll Bridge Bonds				25,000.00
Loan and Transfer Agent	22,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	23,374.00
Expenses—Issuing Tax Notes	30,000.00			
Expenses—Printing Veterans' Compensation Bonds		500.00	500.00	500.00
Bookkeeping Adjustment Account		1,641.00		
Refunding Spirituous and Vinous Liquor Taxes	5,000.00			
Refunding Overpayments by Retired County Officers	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Refunding Stock Transfer Stamps	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Resident	250,000.00	350,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Refunding Inheritance Tax—Non-Resident	3,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Fees of Examining Boards	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Notary Public Fees	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00
Refunding Moneys Subject to Escheat	75,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	225,000.00
Refunding Cigarette Tax and Permits	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Overpayments into State Treasury	5,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Refunding Institutional Payments	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Refunding Securities Fees	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Refunding Documentary Tax Stamps		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Refunding Public Assistance Moneys	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Refunding Liquor Floor Tax	100,000.00			
Refunding Motor License Fines	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Refunding Rents for Real Estate		2,000.00		
Refunding Vital Statistics Fees		22,000.00		
Refunding Oleomargarine License Fees			300,000.00	
Refunding Personal Property Tax	200,000.00		25,000.00	2,500.00
Refunding Personal Property Tax—Special	75,000.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 10,844,857.50	\$ 7,530,623.50	\$ 12,998,982.50	\$ 18,922,856.50
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 380,366.38	\$ 361,814.72		
To Continue		7,060.50	\$ 266,422.95	\$ 13,451,662.11

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 1,160,762.94	\$ 1,342,361.17	\$ 1,729,972.87	\$ 976,166.64
Wages	184,601.09	322,204.60	379,275.56	182,367.66
Fees	70,938.26	143,732.12	182,286.48	90,325.40
Materials, Supplies and Printing	82,678.65	150,124.42	210,817.41	61,921.71
Transportation, Communication and Information	208,432.38	272,684.13	349,015.95	161,428.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	49,459.60	143,005.19	123,690.63	88,357.54
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,607.10	35,918.14	23,890.69	6,980.47
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	65,815.70	70,287.30	141,738.76	60,928.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,834,295.72	\$ 2,480,317.07	\$ 3,140,688.35	\$ 1,628,476.69
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,795,252.39	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	39,043.33	\$ 2,376,927.29	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	103,389.78	\$ 3,071,341.91	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	69,346.44	\$ 1,628,476.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,060,000.00	\$ 2,641,000.00	\$ 3,300,000.00	\$ 3,650,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,060,000.00	\$ 2,641,000.00	\$ 3,300,000.00	\$ 3,650,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 225,704.28	\$ 160,682.93	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 159,311.65	\$ 2,021,523.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD—				
Salaries .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 6,095.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	396.73
Transportation, Communication and Information .....	.....	.....	.....	2,915.73
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	13.27
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 9,421.23
PROPAGATION OF NUT TREES—				
Wages .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,032.76
Transportation, Communication and Information .....	.....	.....	.....	1,004.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	7.68
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 5,044.89
TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 14,466.12
During—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 14,466.12
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Soil Conservation Board .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 200,000.00
Propagation of Nut Trees .....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 215,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 200,533.88

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 57,655.93	\$ 92,919.50	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
ANIMAL INDEMNITIES—				
Salaries	\$ 32,928.29	\$ 66,443.06	\$ 8,702.27	.....
Wages	118,823.18	192,104.33	156,239.31	\$ 6,033.56
Fees	27.00	18.00	114,633.30	147,227.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,001.42	18,409.80	24,523.78	27,847.68
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,198.21	30,173.74	24,091.13	681.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	406.56	795.83	410.88	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	.....	2,204.42	1,825.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,224,132.60	1,215,143.54	847,515.20	223,240.19
Total	\$ 1,401,517.26	\$ 1,523,088.30	\$ 1,178,320.29	\$ 406,855.24
RESEARCH INTO DISEASES OF CATTLE	\$ 24,999.60	\$ 23,738.83	\$ 16,063.18	\$ 12,500.00
CONTROL OF STEM RUST				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	.....	.....	6,233.61
TOTAL—EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,484,172.79	\$ 1,639,746.63	\$ 1,294,383.47	\$ 475,588.85
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,285,118.84	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	199,053.95	\$ 1,409,349.71	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	230,396.92	\$ 1,224,673.48	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	69,709.99	\$ 475,588.85
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Encouraging Agricultural Exhibits	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,250,000.00
Research into Diseases of Cattle	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Control of Stem Rust .....	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 1,825,000.00	\$ 2,405,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 340,827.21	\$ 185,253.37	\$ 8,936.82	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	521,679.71	\$ 1,929,411.15

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES COMMISSION—				
Salaries	\$ 76,903.24	\$ 78,895.35	\$ 98,672.54	\$ 59,706.55
Wages	2,277.25	3,487.16	1,628.78	1,065.12
Fees	200.00	253.75	100.00	181.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,559.65	2,514.54	4,400.21	1,011.27
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,728.17	3,698.33	4,765.85	1,548.38
Maintenance Services and Expenses	280.33	331.59	338.98	318.78
Equipment .....	.....	1,073.06	1,934.60	3,236.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 85,948.64	\$ 90,253.78	\$ 111,840.91	\$ 67,067.84
During—1943-1945	\$ 85,221.39	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	727.25	\$ 89,686.51	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	567.27	\$ 110,886.39	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	954.52	\$ 67,067.84
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Securities Commission	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 118,000.00	\$ 135,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 118,000.00	\$ 135,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 24,051.36	\$ 19,746.22	\$ 6,159.09	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 67,932.16

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 167,883.25	\$ 179,408.69	\$ 233,378.92	\$ 145,017.17
Wages	5,066.71	8,992.27	29,091.02	9,982.31
Fees .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	2,347.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	42,699.56	126,087.08	113,407.69	97,060.09
Transportation, Communication and Information	282,155.65	276,805.56	529,308.56	281,321.38
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,750.32	5,628.63	20,014.22	5,151.88
Construction, Equipment and Land	3,147.56	4,329.99	17,290.80	1,756.44
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	.....	5,709.17	4,223.46
Transferred to Motor Fund for Lapsing Purposes	8,048.17	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 511,751.22	\$ 601,252.22	\$ 949,200.38	\$ 546,859.93
During—1943-1945	\$ 433,452.98	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	78,298.24	\$ 565,889.64	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	35,362.58	\$ 908,441.24	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	40,759.14	\$ 546,859.93
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 950,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
Credits—1943-1945	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	65,000.00	325,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 605,000.00	\$ 950,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 33,248.78	\$ 3,747.78	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 799.62	\$ 653,140.07

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD				
Salaries	\$ 80,014.43	\$ 106,087.08	\$ 110,893.18	\$ 71,055.9
Wages	3,577.37	2,762.15	3,773.71	3,222.0
Fees .....	.....	.....	4,539.78	1,500.0
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,642.35	6,136.83	44,736.51	3,254.2
Transportation, Communication and Information	5,667.22	7,188.99	13,694.27	5,647.0
Maintenance Services and Expenses	705.82	793.07	1,517.52	956.0
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,284.73	2,124.55	5,927.81	40.3
Subsidies	8,000.00	6,318.61	14,290.83	5,776.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 104,891.92	\$ 131,411.28	\$ 199,373.61	\$ 91,452.2
During—1943-1945	\$ 97,480.04	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	7,411.88	\$ 126,370.39	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	5,040.89	\$ 179,269.27	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	20,104.34	\$ 91,452.2
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board	\$ 112,000.00	\$ 131,500.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 225,000.0
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 7,108.08	\$ 88.72	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 626.39	\$ 133,547.8
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE PLANNING BOARD—HOUSING				
Salaries .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 31,851.8
Wages .....	.....	.....	.....	3,977.6
Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.0
Materials, Supplies and Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	818.5
Transportation, Communication and Information .....	.....	.....	.....	7,912.5
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	99.2
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	.....	.....	787.4
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	.....	.....	1,054,931.9
TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,110,379.2
During—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,110,379.2
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Planning Board—Housing .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 15,000,000.0
BALANCE—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 13,889,620.7

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION †		\$ 1,653,412.38	\$ 335,564.93	
During—1945-1947		\$ 43,811.57		
1947-1949		1,377,013.12	\$ 159,817.70	
1949-1950		232,587.69	175,747.23	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission		\$ 2,725,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 750,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 1,071,587.62	\$ 664,435.07	\$ 750,000.00

† See also allocation from Motor License Fund for "Salaries and Expenses."

EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE BOARD OF HOUSING				
Salaries		\$ 18,041.67	\$ 15,726.00	
Wages		1,016.48		
Fees			10.00	
Materials, Supplies and Printing		231.42	642.68	
Transportation, Communication and Information		1,730.01	660.80	
Maintenance Services and Expenses		239.15	95.89	
Construction, Equipment and Land		185.81		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	#	\$ 21,444.54	\$ 17,135.37	
During—1945-1947		\$ 21,240.06		
1947-1949		204.48	\$ 16,505.01	
1949-1950			630.36	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	#	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed		\$ 53,555.46		
To Continue			\$ 7,864.63	

See Department of Health this Period.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL GRANTS—AIRPORT PROGRAM			\$ 1,384,691.43	\$ 1,433,070.90
FEDERAL AIRPORT PROJECT			\$ 418,766.65	\$ 29,513.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 1,803,458.08	\$ 1,462,584.63
During—1947-1949			\$ 1,803,458.08	
1949-1950				\$ 1,462,584.63

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Period				\$ 8,840.76
Credits—1947-1949			\$ 1,812,298.84	
1949-1950				1,473,546.61
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS			\$ 1,812,298.84	\$ 1,482,387.37
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period			\$ 8,840.76	\$ 19,802.74

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 865,180.07	\$ 1,056,702.31	\$ 1,445,333.75	\$ 1,028,192.79
Wages	430,153.29	570,267.86	653,134.78	66,667.48
Fees	887.89	531.60	4,227.72	375.45
Materials, Supplies and Printing	57,780.09	80,448.79	155,361.80	62,586.59
Transportation, Communication and Information	170,037.90	203,353.34	246,883.05	160,106.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	98,391.13	107,975.74	142,769.62	56,508.07
Constructon, Equipment and Land	21,506.81	13,677.33	37,111.48	11,628.19
Total	\$ 1,643,937.18	\$ 2,032,956.97	\$ 2,684,822.20	\$ 1,386,064.88
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FEDERAL AND STATE FOREST LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 214,740.50	\$ 210,747.45	\$ 220,079.76	\$ 111,224.08
ANNUAL FIXED CHARGES—FLOOD LANDS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 12,627.99	\$ 12,796.77	\$ 13,104.27	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,871,305.67	\$ 2,256,501.19	\$ 2,918,006.23	\$ 1,497,288.96
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,818,457.19			
1945-1947	52,848.48	\$ 2,218,064.41		
1947-1949		38,436.78	\$ 2,907,042.52	
1949-1950			10,963.71	\$ 1,497,288.96
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 1,644,000.00	\$ 1,978,000.00	\$ 2,600,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		55,000.00	85,000.00	
Annual Fixed Charges—Federal and State Forest Lands	218,500.00	218,500.00	224,500.00	238,000.00
Annual Fixed Charges—Flood Lands	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,876,500.00	\$ 2,265,500.00	\$ 2,923,500.00	\$ 3,254,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 5,194.33	\$ 8,998.81		
To Continue			\$ 5,493.77	\$ 1,756,711.04

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONTROL OF FOREST FIRES				
Wages	\$ 170,346.22	\$ 119,810.81	\$ 151,232.12	\$ 33,117.47
Transportation, Communication and Information	21,999.15	13,790.25	16,776.54	3,001.47
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,608.33	4,801.01	9,601.87	1,657.37
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 199,953.70	\$ 138,402.07	\$ 177,610.53	\$ 37,776.31
During—1943-1945	\$ 191,226.81	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	8,726.89	\$ 118,403.13	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	19,998.94	\$ 134,545.21	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	43,065.32	\$ 37,776.31
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Control of Forest Fires	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 46.30	\$ 61,597.93	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 22,389.47	\$ 162,223.69
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTON DAM—RECONSTRUCTION	\$ 21,541.90	.....	.....	.....
DAM NEAR SEELYVILLE—RECONSTRUCTION ..	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA CANAL—REPAIRS	\$ 67,972.15	.....	\$ 197,598.99	\$ 50,636.33
DYKES ALONG DARBY CREEK—MAINTENANCE	\$ 9,803.55	.....	\$ 594.80	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 114,317.60	.....	\$ 198,193.79	\$ 50,636.33
During—1943-1945	\$ 45,530.02	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	56,663.48	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	5,766.93	.....	\$ 117,982.12	.....
1949-1950	6,357.17	.....	80,211.67	\$ 50,636.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Easton Dam—Reconstruction	\$ 40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dam near Seelyville—Reconstruction	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan Birthplace—Land	9,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Dykes along Darby Creek—Reconstruction	14,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Dykes along Darby Creek—Maintenance	10,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Canal—Repairs	75,000.00	.....	200,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 163,500.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 42,154.55	\$ 20,000.00	.....	.....
To Continue	7,027.85	.....	\$ 21,806.21	\$ 44,363.67

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	\$ 7,511.23	\$ 11,654.74	\$ 14,835.00	\$ 7,068.00
Wages	24,321.31	54,504.03	80,181.05	58,030.62
Fees	40.40	268.50	6,001.97	701.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,720.22	6,391.61	20,334.70	7,668.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,388.35	3,343.95	4,675.06	2,352.12
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,209.96	5,241.59	5,710.17	2,620.21
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	28,178.37	7,777.57	1,741.05
Subsidies .....	.....	175.25	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 37,191.47	\$ 109,758.04	\$ 139,515.52	\$ 80,182.30
During—1943-1945	\$ 35,330.79	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,860.68	\$ 95,841.21	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	13,916.83	\$ 117,249.74	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	22,265.78	\$ 80,182.30
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Washington Crossing Park Commission	\$ 37,200.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
Washington Crossing Park Commission—Deficiency .....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 37,200.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 8.53	\$ 241.96	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 484.48	\$ 84,817.70
EXPENDED FOR—				
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION				
Salaries	\$ 13,869.98	\$ 17,586.25	\$ 29,898.00	\$ 16,728.00
Wages	48,234.62	68,392.04	93,698.93	50,147.35
Fees	498.11	59.00	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,405.40	6,796.93	8,214.69	4,242.46
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,547.76	5,727.38	5,270.25	3,173.47
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,332.31	8,657.67	9,979.13	7,609.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,762.02	11,732.94	2,939.00	405.02
Total	\$ 90,650.20	\$ 118,952.21	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 82,305.48
VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION—LAND				
Construction, Equipment and Land	\$ 243,800.00	\$ 72,424.14	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 334,450.20	\$ 191,376.35	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 82,305.48
During—1943-1945	\$ 324,511.02	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	9,583.40	\$ 175,819.55	.....	.....
1947-1949	355.78	15,549.40	\$ 148,409.94	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	7.40	1,590.06	\$ 82,305.48
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Valley Forge Park Commission	\$ 94,000.00	\$ 107,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 182,000.00
Valley Forge Park Commission—Deficiency .....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....
Valley Forge Park Commission—Land	243,800.00	72,500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 337,800.00	\$ 191,500.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 182,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,349.80	\$ 47.79	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	75.86	.....	\$ 99,694.52

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	\$ 6,016.50	\$ 6,504.75	\$ 7,493.00	\$ 3,960.00
Wages	56,435.01	70,397.61	85,752.49	44,477.20
Fees	307.50			
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,979.74	3,625.15	3,592.44	2,946.36
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,737.53	3,714.77	3,814.40	2,110.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,900.31	4,117.33	7,858.92	1,534.20
Construction, Equipment and Land	220.40	637.32	1,488.75	2,797.28
Total	\$ 71,596.99	\$ 88,996.93	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 57,825.69
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION				
Miscellaneous Construction and Repairs	\$ 167,416.15			
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AND HARBOR COMMISSION—BEACH EROSION CONTROL				
	\$ 25,000.00			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 264,013.14	\$ 88,996.93	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 57,825.69
During—1943-1945	\$ 257,529.52			
1945-1947	6,483.62	\$ 84,170.95		
1947-1949		4,825.98	\$ 107,426.73	
1949-1950			2,573.27	\$ 57,825.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission	\$ 71,600.00	\$ 78,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Deficiency		13,763.00		
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Beach Erosion Control	25,000.00			
Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission— Repairs	180,000.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 276,600.00	\$ 91,763.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 130,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3.01	\$ 2,766.07		
To Continue	12,583.85			\$ 72,174.31

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
NAVIGATION COMMISSION FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER				
Salaries	\$ 20,131.03	\$ 25,615.50	\$ 32,736.25	\$ 17,652.00
Wages	21,949.38	27,283.99	22,081.72	10,527.28
Fees .....	.....	150.00	172.00	5.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,172.86	5,605.34	8,617.62	3,116.39
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,405.64	2,743.69	1,730.37	605.26
Maintenance Services and Expenses	13,351.18	13,467.81	16,227.24	4,851.31
Equipment	338.34	150.00	.....	36.80
Total	\$ 64,348.43	\$ 75,016.33	\$ 81,565.20	\$ 36,794.04
NAVIGATION COMMISSION—REMOVAL OF WRECKS				
	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 10,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
	\$ 67,848.43	\$ 85,016.33	\$ 81,565.20	\$ 36,794.04
During—1943-1945	\$ 57,578.44	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	10,269.99	\$ 82,213.28	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	2,803.05	\$ 78,010.85	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	3,554.35	\$ 36,794.04
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Navigation Commission for the Delaware River	\$ 65,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 94,000.00
Navigation Commission—Deficiency .....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Navigation Commission for Delaware River—Removal of Wrecks	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS				
	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 91,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 94,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 7,151.57	\$ 5,983.67	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 8,434.80	\$ 57,205.96
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA NAUTICAL SCHOOL				
Salaries	\$ 61,763.63	\$ 162,179.30	\$ 4,883.32	.....
Wages	4,239.64	22,226.61	.....	.....
Fees	255.45	2,035.34	4,270.04	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	95,072.31	139,782.17	2,331.95	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,091.82	4,413.80	51.70	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	37,509.35	65,543.98	414.26	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,451.38	7,725.41	73.20	.....
Subsidies	1,553.53	5,000.00	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions	*1,132.48	*4,707.94	.....	.....
Total	\$ 202,804.63	\$ 404,198.67	\$ 12,024.47	.....
NAUTICAL SCHOOL—IMPROVEMENTS				
	.....	\$ 505,999.40	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
	\$ 202,804.63	\$ 910,198.07	\$ 12,024.47	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 195,755.45	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	7,049.18	\$ 747,513.70	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	162,684.37	\$ 12,004.47	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Nautical School	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 205,000.00	\$ 65,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School—Deficiency .....	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Nautical School—Improvements .....	.....	2,000,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1943-1945	99,838.25	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	3,041.50	136,362.14	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	2,264.73	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS				
	\$ 202,879.75	\$ 2,413,626.87	\$ 65,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 75.12	\$ 1,503,428.80	\$ 52,975.53	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Indicates deductions.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DESILTING SCHUYLKILL RIVER				
Salaries		\$ 192,254.63		\$ 41,974.84
Wages		81,843.20		34,685.57
Fees		860,030.41		142,432.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing		28,362.04		4,748.29
Transportation, Communication and Information		26,124.65		10,416.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses		89,346.36		26,909.00
Construction, Equipment and Land		3,751,089.09		7,839,491.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 5,029,050.38	\$	\$ 8,100,658.79
During—1945-1947		\$ 216,432.23		
1947-1949		4,628,457.21		\$ 451,083.70
1949-1950		184,160.94		7,649,575.09
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Desilting Schuylkill River		\$ 5,000,000.00		\$ †17,000,000.00
Credits—1947-1949		27,108.53		
Credits—1949-1950		2,533.80		
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 591.95		\$ 8,899,341.21
EXPENDED FOR—				
STREAM CLEARANCE, CONSERVATION AND FLOOD CONTROL				
Salaries			\$ 92,181.03	
Wages			1,998,055.12	
Fees			337,550.45	
Materials, Supplies and Printing			412,982.16	
Transportation, Communication and Information			121,726.16	
Maintenance Services and Expenses			348,454.64	
Construction, Equipment and Land			1,655,868.81	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 4,966,818.37	
During—1947-1949			\$ 2,442,639.23	
1949-1950			2,524,179.14	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control			\$ 10,000,000.00	
BALANCES—				
To Continue			\$ 5,033,181.63	
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF RICKETT'S GLEN STATE PARK PAYMENT INTO FLOOD CONTROL FUND				
Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—				
During—1945-1947		(\$551,848.00)		
1949-1950		(\$500,000.00)		

† \$5,000,000.00 of this amount was appropriated and available prior to May 31, 1949.

‡ \$5,000,000.00 Appropriation to Public Buildings Construction Fund. \$4,884,851.58 spent to May 31, 1950.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PORTS—IMPROVEMENTS				
Salaries		\$ 13,955.40		
Wages		79,245.43		
Fees		17,075.42		
Materials, Supplies and Printing		1,029.29		
Transportation, Communication and Information		7,259.85		
Maintenance Services and Expenses		432,468.63		
Construction, Equipment and Land		151,390.40		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 702,424.42		
During—1945-1947		\$ 32,192.33		
1947-1949		647,750.66		
1949-1950		22,481.43		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Ports—Improvements		\$ 1,000,000.00		
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 297,575.58		
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND—POST WAR				
Salaries		\$ 42,991.46		
Wages		1,057,967.36		
Fees		187,063.01		
Materials, Supplies and Printing		242,503.74		
Transportation, Communication and Information		54,462.61		
Maintenance Services and Expenses		674,810.02		
Construction, Equipment and Land		7,916,026.92		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 10,175,825.12		
During—1945-1947		\$ 1,193,316.52		
1947-1949		3,676,548.50		
1949-1950		5,305,960.10		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction and Land—Post War		\$ 16,500,000.00		
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 6,324,174.88		
EXPENDED FOR—				
BUSHEY RUN BATTLEFIELD—MAINTENANCE				
Salaries			\$ 1,859.00	
Wages			5,293.53	
Materials, Supplies and Printing			591.31	
Transportation, Communication and Information			268.08	
Maintenance Services and Expenses			459.84	
Construction, Equipment and Land			1,888.33	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 10,360.09	
During—1949-1950			\$ 10,360.09	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Bushey Run Battlefield—Maintenance			\$ 25,000.00	
Acquire Two Tracts—Somerset and Bedford Counties			170,000.00	
Flood Control and Stream Channel Work—McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties			300,000.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS			\$ 495,000.00	
BALANCES—				
To Continue			\$ 484,639.91	

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL FOREST AND FLOOD PURPOSES PAID FROM PRIVATE AND FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	\$ 108,325.05	\$ 345,635.40	\$ 508,230.11	\$ 196,652.09
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	2,777.88	9,591.67	3,801.05	.....
Delaware County for Dyke	2,934.55	.....	.....	.....
Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings .....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	120.76	.....	.....	.....
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects .....	.....	.....	.....	42,253.45
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 114,158.74	\$ 355,227.07	\$ 512,031.16	\$ 238,905.54
BALANCES FROM PRIOR PERIODS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	\$ 37,347.68	\$ 111,373.05	\$ 176,400.54	\$ 139,478.32
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	2,773.55	7,640.67	5,220.00	9,546.95
Delaware County for Dyke	2,934.55	.....	.....	.....
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Contributions—Sealing Abandoned Mine Openings .....	.50	.....	.....	.....
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	170.74	49.98	49.98	49.98
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations .....	.....	.....	.....	800.00
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed .....	.....	.....	.....	2,143.00
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects .....	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00
Total Balances from Prior Periods	\$ 43,300.77	\$ 119,137.45	\$ 181,744.27	\$ 197,092.00
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	\$ 182,350.42	\$ 410,662.89	\$ 471,307.89	\$ 212,106.83
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	7,645.00	7,171.00	8,128.00	340.39
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations .....	.....	.....	800.00	.....
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed .....	.....	.....	2,143.00	986.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects .....	.....	.....	45,000.00	33,304.25
Total Receipts	\$ 189,995.42	\$ 417,833.89	\$ 527,378.89	\$ 246,738.01
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 233,296.19	\$ 536,971.34	\$ 709,123.16	\$ 443,830.01
LESS EXPENDITURES (AS DETAILED ABOVE)	\$ 114,158.74	\$ 355,227.07	\$ 512,031.16	\$ 238,905.54
BALANCES TRANSFERRED TO NEXT PERIOD—				
Federal Aid—Forest Protection	\$ 111,373.05	\$ 176,400.54	\$ 139,478.32	\$ 154,933.06
Federal Aid—Forest Nurseries	7,640.67	5,220.00	9,546.95	9,887.34
Delaware County for Darby Creek	73.75	73.75	73.75	73.75
Erection of Pavilion—Washington Crossing Park	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98
Contributions for Operation and Maintenance of Gauge Stations .....	.....	.....	800.00	800.00
Federal Allotment for Potomac River Water Shed .....	.....	.....	2,143.00	3,129.54
Contributions to Stream Clearance Projects .....	.....	.....	45,000.00	36,050.80

See Department of Public Instruction for Contributions—John Morton's Birthplace, Previously in Department of Forests & Waters.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 2,447,169.20	\$ 2,771,738.74	\$ 3,164,142.54	\$ 1,725,036.17
Wages	168,700.33	36,467.99	32,334.21	16,269.87
Fees	52,336.55	274,955.40	442,057.43	201,154.84
Materials, Supplies and Printing	104,170.94	80,007.44	122,394.65	85,606.07
Transportation, Communication and Information	194,292.88	313,727.09	399,650.31	253,414.91
Maintenance Services and Expenses	121,398.96	144,640.38	145,491.98	111,268.38
Equipment	6,358.82	18,462.96	34,879.10	51,141.40
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,094,427.68	\$ 3,640,000.00	\$ 4,340,950.22	\$ 2,443,891.64
During—1943-1945	\$ 3,050,808.65			
1945-1947	43,619.03	\$ 3,583,872.06		
1947-1949		56,127.94	\$ 4,115,169.06	
1949-1950			225,781.16	\$ 2,443,891.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 3,388,000.00	\$ 3,406,000.00	\$ 4,350,000.00	\$ 5,950,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		234,000.00		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 3,388,000.00	\$ 3,640,000.00	\$ 4,350,000.00	\$ 5,950,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 293,572.32			
To Continue			\$ 9,049.78	\$ 3,506,108.36
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS				
Salaries		\$ 67,884.38	\$ 420,446.67	\$ 198,743.99
Wages		194,085.79	156,440.51	19,366.68
Fees		2,925,626.80	6,216,023.70	2,142,479.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing		53,223.34	33,140.51	7,084.54
Transportation, Communication and Information		7,821.08	33,287.95	36,580.41
Maintenance Services and Expenses		38.65	1,493.49	1,850.79
Equipment		2,440.75	5,595.36	11,577.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,251,120.79	\$ 6,866,428.19	\$ 2,417,683.88	
During—1945-1947	\$ 2,901,940.92			
1947-1949	349,179.87	\$ 5,877,333.32		
1949-1950		1,489,094.87	\$ 2,417,683.88	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Health Examinations	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 6,400,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 748,879.21			
To Continue		\$ 133,571.81	\$ 3,982,316.12	

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

APPLICABLE TO

Biennium
1943-1945Biennium
1945-1947Biennium
1947-1949Year
1949-1950

EXPENDED FOR—

NUTRITION STUDY—STATE COLLEGE

Salaries	\$ 15,986.50	\$ 41,531.25	\$ 46,753.96	\$ 27,419.50
Wages	28,169.01	28,969.94	26,012.19	14,552.00
Fees			2,128.00	1,320.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	5,243.30	14,576.07	10,933.60	3,958.76
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,944.77	7,590.97	4,538.39	3,273.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	13,366.36	5,401.91	687.17	306.89
Equipment	290.06	1,929.86	8,946.69	180.70
Advance Requisitions	35,000.00			

Total	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 51,011.45
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CANCER RESEARCH LABORATORY—FOX
CHASE, PHILADELPHIA

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 220,994.99
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During—1943-1945	\$ 100,000.00			
1945-1947		\$ 74,490.66		
1947-1949		25,509.34	\$ 80,409.95	
1949-1950			19,590.05	\$ 220,994.99

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Cancer Research Laboratory—Fox Chase, Philadelphia ..				\$ 200,000.00
Nutrition Study—State College	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	125,000.00
Health Programs		529,000.00		

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 629,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 325,000.00
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BALANCES—

Lapsed		\$ 529,000.00		
To Continue				\$ 104,005.01

EXPENDED FOR—

RHEUMATIC FEVER TREATMENT

Salaries			\$ 9,771.10	\$ 21,959.02
Wages		\$ 8,475.75	25,691.65	13,494.52
Fees		21,645.92	128,858.34	73,321.60
Materials, Supplies and Printing		136.63	1,658.91	877.06
Transportation, Communication and Information		7,722.28	8,333.47	4,247.75
Maintenance Services and Expenses			58.62	53.05
Construction, Equipment and Land		973.83	5,590.37	631.58

TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 38,954.41	\$ 179,962.46	\$ 114,584.58
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During—1945-1947		\$ 34,116.13		
1947-1949		4,838.28	\$ 168,001.20	
1949-1950			11,961.26	\$ 114,584.58

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Rheumatic Fever Treatment		\$ 120,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 240,000.00
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BALANCES—

Lapsed		\$ 81,045.59		
To Continue			\$ 60,037.54	\$ 125,415.42

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
CANCER RESEARCH				
Salaries		\$ 15,954.09	\$ 41,871.11	\$ 19,794.50
Wages		535.68	4,210.15	2,874.89
Fees		3,257.54	30,413.47	77,113.34
Materials, Supplies and Printing		1,208.10	10,923.43	4,651.50
Transportation, Communication and Information		6,804.01	11,230.97	9,240.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses		211.33	4,376.94	159.20
Construction, Equipment and Land		1,316.32	24,336.26	4,412.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 29,287.07	\$ 127,362.33	\$ 118,246.33
During—1945-1947		\$ 23,521.04		
1947-1949		5,766.03	\$ 100,616.20	
1949-1950			26,746.13	\$ 118,246.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Cancer Research		\$ 100,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed		\$ 70,712.93		
To Continue			\$ 122,637.67	\$ 131,753.67
EXPENDED FOR—				
RABIES VACCINE				
Materials and Supplies			\$ 47.31	
During—1947-1949			\$ 47.31	
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rabies Vaccine			\$ 8,500.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed			\$ 8,452.69	
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE BOARD OF HOUSING				
Salaries	\$ 3,410.50			
Transportation, Communication and Information	51.05			
Maintenance Services and Expenses	*1.50			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,460.05	#	#	
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 3,461.55			
1945-1947	*1.50 (\$691.82)			
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 3,600.00	#	#	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 139.95			

* Indicates deduction.

See Department of Commerce these periods.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SANATORIA, HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS				
Salaries	\$ 1,404,546.44	\$ 1,744,483.17	\$ 2,610,297.28	\$ 1,783,435.39
Wages	832,373.35	866,320.40	1,187,781.98	663,490.67
Fees	235,657.60	272,641.20	794,393.74	438,525.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,442,159.32	1,806,132.83	2,784,907.28	1,156,080.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	40,313.46	51,949.86	96,138.04	50,538.42
Maintenance Services and Expenses	411,841.33	444,377.13	556,946.77	274,458.48
Construction, Equipment and Land	50,152.64	66,747.58	205,438.67	63,195.44
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,417,044.14	\$ 5,252,652.17	\$ 8,235,903.76	\$ 4,429,723.92
During—1943-1945	\$ 4,246,146.76	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	170,897.38	\$ 4,975,552.48	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	276,920.09	\$ 7,798,843.65	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	179.60	437,060.11	\$ 4,429,723.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Sanatoria, Hospital for Crippled Children, and Orthopaedic Unit	\$ 4,645,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 8,300,000.00	\$ 10,650,000.00
Sanatoria—Deficiency .....	.....	300,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 227,955.86	\$ 47,347.83	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 64,096.24	\$ 6,220,276.08

EXPENDED FOR—

SANATORIA, HOSPITALS FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

MAINTENANCE

Mt. Alto Sanatorium	\$ 1,567,333.47	\$ 1,901,348.31	\$ 2,756,722.51	\$ 1,341,882.79
Cresson Sanatorium	1,161,542.65	1,347,102.81	1,939,116.76	1,087,974.10
Hamburg Sanatorium	864,579.96	1,026,528.89	1,752,319.08	936,592.77
Hospital for Crippled Children	472,557.34	537,514.42	762,594.41	508,422.13
Tuberculosis Clinics	351,030.72	440,157.74	1,025,151.00	554,852.13
Total Maintenance	\$ 4,417,044.14	\$ 5,252,652.17	\$ 8,235,903.76	\$ 4,429,723.92

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION				
Salaries		\$ 845,582.30		
Wages		28,560.31		
Fees		320,965.80		
Materials, Supplies and Printing		91,633.03		
Transportation, Communication and Information		140,114.65		
Maintenance Services and Expenses		22,595.95		
Construction, Equipment and Land		2,660,551.38		
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items		1,233,254.14		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 5,343,257.56		
During—1945-1947		\$ 497,224.38		
1947-1949		2,409,453.60		
1949-1950		2,436,579.58		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Institutional Construction		\$ #9,235,000.00		
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 3,891,742.44		

EXPENDED FOR—				
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM PURIFICATION, BY PROJECTS				
Institutional Construction		\$ 2,817,498.93		
Preparation of Plans		1,182,207.58		
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines		48,074.22		
Acid Mine Water Diversion and Silt Control		940,309.17		
Research and Experimentation		355,167.66		
Total		\$ 5,343,257.56		

#This appropriation was originally \$10,325,000—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
WM. F. REINOLD TRUST FUND				
Expenses of Tubercular Patients			\$ 1,878.85	\$ 5,554.01
During—1947-1949			\$ 1,878.85	
1949-1950				\$ 5,554.01
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Transferred from Prior Period				\$ 6,011.69
Credits—1947-1949			\$ 7,890.54	
Credits—1949-1950				3,400.00
BALANCES—				
Transferred to next period			\$ 6,011.69	\$ 3,857.68

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead	\$ 5,000.00			
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 5,000.00			

GENERAL FUND

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 435,295.94	\$ 521,582.50	\$ 676,588.91	\$ 391,609.89
Wages	3,985.67			
Fees	3,076.35	2,513.25	9,129.30	7,864.03
Materials, Supplies and Printing	18,182.24	28,812.02	32,100.45	16,815.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	82,455.89	123,121.69	144,479.52	82,682.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	25,697.11	32,459.04	52,935.29	24,574.80
Equipment	415.62	10,409.46	12,819.03	3,541.19
Total	\$ 569,108.82	\$ 718,897.96	\$ 928,052.50	\$ 527,087.46
MORAL CLAIMS	\$ 10,000.00			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 579,108.82	\$ 718,897.96	\$ 928,052.50	\$ 527,087.46
During—1943-1945	\$ 564,468.88			
1945-1947	4,639.94	\$ 700,629.82		
1947-1949	10,000.00	18,268.14	\$ 920,719.93	
1949-1950			7,332.57	\$ 527,087.46

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Salaries and Expenses	\$ 590,000.00	\$ 670,000.00	\$ 930,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		50,000.00		
Insurance Company Liquidation	15,000.00			
Moral Claims	10,000.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 615,000.00	\$ 720,000.00	\$ 930,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 35,891.18	\$ 1,102.04		
To Continue			\$ 1,947.50	\$ 672,912.54

APPENDIX TO THE

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 503,208.50	\$ 645,905.24	\$ 770,886.12	\$ 418,354.00
Wages	23,474.21	24,647.81	42,729.23	17,831.35
Fees	35,554.44	76,832.76	82,615.69	28,243.70
Materials, Supplies and Printing	57,795.15	96,143.30	108,422.22	22,078.67
Transportation, Communication and Information	83,094.56	122,756.52	157,544.07	73,959.19
Maintenance Services and Expenses	11,570.31	18,803.55	20,455.60	8,563.30
Equipment	9,075.12	64,910.82	26,038.47	2,382.61
Total	\$ 723,772.29	\$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,208,691.40	\$ 571,412.82
PRESERVATION OF OLD RECORDS	\$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 743,772.29	\$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,208,691.40	\$ 571,412.82
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 679,209.83	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	42,931.29	\$ 948,872.56	.....	.....
1947-1949	21,631.17	101,127.44	\$ 1,142,408.17	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	66,283.23	\$ 571,412.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 770,000.00	\$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,200,000.00	\$ 1,332,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	25,000.00	.....
Portrait of the Secretary	750.00	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Old Records	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 790,750.00	\$ 1,050,000.00	\$ 1,225,000.00	\$ 1,332,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 46,227.71	.....	.....	.....
To Continue	750.00	.....	\$ 16,308.60	\$ 760,587.18

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHMASTERS LICENSE FEES				
.....	\$ 31,322.50	\$ 30,175.00	\$ 32,500.00	\$ 17,475.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 31,322.50	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 30,175.00	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 32,500.00	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 17,475.00
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Periods	\$ 16,767.50	\$ 14,432.50	\$ 16,002.50	\$ 17,255.00
Credits—1943-1945	28,987.50	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947 .....	.....	31,745.00	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	33,752.50	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	17,457.50
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 45,755.00	\$ 46,177.50	\$ 49,755.00	\$ 34,712.50
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 14,432.50	\$ 16,002.50	\$ 17,255.00	\$ 17,237.50

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 501,687.50	\$ 548,807.58	\$ 662,602.51	\$ 363,753.22
Wages	2,460.18	948.39	.....	.....
Fees	160,030.86	120,283.31	124,268.55	106,280.37
Materials, Supplies and Printing	18,478.12	21,431.50	25,284.80	12,509.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	30,735.02	32,037.35	45,696.01	20,579.69
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,151.69	2,432.89	4,082.94	2,085.92
Equipment	14,013.29	26,548.59	13,055.86	5,866.55
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 729,556.66	\$ 752,489.61	\$ 874,990.67	\$ 511,075.32
During—1943-1945	\$ 682,881.65	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	46,672.01	\$ 720,940.20	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	31,549.41	\$ 869,984.54	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	5,006.13	\$ 511,075.32
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 730,500.00	\$ 752,500.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 943.34	\$ 10.39	\$ 9.33	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 488,924.68

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED OR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 2,133,093.26	\$ 2,418,771.21	\$ 2,771,859.22	\$ 1,533,050.34
Wages	19,764.55	10,676.69	8,883.67	1,605.60
Fees	1,194.66	1,107.35	1,167.31	682.90
Materials, Supplies and Printing	44,108.70	42,641.95	105,854.14	22,493.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	241,829.52	233,136.83	274,595.30	127,789.07
Maintenance Services and Expenses	202,142.21	205,082.48	269,895.16	137,963.48
Equipment	43,451.01	8,582.21	26,143.90	3,156.79
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,685,583.91	\$ 2,919,998.72	\$ 3,458,398.70	\$ 1,826,741.39
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,609,848.08	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	75,735.83	\$ 2,888,709.53	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	31,289.19	\$ 3,404,262.28	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	54,136.42	\$ 1,826,741.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,720,000.00	\$ 2,820,000.00	\$ 3,400,000.00	\$ 3,660,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	100,000.00	65,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 34,416.09	\$ 1.28	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 6,601.30	\$ 1,833,258.61

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Employment Service	A	\$ 466,600.00	\$ 214,000.00	\$ 466,600.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed		\$ 466,600.00		
To Continue			\$ 214,000.00	\$ 466,600.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
REHABILITATION—				
Salaries	\$ 158,670.89			
Fees	2,149.00			
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,570.30			
Transportation, Communication and Information	29,889.09			
Maintenance Services and Expenses	23,390.70			
Equipment	15,752.76			
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	498,868.97			
Appropriation to Vocational Rehabilitation Fund ‡			\$ 1,100,000.00	\$ 900,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 731,291.71	#	\$ 1,100,000.00	\$ 900,000.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 685,657.84			
1945-1947	45,633.87			
1947-1949			\$ 1,100,000.00	
1949-1950				\$ 900,000.00
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Rehabilitation	\$ 405,000.00		\$ 800,000.00	\$ 1,800,000.00
Rehabilitation—Deficiency			300,000.00	
Credits 1943-1945 (Federal)	371,817.99			
Credits 1945-1947 (Federal)	19,679.90			
Credits 1949-1950 (Vocational Rehabilitation Fund)			165,610.12	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 796,497.89		\$ 1,265,610.12	\$ 1,800,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 65,206.18		\$ 165,610.12	
To Continue				\$ 900,000.00

A Administered by the Federal Government during this period.

Appropriation made to Department of Public Instruction this Period.

‡ See Vocational Rehabilitation Fund for detail.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION ACT				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 477,098.81	\$ 350,627.01	\$ 541,907.90	\$ 274,245.99
During—1943-1945	\$ 427,716.53	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	49,382.28	\$ 341,310.50	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	9,316.51	\$ 518,890.01	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	23,017.89	\$ 274,245.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
Occupational Disease Compensation Act	\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 1,150,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 772,901.19	\$ 899,372.99	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 208,092.10	\$ 875,754.01
EXPENDED FOR—				
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION TO INJURED STATE EMPLOYEES				
Department of Highways	\$ 187.20	.....	.....	.....
COMPENSATION TO INJURED EMPLOYEES—SECOND INJURY				
.....	.....	.....	\$ 447.96	\$ 1,738.08
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS				
.....	.....	\$ 1,350.52	.....	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 187.20	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 1,350.52	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 437.19	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	10.77	\$ 1,738.08
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Workmen's Compensation to Injured State Employees	\$ 200.00	.....	.....	.....
Compensation to Injured Employees .....	.....	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Payment of Claims .....	.....	1,351.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 12.80	\$ 100,000.48	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 99,552.04	\$ 98,261.92

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 197,193.65	\$ 281,350.71	\$ 475,255.29	\$ 234,492.25
Wages	579,907.85	733,885.09	1,090,417.70	899,378.73
Fees	32,538.48	18,041.32	43,559.84	76,080.89
Materials, Supplies and Printing	190,740.89	176,176.91	447,398.63	265,105.05
Transportation, Communication and Information	121,985.31	149,797.78	163,666.31	135,747.96
Maintenance Services and Expenses	390,910.05	449,075.60	780,251.20	339,373.95
Construction, Equipment and Land	422,947.84	157,080.65	283,144.89	24,149.77
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	107,397.64	2,434.26	1,749.90	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,043,621.71	\$ 1,967,842.32	\$ 3,285,443.76	\$ 1,974,328.60
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,408,395.00	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	632,621.76	\$ 1,679,209.86	.....	.....
1947-1949	2,604.95	286,882.46	\$ 2,729,311.61	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	1,750.00	556,132.15	\$ 1,974,328.60
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ \$1,911,000.00	\$ \$1,873,000.00	\$ 3,250,000.00	\$ 4,188,556.00
Credits—1943-1945	222,785.12	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947 .....	.....	225,291.57	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	305,148.14	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	4,685.25	255,329.42
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,133,785.12	\$ 2,098,291.57	\$ 3,559,833.39	\$ 4,443,885.42
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 90,163.41	\$ 130,449.25	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 274,389.63	\$ 2,469,556.82
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONSTRUCTION—POST WAR				
Salaries .....	.....	\$ 672.90	.....	.....
Wages .....	.....	936.80	.....	.....
Fees .....	.....	12,720.44	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing .....	.....	875.09	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information .....	.....	98.30	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	131,653.68	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	83,459.94	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....	.....	\$ 230,417.15	.....	.....
During—1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 110,231.51	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	100,917.69	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	19,267.95	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Construction—Post War .....	.....	\$ †450,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	\$ 219,582.85	.....	.....

§This appropriation amounted to \$2,346,000.00 but to May 31, 1945 \$435,000.00 had been allocated to State Council of Defense according to law. See State Council of Defense.

†This appropriation amounted to \$1,948,000.00 but to May 31, 1947 \$75,000.00 had been allocated to State Council of Defense according to law. See Council of Defense.

‡This appropriation was originally \$2,450,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

APPLICABLE TO

Biennium
1943-1945Biennium
1945-1947Biennium
1947-1949Year
1949-1950

EXPENDED FOR—

STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION—ADMINISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE

Salaries	\$ 60,604.65	\$ 78,119.98	\$ 89,558.71	\$ 46,339.50
Wages	145.77	3,299.54	3,255.24	2,827.64
Fees			100.00	110.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,000.46	1,489.70	2,378.07	618.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,534.65	10,039.76	16,847.77	6,590.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,537.97	888.63	1,003.57	408.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	473.05		185.16	
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	548,617.03	779,294.14	1,255,127.92	621,663.11
Total	\$ 619,913.58	\$ 873,131.75	\$ 1,368,456.44	\$ 678,557.01

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—

Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 18,795.85	\$ 12,117.16	\$ 9,562.42	\$ 5,939.78
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 638,709.43	\$ 885,248.91	\$ 1,378,018.86	\$ 684,496.79
During—1943-1945	\$ 573,688.30			
1945-1947	65,021.13	\$ 846,498.91		
1947-1949		38,750.00	\$ 1,276,274.31	
1949-1950			101,744.55	\$ 684,496.79

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

State Veterans' Commission	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 1,500,000.00
Education of Soldiers' Orphans	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 910,000.00	\$ 910,000.00	\$ 1,540,000.00	\$ 1,540,000.00

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 271,290.57	\$ 24,751.09		
To Continue			\$ 161,981.14	\$ 855,503.21

EXPENDED FOR—

MORAL CLAIMS
DAUPHIN COUNTY MEMORIAL

During—1943-1945		\$ 25,000.00		
1945-1947	\$ 27,593.78			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 27,593.78	\$ 25,000.00		
During—1943-1945	\$ 27,593.78			
1945-1947		\$ 25,000.00		

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Preserving War Records—Post War		\$		
Dauphin County Memorial	\$ 27,593.78			
Dauphin County Memorial—Reappropriation	27,593.78			
Moral Claims		\$ 25,000.00		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 55,187.56	\$ 25,000.00		

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 27,593.78			
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‡This appropriation originally \$150,000.00—Abolished by 1947 General Assembly.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
INDIANTOWN CAMP FOR CHILDREN				
Wages	\$ 38,226.18
Fees	308.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	113,292.68
Transportation, Communication and Information	28,851.08
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,590.88
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	15.00
Total	\$ 184,283.82
VETERANS BONUS—EXPENSES—INFORMATION AND FORMS				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	\$ 93,351.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	23,795.66
Maintenance Services and Expenses	47,486.35
Construction, Equipment and Land	34,565.38
Total	\$ 199,198.80
RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND DROUGHT CONDITIONS				
.....	\$ 35,000.00
PURCHASE OF LAND FOR ARMORY BOARD, PHILADELPHIA				
Fees	\$ 101.75	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	21.12	.....
Land	7,500.00	.....
Total	\$ 7,622.87	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
.....	\$ 7,622.87	\$ 418,482.62
During—1947-1949	\$ 7,622.87	\$ 143.83
1949-1950	418,338.79
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Indiantown Camp for Children	\$ 1600,000.00
Veterans Bonus—Expenses—Information and Forms	200,000.00
Relief of Unemployment and Drought Conditions	500,000.00
Construction of Auditorium	\$ 125,000.00	.....	.....
Purchase of Land for Armory Board, Phila.—Additional	\$ 8,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 377.13	\$ 881,517.38

‡ Appropriated and Available Prior to June 1, 1949.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT ERIE				
Salaries	\$ 79,369.27	\$ 85,869.49	\$ 95,737.42	\$ 50,452.26
Wages	28,603.98	34,637.03	46,680.09	25,080.11
Fees	293.33	408.52	706.19	382.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	71,387.82	93,229.74	91,315.58	41,086.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,761.98	3,457.53	3,483.99	1,225.37
Maintenance Services and Expenses	52,274.19	43,749.53	39,216.17	16,936.10
Construction, Equipment and Land	846.23	468.87	900.97	2,968.88
Stores	3,933.04	2,604.60	65,959.59	36,126.41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 239,469.84	\$ 264,425.31	\$ 344,000.00	\$ 174,257.93
During—1943-1945	\$ 228,994.55			
1945-1947	10,475.29	\$ 256,621.42		
1947-1949		7,803.89	\$ 337,574.48	
1949-1950			6,425.52	\$ 174,257.93
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 379,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		14,440.00	69,000.00	
Credits—1943-1945	1,073.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 251,073.00	\$ 264,440.00	\$ 344,000.00	\$ 379,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 11,603.16	\$ 14.69		
To Continue				\$ 204,742.07

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
PURCHASE AND ERECTION OF ARMORIES				
CREDITS—				
Balances Transferred from Prior Bienniums	\$ 18,095.63	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 61,371.63
Credits—1943-1945	35,350.00			
Credits—1947-1949			7,926.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 61,371.63	\$ 61,371.63
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 53,445.63	\$ 61,371.63	\$ 61,371.63

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 570,266.06	\$ 616,900.98	\$ 655,576.52	\$ 412,209.68
Wages	3,164.98	6,906.00	8,971.10	8,538.79
Fees	39.00	1,062.88	3.50	867.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	13,776.12	8,538.66	16,975.13	49,482.54
Transportation, Communication and Information	67,196.37	84,325.42	108,931.92	8,480.63
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,355.42	21,987.42	22,853.06	11,128.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,125.42	3,412.67	4,545.25	787.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 674,923.37	\$ 743,134.03	\$ 817,856.48	\$ 491,494.69
During—1943-1945	\$ 665,755.26	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	9,168.11	\$ 730,078.31	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	13,055.72	\$ 802,459.41	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	15,397.07	\$ 491,494.69
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 733,500.00	\$ 794,700.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,194,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 58,576.63	\$ 51,565.97	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 57,143.52	\$ 702,505.31
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEVELOPING USES FOR COAL—STATE COLLEGE	\$ 60,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING ACT ....	.....	\$ 22,127.76	\$ 48,538.35	\$ 34,893.07
CARE OF INJURED MINE WORKERS .....	.....	\$ 45,336.34	\$ 64,097.76	\$ 37,558.83
SEALING ABANDONED COAL MINES .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,070,634.33	\$ 684,103.27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 67,464.10	\$ 1,183,270.44	\$ 756,555.17
During—1943-1945	\$ 42,492.38	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	17,507.62	\$ 56,085.19	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	11,378.91	\$ 1,072,738.29	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	110,532.15	\$ 756,555.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Developing Uses for Coal—State College	\$ 60,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act .....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
Care of Injured Mine Workers .....	.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	87,000.00
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines .....	.....	.....	1,090,000.00	1,407,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 1,215,000.00	\$ 1,574,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed .....	.....	\$ 57,535.90	\$ 12,363.89	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	19,365.67	\$ 817,444.83

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 1,847,877.74	\$ 2,148,020.24	\$ 2,558,909.13	\$ 1,457,415.35
Wages	84,473.99	111,178.14	143,378.97	47,244.24
Fees	814.50	597.15	43.00	75.00
Material, Supplies and Printing	47,558.83	92,136.42	147,958.62	44,138.87
Transportation, Communication and Information	172,598.81	226,415.51	248,924.55	127,049.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	46,009.58	55,753.69	66,330.66	32,065.16
Equipment	19,883.97	23,996.94	54,149.23	8,877.06
Stores	38.40			*31.86
Advance Requisitions		1,000.00		1,031.86
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,219,255.82	\$ 2,659,098.09	\$ 3,219,694.16	\$ 1,717,865.57
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,214,769.29			
1945-1947	4,486.53	\$ 2,623,613.62		
1947-1949		35,484.47	\$ 3,157,355.27	
1949-1950			62,338.89	\$ 1,717,865.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,220,000.00	\$ 2,520,000.00	\$ 3,175,000.00	\$ 3,702,086.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency		143,887.00	68,000.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,220,000.00	\$ 2,663,887.00	\$ 3,243,000.00	\$ 3,702,086.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 744.18	\$ 4,788.91		
To Continue			\$ 23,305.84	\$ 1,984,220.43

* Indicates deduction.

EXPENDED FOR—

UTILITY SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Salaries				\$ 18,253.39
Wages				12,764.42
Fees	\$ 16,270.03	\$ 24,940.12	\$ 14,618.85	\$ 10,186.17
Material, Supplies and Printing	28,255.51	42,141.78	72,702.15	45,577.44
Transportation, Communication and Information	12.00		101.42	838.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	343,670.65	395,834.33	449,590.29	247,163.30
Construction, Equipment and Land	179,353.85	191,930.65	245,233.37	170,846.81
Stores	28,965.88	36,811.70	61,333.78	25,723.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 596,527.92	\$ 691,658.58	\$ 843,579.86	\$ 531,353.26
During—1943-1945	\$ 589,325.59			
1945-1947	7,202.33	\$ 592,444.62		
1947-1949		97,883.41	\$ 647,649.63	
1949-1950		1,330.55	195,930.23	\$ 531,353.26
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Utility Service, Rentals and General Maintenance	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 850,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 2,517,124.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,472.08	\$ 158,341.42		
To Continue			\$ 156,420.14	\$ 1,985,770.74

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	\$ 487.55	\$ 1,156.44	\$ 1,349.61	\$ 388.07
Transportation, Communication and Information	49,497.35	58,704.97	77,283.45	34,858.93
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	12.76	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	120,864.72	523,079.85	733,561.76	226,474.60
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	.....	5,868.97	.....
Stores	4,150.38	9,924.15	6,782.13	478.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 592,878.17	\$ 824,845.92	\$ 262,199.67
During—1943-1945	\$ 174,614.98	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	385.02	\$ 412,667.69	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	180,210.48	\$ 668,345.96	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	156,499.96	\$ 262,199.67
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Automotive Supplies and Equipment	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 736,400.00	\$ 960,000.00	\$ 1,154,790.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed .....	.....	\$ 143,521.83	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 135,154.08	\$ 892,590.33
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
EQUIPMENT ASSIGNED PERMANENTLY				
Governor's Office	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 6,447.10	\$ 4,825.00	.....
Lieutenant Governor's Office .....	.....	4,775.10	2,095.00	.....
Department of Agriculture	13,963.41	37,728.63	56,300.46	\$ 5,245.04
Department of Forests and Waters	11,196.77	82,058.76	176,755.70	65,917.47
Department of Health	12,205.12	86,579.73	85,908.27	57,577.95
Insurance Department .....	.....	3,064.52	800.00	2,218.90
Department of Internal Affairs .....	.....	5,723.00	.....	3,987.00
Department of Justice	2,716.00	4,652.79	4,844.00	.....
Department of Labor and Industry .....	.....	17,544.97	33,093.55	20,168.60
Department of Military Affairs	4,463.28	4,700.10	13,085.08	4,054.72
Department of Mines .....	.....	1,587.00	3,808.80	.....
Department of Property and Supplies .....	.....	857.00	11,248.68	.....
Department of Public Instruction	1,533.79	6,034.96	18,434.07	5,901.27
Public Utility Commission	6,170.36	10,768.08	13,582.80	1,198.32
Department of Revenue	1,161.19	3,708.46	725.00	.....
Department of State	1,966.28	2,987.00	.....	.....
Department of Welfare	27,712.84	89,699.48	138,916.49	52,179.43
Department of Commerce .....	.....	.....	1,759.40	1,159.85
Department of Public Assistance	3,094.74	.....	2,443.70	.....
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	26,342.90	21,316.92	43,932.67	6,554.00
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission .....	.....	.....	2,964.15	.....
Total	\$ 116,026.68	\$ 390,233.60	\$ 615,522.82	\$ 226,162.55
PURCHASE AND OPERATION OF CARS FOR TEMPORARY FLEET				
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Operating Automotive Equipment Temporarily Assigned	\$ 42,759.95	\$ 70,109.69	\$ 90,966.28	\$ 36,037.12
Allocation to Department of Property and Supplies for Purchase of Cars for Temporary Fleet	16,213.37	132,534.88	118,356.82	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 592,878.17	\$ 824,845.92	\$ 262,199.67

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE PRINTING AND SUPPLIES				
Materials, Supplies and Printing	\$ 186,741.23	\$ 523,563.99	\$ 665,032.65	\$ 195,586.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	19,077.32	22,631.93	25,144.23	12,742.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	9,677.23	16,754.05	12,180.73	10,174.21
Construction, Equipment and Land	34,504.22	37,050.03	47,642.39	18,711.15
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 237,214.21
During—1943-1945	\$ 247,403.42	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,596.58	\$ 424,789.30	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	175,210.70	\$ 690,674.91	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	59,325.09	\$ 237,214.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Legislative Printing and Supplies	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 650,000.00
Legislative Printing and Supplies—Deficiency .....	.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 650,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 412,785.79
EXPENDED FOR—				
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CONVENTION REPORTS				
Printing	\$ 8,705.00	\$ 13,721.22	\$ 24,873.60	\$ 6,670.11
Postage	444.05	296.83	1,084.46	.....
Total	\$ 9,149.05	\$ 14,018.05	\$ 25,958.06	\$ 6,670.11
PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING CAPITOL NEWS AND STATE MANUAL				
Printing	\$ 29,773.36	\$ 34,946.67	\$ 76,179.45	\$ 7,223.50
Transportation	4,295.07	1,553.33	2,794.66	7.00
Total	\$ 34,068.43	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 78,974.11	\$ 7,230.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 43,217.48	\$ 50,518.05	\$ 104,932.17	\$ 13,900.61
During—1943-1945	\$ 39,767.83	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	3,449.65	\$ 41,548.37	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	8,969.68	\$ 88,712.25	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	16,219.92	\$ 13,900.61
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports	\$ 11,200.00	\$ 11,200.00	\$ 14,500.00	\$ 31,000.00
Printing and Distributing Convention Reports—Deficiency .....	.....	3,640.00	14,000.00	.....
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual	35,000.00	36,500.00	50,000.00	95,000.00
Printing and Distributing Capitol News and State Manual—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 46,200.00	\$ 51,340.00	\$ 108,500.00	\$ 126,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 2,982.52	\$ 821.95	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 3,567.83	\$ 112,099.39

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND OUTSIDE OF CAPITOL GROUP—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Nautical School—Land Base	\$ 100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Brandywine Battlefield Park .....	.....	.....	\$ 34,299.64	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
California State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	\$ 12,500.00	.....	.....
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,754.25
Indiana State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	12,094.45
Millersville State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	14,143.00	.....	.....
West Chester State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	11,507.50
Soldiers' Orphans School—Land	4,476.50	.....	.....	.....
Fort Le Boeuf Memorial—Acquisition	12,977.75	.....	.....	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Western State Penitentiary—Land	6,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Farview State Hospital—Land	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Allentown State Hospital—Land	25,461.97	.....	.....	.....
Woodville State Hospital—Land .....	.....	.....	14,100.00	.....
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND				
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG	6,355.00	.....	.....	14,943.50
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition and Plans	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition .....	.....	.....	.....	5,900.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 164,571.22	\$ 26,643.00	\$ 568,399.64	\$ 51,199.70
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 120,351.79	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	25,489.18	\$ 26,643.00	.....	.....
1947-1949	5,752.50	.....	\$ 536,530.19	.....
1949-1950	12,977.75	.....	31,869.45	\$ 51,199.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
FOR DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS				
Nautical School—Land Base	\$ 100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Brandywine Battlefield Park .....	.....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				
California State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	\$ 12,500.00	.....	.....
Cheyney Training School—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 40,000.00
Edinboro State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Indiana State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	12,500.00
Mansfield State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Millersville State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....
Slippery Rock State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
West Chester State Teachers College—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Fort Le Boeuf Memorial—Acquisition	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Orphans School—Land	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
FOR DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Pennhurst State School—Land	13,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Western State Penitentiary—Land	6,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Farview State Hospital—Land	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Allentown State Hospital—Land	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Woodville State Hospital—Land .....	.....	.....	14,700.00	.....
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' BRIDGE—LAND				
PURCHASE OF OFFICE BUILDING AND WAREHOUSE, NORTH CAMERON STREET, HARRISBURG	10,300.00	.....	.....	15,000.00
FOR HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION				
Ephrata Cloisters—Acquisition and Plans	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Land .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Pottsgrove Memorial—Acquisition .....	.....	.....	.....	5,900.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 193,100.00	\$ 27,500.00	\$ 584,700.00	\$ 137,400.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 16,968.50	\$ 857.00	\$ 600.00	.....
To Continue	11,560.28	.....	15,700.36	\$ 86,200.30

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—BARRACKS AND TRAINING SCHOOL—POST WAR		\$ 1,694,924.26		
CONSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—POST WAR		6,074,139.60		
CONSTRUCTION—WELFARE—POST WAR		10,061,821.41	\$ 6,601,204.69	
MICROFILMING STATE RECORDS			80,619.65	
CAPITOL PARK EXTENSION—POST WAR	\$ 1,352,229.87	360,000.00		
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME IMPROVE- MENTS		49,482.40		
ROLL CALL SYSTEM—HOUSE OF REPRESENT- ATIVES		21,399.47		
PROPERTY DAMAGE—SOMERSET COUNTY		14,975.00		
INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION	8,089,594.40			
NAUTICAL SCHOOL—COMPLETING CONSTRU- TION	58,997.88			
COMPROMISED CLAIMS OF ARCHITECTS OR ENGINEERS				\$ 44,349.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,500,822.15	\$ 18,276,742.14	\$ 6,681,824.34	\$ 44,349.94
During—1943-1945	\$ 568,446.41			
1945-1947	4,223,384.82	\$ 2,005,039.63		
1947-1949	3,847,931.56	10,661,533.12	\$ 1,208,488.97	
1949-1950	861,059.36	5,610,169.39	5,473,335.37	\$ 44,349.94
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Governor's Mansion—Construction and Land		\$ 250,000.00		
Pennsylvania State Police—Barracks and Training School Construction of Office Buildings—Philadelphia and Pitts- burgh		1,850,000.00		
Soldiers and Sailors' Home—Improvements		†		
Construction—Public Instruction		7,000,000.00		
Construction—Welfare		16,485,000.00	\$ 25,290,000.00	
Capitol Park Extension	\$ 3,000,000.00	‡360,000.00		
Roll Call System—House of Representatives		75,000.00		
Property Damage—Somerset County		14,975.00		
Institutional Construction	9,357,000.00			
Nautical School—Completing Construction—Additional ..	60,000.00			
Compromised Claims of Architects or Engineers				\$ 44,349.94
Microfilming State Records			100,000.00	
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1947-1949			14,480.00	
Credits—Microfilming State Records—1949-1950			10,553.18	
Credits—Capitol Park Extension—1947-1949	100,935.64			
Credits—Capitol Park Extension—1949-1950	54,445.15			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 12,572,380.79	\$ 26,084,975.00	\$ 25,415,033.18	\$ 44,349.94
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,002.12			
To Continue	3,070,556.52	\$ 7,808,232.86	\$ 18,733,208.84	

† Appropriation originally \$6,000,000.00—Reduced by 1947 General Assembly.

‡ Appropriation of \$1,500,000.00 for construction of Office Buildings at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—Repealed by 1947 General Assembly.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS				
State Restaurant Fund—Working Capital	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchasing Fund—Working Capital .....	.....	\$ 15,000.00	.....	\$ 310,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	.....	\$ 310,000.00
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 310,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Restaurant Fund	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Purchasing Fund .....	.....	\$ 15,000.00	.....	\$ 310,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	.....	\$ 310,000.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY RENTALS ‡				
Leases	\$ 8,517,432.21	.....	.....	\$ 470,888.58
Redemption of Bonds .....	.....	\$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 8,517,432.21	\$ 48,870,240.00	.....	\$ 470,888.58
During—1943-1945	\$ 8,517,432.21	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 470,888.58
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
General State Authority—Leases—General	\$ 7,819,000.00	.....	.....	\$ 3,750,000.00
General State Authority—Leases—State College	731,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Redemption of Bonds .....	.....	\$ 48,870,240.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 8,550,000.00	\$ 48,870,240.00	.....	\$ 3,750,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 32,567.79	.....	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,279,111.42

‡For operating cost of the General State Authority, see Administrative Miscellaneous and Commissions.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIQUIDATION BALANCE—GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY				
.....	\$ 29,052.08	\$ 13.00	.....
CREDITS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 152,254.90	\$ 152,245.42
Credits—1945-1947	\$ 181,306.98	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949	3.52	.....
Credits—1949-1950	1.34
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 181,306.98	\$ 152,258.42	\$ 152,246.76
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 152,254.90	\$ 152,245.42	\$ 152,246.76

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	\$ 948,704.57	\$ 1,122,482.76	\$ 1,473,313.04	\$ 831,416.11
Wages			638.51	
Fees	110,895.24	103,367.04	146,406.18	93,753.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,507.31	9,443.38	14,507.92	5,981.43
Transportation, Communication and Information	94,276.02	114,254.36	149,962.64	86,357.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	33,103.39	35,515.79	38,874.50	19,940.28
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,772.47	9,488.83	16,268.18	7,773.85
Undistributed	*55.02			
TOTAL	\$ 1,197,203.98	\$ 1,394,552.16	\$ 1,839,970.97	\$ 1,045,222.97
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS			\$ 3,000.00	
COUNTY AND STATE-WIDE ADMINISTRATION (except headquarters)				
Salaries	\$ 9,217,609.55	\$ 11,555,717.31	\$ 15,713,729.96	\$ 9,449,724.29
Wages	8,341.77	12,463.81	8,523.72	1,711.93
Fees	203,735.87	257,919.70	228,827.51	111,780.57
Materials, Supplies and Printing	94,340.15	183,693.08	246,684.32	140,084.24
Transportation, Communication and Information	528,763.55	595,930.99	708,941.86	380,541.51
Maintenance Services and Expenses	723,704.07	887,067.71	1,105,479.78	653,385.72
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,859.01	173,514.80	75,842.85	71,325.99
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	328,991.41	*75,305.13	*65,123.09	*16,426.09
TOTAL	\$ 11,113,345.38	\$ 13,591,002.27	\$ 18,022,906.91	\$ 10,792,128.16

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
AUDITOR GENERAL—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUDITS				
Salaries	\$ 261,934.39	\$ 304,225.13	\$ 417,696.48	\$ 177,969.02
Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	796.13
Materials, Supplies and Printing	196.76	7,988.46	9,847.37	1,977.10
Transportation, Communication and Information	35,402.35	49,439.83	61,430.36	33,031.98
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,293.42	4,239.31	3,552.67	2,273.08
Construction, Equipment and Land .....	.....	16,107.27	14,563.12	2,451.72
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	173.08	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 382,000.00	\$ 507,090.00	\$ 218,499.03
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISBURSEMENTS				
Salaries	\$ 727,225.35	\$ 766,020.27	\$ 980,102.05	\$ 352,307.62
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,865.68	30,611.99	38,157.82	27,259.49
Transportation, Communication and Information	137,039.95	195,984.29	247,051.73	154,447.57
Maintenance Services and Expenses	23,372.72	18,869.10	27,982.43	15,706.76
Construction, Equipment and Land	60.26	35.35	1,705.97	7,777.60
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*63.96	5,979.00	.....	.....
TOTAL	\$ 898,500.00	\$ 1,017,500.00	\$ 1,295,000.00	\$ 557,499.04
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 12,808,824.00	\$ 20,449,267.35	\$ 32,708,659.77	\$ 35,762,217.10
EMERGENCY GRANTS, BURIALS, MEDICAL PROGRAM, W.P.A. SPONSORSHIP AND MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS	3,045,756.23	4,467,098.60	6,561,888.32	.....
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	31,499,751.20	49,901,702.80	79,107,527.05	56,057,060.03
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE	59,064,313.40	65,952,654.60	77,596,084.46	42,513,334.68
PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND	9,341,796.10	12,460,597.20	14,076,685.20	7,387,832.70
MILK PROGRAM	1,472.84	49.65	.....	.....
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE ADVANCEMENTS..	18,317.07	36,204.59	47,664.66	44,050.00
WORK RELIEF PROGRAM	3,201.06	.....	.....	.....
WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM	4,280.22	*1,673.60	*18.00	.....
RESTITUTIONS PAID TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12,647.53	.....	290.27	.....
SCHOOL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	.....	.....	85,697.49	86,826.01
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	.....	.....	.....	5,378,509.31
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	.....	.....	.....	705,277.83
FOSTER CARE	.....	.....	.....	9,054.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 129,309,409.01	\$ 169,650,955.62	\$ 231,852,447.10	\$ 160,557,511.60
During—1943-1945	\$ 128,955,351.29	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	354,057.72	\$ 168,919,198.84	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	731,756.78	\$ 231,364,966.93	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	487,480.17	\$ 160,557,511.60

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses—Headquarters				
Administration	\$ 732,000.00	\$ 720,000.00	\$ 875,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00
Payment of Claims			15,000.00	
Auditor General—Administration				
Treasury Department—Administration				
Local Administration				
Administrative Expense Advancements				
State-Wide Administration				
Miscellaneous Assistance				
Emergency Assistance	88,500,000.00	87,500,000.00	135,000,000.00	160,000,000.00
School Medical Assistance				
Payments to Federal Government				
General Assistance				
Aid to Dependent Children				
Old Age Assistance				
Pensions for the Blind				
General Operations—Deficiency		23,400,000.00	10,600,000.00	
FEDERAL CREDITS—				
1943-1945:				
Headquarters Administration	\$ 484,000.00			
County Administration, Grants and Pensions	41,439,663.79			
1945-1947:				
Headquarters Administration		\$ 700,000.00		
County Administration, Grants and Pensions		52,544,809.96		
1947-1949:				
Headquarters Administration			\$ 965,000.00	
County Administration, Grants and Pensions			78,053,832.51	
1949-1950:				
Headquarters Administration				\$ 448,000.00
County Administration, Grants and Pensions				50,200,109.05
OTHER CREDITS (Restitutions and Gifts)—				
All Types—1943-1945	\$ 4,471,830.04			
1945-1947		\$ 6,082,018.03		
1947-1949			\$ 6,381,271.74	
1949-1950				\$ 3,166,540.72
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 135,627,493.83	\$ 170,946,827.99	\$ 231,890,104.25	\$ 214,914,649.77
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 6,318,084.82	\$ 1,295,872.37	\$ 12,000.00	
To Continue			25,657.15	\$ 54,357,138.17

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 457,517.85	\$ 528,665.74	\$ 636,579.97	\$ 368,505.33
Wages	23,084.49	31,812.17	54,131.01	25,697.97
Fees	37.00	1,507.36	440.00	1,040.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	63,662.76	58,473.52	92,852.46	25,455.68
Transportation, Communication and Information	33,701.49	46,120.38	49,741.22	32,062.56
Maintenance Services and Expenses	6,360.63	8,599.69	11,842.25	6,451.34
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,785.19	12,839.99	6,413.09	1,708.54
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 586,149.41	\$ 688,018.85	\$ 852,000.00	\$ 460,921.42
During—1943-1945	\$ 555,294.92	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	30,854.49	\$ 656,943.85	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	31,075.00	\$ 851,325.15	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	674.85	\$ 460,921.42
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 624,000.00	\$ 674,000.00	\$ 805,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	14,019.00	47,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 624,000.00	\$ 688,019.00	\$ 852,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 37,850.59	\$.15	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 539,078.58
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM				
Salaries	\$ 159,368.81	\$ 126,278.21	\$ 165,932.81	\$ 83,149.07
Wages	10,936.45	10,011.09	16,988.86	11,658.97
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,702.77	2,057.11	17,701.53	6,168.08
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,638.34	2,092.89	4,610.70	1,323.82
Maintenance Services and Expenses	935.42	449.05	972.98	423.56
Construction, Equipment and Land	61,311.41	55,111.65	63,293.12	32,118.28
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 238,893.20	\$ 196,000.00	\$ 269,500.00	\$ 134,841.78
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 234,083.43	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	4,809.77	\$ 189,362.76	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	6,637.24	\$ 261,558.57	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	7,941.43	\$ 134,841.78
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Library and Museum	\$ 240,000.00	\$ † 196,000.00	\$ 269,500.00	\$ 300,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 240,000.00	\$ † 196,000.00	\$ 269,500.00	\$ 300,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,106.80	.....	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 165,158.22

† This appropriation was originally \$255,000.00. \$59,000.00 of which was transferred to the Historical and Museum Commission to be expended by that commission for expenses of the State Museum.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$ 74,521,327.03	\$ 124,999,906.90	\$ 169,843,341.39	\$ 95,815,027.56
AID TO FINANCIALLY HANDICAPPED SCHOOL DISTRICTS	\$ 2,297,943.49	\$ 1,173,493.92	\$ 1,230,657.80	\$ 355,459.81
SALARY INCREASES—SCHOOL TEACHERS	\$ 26,560,472.29	.....	.....	.....
SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS ...	\$ 1,211,508.44	\$ 1,306,209.89	\$ 1,444,021.08	\$ 741,208.08
EXPENSES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSISTANT COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS ...	\$ 141,530.26	\$ 148,953.37	\$ 228,332.36	\$ 109,561.55
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF COUNTY BOARDS	\$ 32,775.00	\$ 33,630.00	\$ 34,932.13	\$ 16,475.00
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 8,377,512.95	\$ 10,019,544.56	\$ 13,358,948.82	\$ 8,778,629.81
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—ADMINISTRATION .....	.....	.....	\$ 62,798.11	#
MISCELLANEOUS SUBSIDIES	\$ 296,815.56	\$ 343,914.72	\$ 373,187.79	\$ 190,846.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 113,439,885.02	\$ 138,025,653.36	\$ 186,576,219.48	\$ 106,007,207.81
During—1943-1945	\$ 109,980,177.66	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	3,459,707.36	\$ 135,134,462.87	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	2,891,190.49	\$ 185,552,020.78	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	1,024,198.70	\$ 106,007,207.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Support of Public Schools	\$ 78,000,000.00	\$ 125,000,000.00	\$ 173,000,000.00	\$ 203,000,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts— Deficiency	300,000.00	175,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Salary Increases—School Teachers	24,300,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salary Increases—School Teachers—Deficiency	2,442,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salaries of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	1,229,000.00	1,414,000.00	1,629,000.00	1,769,000.00
Expenses of County Superintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	156,400.00	156,400.00	263,000.00	265,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of County Boards	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00	52,800.00
Transportation	9,000,000.00	9,900,000.00	13,000,000.00	16,100,000.00
Transportation—Deficiency .....	.....	120,000.00	359,000.00	.....
Special Vocational Classes	40,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Public School Building Authority—Administration .....	.....	.....	100,000.00	#
Public School Building Authority—Annual Payments .....	.....	.....	.....	500,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies	438,500.00	405,800.00	360,200.00	428,000.00
Miscellaneous Subsidies—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	26,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 117,958,700.00	\$ 138,224,000.00	\$ 190,040,000.00	\$ 222,864,800.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 4,518,814.98	\$ 198,846.64	\$ 237,565.61	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	3,226,214.91	\$ 116,857,592.19
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONDUCTING AUDITORY EXAMINATIONS OF PUPILS				
Salaries	\$ 8,521.68	\$ 6,516.70	\$ 13,110.25	\$ 6,972.00
Wages	51.24	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	802.88	74.65	2.00	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,818.57	1,215.96	3,031.06	1,304.15
Maintenance Services and Expenses	580.76	1,138.19	1,217.67	733.80
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,509.35	1,937.00	2,639.02	143.69

APPENDIX TO THE

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 13,284.48	\$ 10,882.50	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 9,153.64
During—1943-1945	\$ 11,978.72	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,305.76	\$ 9,336.31	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	1,546.19	\$ 19,809.72	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	190.28	\$ 9,153.64
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Conducting Auditory Examinations of Pupils	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,715.52	\$ 4,117.50	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 10,846.36
# See Public School Building Authority, Page 107.				
EXPENDED FOR—				
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION				
Salaries	\$ 499,561.94	\$ 596,548.47	\$ 663,864.51	\$ 335,924.70
Wages	42,028.16	120,379.82	53,319.05	33,445.84
Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	375.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,174.76	6,131.94	215,830.03	26,704.05
Transportation, Communication and Information	90,899.94	130,387.43	128,025.31	61,789.61
Maintenance Services and Expenses	630.37	1,691.74	4,898.46	1,878.79
Equipment .....	.....	.....	80,078.62	11,284.02
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	3,588,216.09	3,633,282.18	3,783,168.92	1,925,006.01
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,222,511.26	\$ 4,488,421.58	\$ 4,929,184.90	\$ 2,396,408.02
During—1943-1945	\$ 4,205,590.71	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	16,920.55	\$ 4,518,265.49	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	* 29,843.91	\$ 4,858,086.04	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	71,098.86	\$ 2,396,408.02
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Vocational Education	\$ 1,650,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,300,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00
Vocational Education—Deficiency .....	.....	225,000.00	.....	.....
Credits 1943-1945	2,596,813.33	.....	.....	.....
Credits 1945-1947	19,628.78	2,502,167.33	.....	.....
Credits 1947-1949 .....	.....	66,014.31	2,843,270.66	.....
Credits 1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	54,113.48	1,234,482.77
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 4,266,442.11	\$ 4,793,181.64	\$ 5,197,384.14	\$ 3,734,482.77
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 43,930.85	\$ 304,760.06	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 268,199.24	\$ 1,338,074.75
EXPENDED FOR—				
JUNIOR HISTORIANS				
Salaries .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 6,342.22
Materials, Supplies and Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	736.98
Transportation, Communication and Information .....	.....	.....	.....	741.98
Maintenance Services and Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	7.58
TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7,828.76
During—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7,828.76
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Junior Historians .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 16,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 8,171.24

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS	\$ 25,349.14	\$ 54,437.90	\$ 27,581.12	
REHABILITATION	825,000.00	‡	‡	
BOOKS FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED	19,327.13	22,739.07	2,531.71	
ACCREDITMENT OF VETERANS TRAINING FACILITIES		22,940.05	228,599.99	
LICENSING BUSINESS SCHOOLS		12,785.91	78,333.37	
LICENSING CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS		13,277.28		
LICENSING PRIVATE SCHOOLS		19,565.36		
LICENSING PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS	16,281.72	24,996.45		
FARM AND HOME SAFETY EDUCATION		24,242.59	9,901.35	
REVISING THE SCHOOL CURRICULA		88,000.00	72,258.14	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 885,957.99	\$ 282,984.61	\$ 419,205.68	
During—1945-1947	\$ 869,669.66			
1947-1949	16,288.33	\$ 264,396.86		
1949-1950		18,587.75	\$ 419,205.68	
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examinations for High School Diplomas	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 66,000.00	
Rehabilitation	825,000.00	‡	‡	
Books for Partially Sighted	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities		70,000.00	150,000.00	
Licensing Business Schools		15,000.00	200,000.00	
Licensing Correspondence Schools		15,000.00		
Licensing Private Schools		25,000.00		
Licensing Private Trade Schools	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Farm and Home Safety Education		25,000.00	25,000.00	
Revising the School Curricula		100,000.00	150,000.00	
Credits—1947-1949—Rehabilitation	324,875.72			
Credits—1949-1950—Accrediment of Veterans Training Facilities			195,155.07	
Credits—1949-1950—Revising the School Curricula			1,937.50	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,244,875.72	\$ 381,000.00	\$ 828,092.57	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 358,917.73	\$ 80,754.46		
To Continue		17,260.93	\$ 408,886.89	

‡ See Department of Labor and Industry These Periods.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS—				
Salaries			\$ 46,892.83	\$ 24,836.06
Wages			33,965.47	19,236.84
Fees			3,213.92	
Materials, Supplies and Printing			385.06	228.50
Transportation, Communication and Information			63,272.17	24,578.92
Maintenance Services and Expenses			210.94	89.30
Construction, Equipment and Land			1,072.45	125.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 149,012.86	\$ 69,094.76
During—1947-1949			\$ 144,895.08	
1949-1950			4,117.78	\$ 69,094.76
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Acquisition of Surplus Property for Schools			\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
Credits—1947-1949			64,915.77	
Credits—1949-1950			1,434.63	101,804.04
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS			\$ 216,350.43	\$ 251,804.04
BALANCES—				
Lapsed			\$ 67,337.59	
To Continue				\$ 182,709.28
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM—				
Salaries			\$ 54,535.57	\$ 38,972.00
Wages			4,550.08	1,473.79
Materials, Supplies and Printing			1,383.63	242.91
Transportation, Communication and Information			10,676.52	5,006.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses			361.42	73.41
Construction, Equipment and Land			2,205.76	
Subsidies			1,501.50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 75,214.53	\$ 45,768.70
During—1947-1949			\$ 73,759.41	
1949-1950			1,455.12	\$ 45,768.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
School Lunch Program			\$ 90,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed			\$ 14,783.47	
To Continue				\$ 54,231.30

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES—MAINTENANCE				
Salaries	\$ 5,272,127.07	\$ 6,597,882.24	\$ 10,109,290.18	\$ 5,545,404.41
Wages	762,006.91	1,090,469.57	1,840,855.93	1,030,945.51
Fees	26,375.00	33,077.68	31,245.34	13,306.11
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,476,807.90	2,076,397.36	3,581,548.19	1,578,010.30
Transportation, Communication and Information	129,573.59	157,469.48	184,396.07	103,486.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,011,643.47	1,186,058.77	1,725,147.15	625,871.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	207,169.96	359,926.39	735,645.11	235,161.79
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	166,498.65	160,927.29	250,336.29	151,630.58
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts			10,077.00	6,030.00
Stores	*7,196.64	61,786.20	163,955.74	*23,287.53
Advance Requisitions	4,550.58	721.57	9,178.45	8,625.95
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,049,556.49	\$ 11,724,716.55	\$ 18,641,675.45	\$ 9,275,184.60
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 8,706,071.81			
1945-1947	343,484.68	\$ 10,947,625.00		
1947-1949		770,891.52	\$ 17,831,478.34	
1949-1950		6,200.03	810,197.11	\$ 9,275,184.60
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ 8,600,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		248,246.00	517,281.00	
Credits—1943-1945	5,082,663.63			
Credits—1945-1947		6,708,347.28		
Credits—1947-1949			11,673,303.34	
Credits—1949-1950				5,744,910.34
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 9,082,663.63	\$ 11,756,593.28	\$ 18,690,584.34	\$ 14,344,910.34
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 33,107.14	\$ 31,876.73	\$ 2.30	
To Continue			48,906.59	\$ 5,069,725.74

EXPENDED FOR—

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

MAINTENANCE

Bloomsburg	\$ 839,263.78	\$ 772,365.56	\$ 1,192,276.96	\$ 595,975.25
California	482,864.71	785,424.10	1,263,869.51	631,457.04
Cheyney	293,581.33	434,840.98	607,258.82	304,582.60
Clarion	555,946.25	575,523.87	1,115,668.63	561,516.43
East Stroudsburg	518,461.77	874,107.07	1,317,555.32	644,587.84
Edinboro	423,394.00	722,224.92	1,217,313.24	575,739.63
Indiana	1,146,812.18	1,483,899.01	2,082,079.32	1,075,549.79
Kutztown	681,778.18	752,323.50	1,250,832.58	624,167.19
Lock Haven	518,658.87	682,853.26	1,091,080.73	512,866.97
Mansfield	490,687.10	721,778.59	1,270,730.42	668,650.81
Millersville	483,390.45	734,645.15	1,292,955.50	623,811.92
Shippensburg	386,829.33	638,589.75	1,090,877.08	532,832.53
Slippery Rock	853,623.39	890,833.62	1,382,895.52	690,600.40
West Chester	1,374,265.15	1,655,307.17	2,466,281.82	1,232,846.20
Total Maintenance	\$ 9,049,556.49	\$ 11,724,716.55	\$ 18,641,675.45	\$ 9,275,184.60

* Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AREA COLLEGE CENTERS				
Salaries	\$ 204,876.44	\$ 309,856.41	\$ 12,921.31	
Wages	444,911.00	616,816.44	3,543.00	
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43,900.50	46,126.29	226.81	
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,910.57	19,038.22	160.59	
Maintenance Services and Expenses	89,861.66	218,292.15	9,952.37	
Construction, Equipment and Land	71,656.58	24,749.97		
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	490.42	5,821.51	1,113.52	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 870,607.17	\$ 1,240,700.99	\$ 27,917.60	
During—1945-1947	\$ 714,491.65			
1947-1949	156,115.52	\$ 1,211,227.72		
1949-1950		29,473.27	\$ 27,917.60	
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Deficiency	\$ 750,000.00			
Pennsylvania Area College Centers—Additional	200,000.00			
Pennsylvania Area College Centers		\$ 1,800,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	
Credits—1945-1947	885,296.55			
Credits—1947-1949		1,149,870.11		
Credits—1949-1950			57,584.24	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,835,296.55	\$ 2,949,870.11	\$ 157,584.24	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 964,689.38	\$ 1,709,169.12		
To Continue			\$ 129,666.64	

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EXAMINING BOARDS				
Salaries	\$ 288,680.37	\$ 317,499.07	\$ 362,789.62	\$ 195,752.26
Wages	85,438.47	128,218.08	130,546.48	62,788.95
Fees .....	.....	16,015.36	25,540.93	10,135.45
Materials, Supplies and Printing	20,919.48	27,807.00	50,315.86	13,275.86
Transportation, Communication and Information	90,567.57	118,884.18	128,266.44	62,145.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	17,686.43	16,822.72	16,261.33	11,065.03
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,671.94	2,072.45	3,365.85	639.71
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 504,964.26	\$ 627,318.86	\$ 717,086.51	\$ 355,802.57
During—1943-1945	\$ 492,021.14	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	12,943.12	\$ 604,780.59	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	22,538.27	\$ 695,979.28	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	21,107.23	\$ 355,802.57
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Examining Boards	\$ 565,000.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 800,000.00
Examining Boards—Deficiency .....	.....	30,096.00	20,940.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 60,035.74	\$ 2,777.14	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 3,853.49	\$ 444,197.43
EXAMINING BOARDS (BY BOARDS)				
State Board of Anthracite Examiners	\$ 2.97	\$ 1,849.79	.....	.....
State Board of Examiners of Architects	5,946.32	6,823.65	\$ 8,153.30	\$ 4,602.14
State Dental Council and Examining Board	22,150.18	22,576.90	24,260.11	13,001.60
State Registration Board of Professional Engineers	15,818.53	36,299.00	50,091.42	24,606.04
State Board of Medical Education and Licensure	29,590.85	33,843.47	44,918.23	19,407.35
State Board of Examination for Registration of Nurses ..	69,543.25	94,337.54	115,667.32	54,931.26
State Board of Optometrical Examiners	8,376.25	11,317.11	10,461.58	6,119.25
State Board of Osteopathic Examiners	6,379.28	7,029.57	7,269.26	3,539.99
Osteopathic Surgeons Examining Board	264.89	460.80	291.57	105.94
State Board of Pharmacy and Laboratory	37,283.97	35,477.27	38,085.82	21,411.25
State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	7,942.83	12,985.73	17,930.07	8,985.17
State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	2,521.01	3,985.32	3,412.20	2,311.30
Real Estate Licensing Section	12,037.20	22,809.64	30,248.70	15,875.02
State Administrative Section	36,037.58	34,247.53	38,849.52	20,052.38
Law Enforcement Section	130,820.25	149,567.14	170,556.85	87,124.27
Registration and Renewals Section	42,618.90	51,703.98	60,652.65	28,107.53
Barber's Licensing Section	10,479.01	15,030.27	19,269.10	10,218.40
Bituminous Mine Inspectors Examining Board	38.56	4,499.85	.....	.....
Beauty Culture Licensing	30,489.88	45,261.11	56,764.40	25,432.33
Pre-Professional Credentials and Examinations	36,622.55	37,213.19	20,204.41	9,971.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 504,964.26	\$ 627,318.86	\$ 717,086.51	\$ 355,802.57

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF				
Western Pennsylvania School for Deaf—Edgewood	\$ 307,393.80	\$ 351,663.78	\$ 534,825.78	\$ 206,421.75
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	553,121.78	787,167.28	935,765.14	339,193.56
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	148,884.35	174,739.02	259,027.04	101,549.83
Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind—Overbrook	205,184.53	240,152.95	381,334.74	156,317.56
Royer-Greaves School for Blind	10,245.38	16,381.72	52,285.21	24,660.41
Perkins Institution for Blind	1,130.42	60.00	595.26	.....
T. D. Watson School for Crippled Children .....	.....	.....	31,678.42	30,617.81
Mothers and Blind Babies .....	.....	.....	.....	1,080.00
Total	\$ 1,225,960.26	\$ 1,570,164.75	\$ 2,195,511.59	\$ 859,840.92
AID TO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES				
.....	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 53,950.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,280,960.26	\$ 1,649,164.75	\$ 2,295,511.59	\$ 913,791.75
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,071,909.54	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	209,050.72	\$ 1,248,332.12	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	400,832.63	\$ 1,917,513.06	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	377,998.53	\$ 913,791.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Education of Blind and Deaf	\$ 1,330,000.00	\$ 1,450,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 2,727,500.00
Education of Deaf and Blind-Deficiency .....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf—Mt. Airy	.....	68,305.00	.....	.....
—Deficiency .....	.....	79,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
Aid to Free Public Libraries	55,000.00	79,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS*	\$ 1,385,000.00	\$ 1,697,305.00	\$ 2,600,000.00	\$ 2,837,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 104,039.74	\$ 48,140.25	\$ 304,488.41	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,923,708.25
EXPENDED FOR—				
BOARD OF CENSORS				
Salaries	\$ 97,591.17	\$ 104,534.92	\$ 119,444.44	\$ 66,105.96
Wages	1,201.56	2,985.57	1,792.79	512.70
Materials, Supplies and Printing	6,956.12	6,491.24	6,167.85	2,916.13
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,431.17	10,163.55	10,744.52	4,618.45
Maintenance Services and Expenses	12,881.09	12,678.70	14,422.05	9,891.22
Construction, Equipment and Land	245.68	2,581.73	5,916.83	1,138.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 129,306.79	\$ 139,435.71	\$ 158,488.48	\$ 85,182.60
During—1943-1945	\$ 126,445.68	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,861.11	\$ 135,499.93	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	3,935.78	\$ 151,813.07	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	6,675.41	\$ 85,182.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Board of Censors	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 161,000.00	\$ 175,000.00
Board of Censors—Deficiency	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 693.21	\$ 564.29	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 2,511.52	\$ 89,817.40

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

APPLICABLE TO

Biennium
1943-1945Biennium
1945-1947Biennium
1947-1949Year
1949-1950

EXPENDED FOR—

**SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BOARD—
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—**

Salaries	\$ 12,297.75	\$ 225,250.51	\$ 120,161.96
Wages	1,585.92	19,906.15	25,516.78
Fees	1,093.08	9,825.00	4,683.55
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,367.57	7,638.56	2,399.40
Transportation, Communication and Information	866.77	11,271.53	5,996.92
Maintenance Services and Expenses	353.70	2,446.52	2,589.51
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,150.44	11,725.48	1,227.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	# 21,715.23	\$ 288,063.75	\$ 162,575.26
During—1945-1947	\$ 15,213.25		
1947-1949	6,501.98	\$ 279,208.11	
1949-1950		8,855.64	\$ 162,575.26

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BOARD—

Salaries and Expenses	#	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 460,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency	\$ 33,398.00		

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 11,682.77		
To Continue		\$ 11,936.25	\$ 297,424.74

Appropriated to and Expended from School Employees Retirement Fund during these periods.

EXPENDED FOR—

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT BOARD

State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 3,850,000.00	\$ 5,024,000.00	\$ 8,811,400.00	\$ 10,215,922.77
Contingent Reserve Account	2,600,000.00	3,168,000.00	4,480,000.00	2,831,610.67
Former Teacher Account	192,985.58	199,339.15	172,573.68	130,351.36
Increased Retirement Allowances				1,400,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,642,985.58	\$ 8,391,339.15	\$ 13,463,973.68	\$ 14,577,884.80
During—1943-1945	\$ 6,033,951.74			
1945-1947	609,033.84	\$ 7,961,076.25		
1947-1949		430,262.90	\$ 13,464,023.68	
1949-1950			*50.00	\$ 14,577,884.80

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 3,850,000.00	\$ 5,024,000.00	\$ 8,811,400.00	\$ 15,861,116.00
Contingent Reserve Account	2,600,000.00	3,168,000.00	4,480,000.00	7,638,884.00
Former Teacher Account	220,000.00	220,000.00	195,000.00	340,000.00
Increased Retirement Allowances				2,800,000.00

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 6,670,000.00	\$ 8,412,000.00	\$ 13,486,400.00	\$ 26,640,000.00
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BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 27,014.42	\$ 20,660.85	\$ 22,426.32	
To Continue				\$ 12,062,115.20

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF				
Salaries	\$ 104,972.63	\$ 140,206.18	\$ 182,302.07	\$ 86,461.82
Wages	19,388.36	9,721.08	8,405.91	2,960.55
Fees	840.00	3,474.90	2,629.69	606.75
Materials, Supplies and Printing	31,352.65	41,970.04	43,469.39	23,362.85
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,173.74	3,128.45	2,691.14	1,495.24
Maintenance Services and Expenses	24,057.04	24,293.90	20,078.48	11,357.19
Construction, Equipment and Land	12,416.94	5,117.78	3,063.41	171.20
Stores	*333.23	*930.69	*1,761.06	*1,103.39
Advance Requisitions			53.97	146.03
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 194,868.13	\$ 226,981.64	\$ 260,933.00	\$ 125,458.24
During—1943-1945	\$ 169,129.01			
1945-1947	25,739.12	\$ 217,236.46		
1947-1949		9,745.18	\$ 259,236.75	
1949-1950			1,696.25	\$ 125,458.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf	\$ 207,000.00	\$ 227,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 280,000.00
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf—Deficiency			20,933.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 12,131.87	\$ 18.36		
To Continue				\$ 154,541.76
EXPENDED FOR—				
THADDEUS STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL				
Salaries	\$ 81,158.72	\$ 118,236.60	\$ 166,573.69	\$ 99,545.28
Wages	4,398.78	12,138.45	45,240.01	14,573.63
Fees	236.00	740.98	3,105.28	1,216.61
Materials, Supplies and Printing	30,453.20	52,049.72	97,415.82	47,164.47
Transportation, Communication and Information	922.25	3,784.84	5,701.71	1,711.93
Maintenance Services and Expenses	12,928.69	22,611.70	36,547.55	19,324.78
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,857.12	14,188.03	43,908.23	14,963.45
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	309.11	203.44	761.20	204.78
Stores	*1,870.83	5,517.39	17,839.50	*2,381.54
Advance Requisitions			150.00	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 130,393.04	\$ 229,476.15	\$ 417,242.99	\$ 196,473.39
During—1943-1945	\$ 130,214.86			
1945-1947	178.18	\$ 226,952.44		
1947-1949		2,523.71	\$ 385,211.37	
1949-1950			32,031.62	\$ 196,473.39
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Thaddeus Stevens Trade School	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 172,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Credits—1943-1945	394.00			
Credits—1945-1947		57,476.54		
Credits—1947-1949			117,276.25	
Credits—1949-1950				19,810.88
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 130,394.00	\$ 229,476.54	\$ 417,276.25	\$ 419,810.88
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$.96	\$.39		
To Continue			\$ 33.26	\$ 223,337.49

* Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOL				
Salaries	\$ 207,543.38	\$ 249,156.61	\$ 316,074.94	\$ 172,708.36
Wages	17,775.29	28,858.23	29,598.75	21,552.34
Fees	3,466.21	3,935.65	4,607.44	3,219.03
Materials, Supplies and Printing	121,345.46	128,752.25	169,631.22	82,627.29
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,853.16	6,667.34	8,877.86	4,165.34
Maintenance Services and Expenses	62,565.70	58,331.59	93,180.83	50,699.04
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,801.22	13,008.20	2,263.97	7,611.34
Stores	6,431.25	*8,710.59	2,728.29	4,249.87
Advance Requisition .....	.....	.....	128.41	271.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 435,781.67	\$ 479,999.28	\$ 627,091.71	\$ 347,104.20
During—1943-1945	\$ 401,618.11	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	34,163.56	\$ 478,551.82	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	1,447.46	\$ 625,994.71	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	1,097.00	\$ 347,104.20
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School	\$ 450,000.00	\$ 480,000.00	\$ 610,000.00	\$ 730,000.00
Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School—Deficiency .....	.....	.....	17,092.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 14,218.33	\$.72	\$.29	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 382,895.80

*Indicates Deduction.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE (LAND GRANT)				
Maintenance	\$ 5,035,000.00	\$ 5,669,000.00	\$ 8,355,000.00	\$ 3,911,444.75
School of Mineral Industries	125,000.00	195,000.00	230,000.00	35,147.83
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	130,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	37,359.64
Petroleum Industries			50,000.00	12,237.42
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research			300,000.00	
Livestock Industry				18,605.03
Burning Gob Piles				1,800.00
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes			95,000.00	
Buildings			750,000.00	
Total Pennsylvania State College	\$ 5,290,000.00	\$ 6,014,000.00	\$ 9,930,000.00	\$ 4,016,594.67
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—STATE AIDED				
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	\$ 1,650,000.00	\$ 1,980,000.00	\$ 2,675,000.00	\$ 1,134,735.00
School of Veterinary Medicine		350,000.00	400,000.00	168,000.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	1,376,000.00	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	943,845.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute				440,633.30
Women's Medical College	120,000.00	132,000.00	165,000.00	93,750.00
Jefferson Medical College	165,000.00	181,500.00	588,000.00	328,500.00
Temple University	1,250,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	881,250.00
Hahnemann Medical College	165,000.00	181,500.00	415,500.00	255,000.00
Lincoln University	100,000.00	110,000.00	154,000.00	56,250.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 10,116,000.00	\$ 12,100,200.00	\$ 18,627,500.00	\$ 8,318,557.97
During—1943-1945	\$ 8,887,789.74			
1945-1947	1,228,210.26	\$ 10,313,686.01		
1947-1949		1,786,513.99	\$ 16,675,030.88	
1949-1950			1,952,469.12	\$ 8,318,557.97
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State College				
Maintenance	\$ 5,035,000.00	\$ 5,669,000.00	\$ 8,355,000.00	\$ 10,491,000.00
School of Mineral Industries	125,000.00	195,000.00	195,000.00	210,000.00
Credits—1947-1949—School of Mineral Industries			35,000.00	
Credits—1949-1950—School of Mineral Industries				8,750.00
School of Agriculture—Crop Study	130,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Petroleum Industries			50,000.00	50,000.00
Matching Federal Funds for Agricultural Research			300,000.00	
Livestock Industry				100,000.00
Building for Artificial Insemination Purposes			95,000.00	
Buildings			750,000.00	
University of Pennsylvania				
Maintenance	1,650,000.00	1,980,000.00	2,675,000.00	3,025,960.00
School of Veterinary Medicine		350,000.00	400,000.00	448,000.00
University of Pittsburgh				
Maintenance	1,376,000.00	1,651,200.00	2,225,000.00	2,516,920.00
Western State Psychiatric Institute				2,000,000.00
Women's Medical College	120,000.00	132,000.00	165,000.00	250,000.00
Jefferson Medical College	165,000.00	181,500.00	588,000.00	876,000.00
Temple University	1,250,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,075,000.00	2,350,000.00
Hahnemann Medical College	165,000.00	181,500.00	415,500.00	680,000.00
Lincoln University	100,000.00	110,000.00	154,000.00	225,000.00
Washington and Jefferson				50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 10,116,000.00	\$ 12,100,200.00	\$ 18,627,500.00	\$ 23,431,630.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				\$ 15,113,072.03

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE AIDED				
Philadelphia Museum	\$ 29,989.17	\$ 32,997.57	\$ 40,999.64	\$ 14,644.50
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	150,000.00	165,000.00	206,000.00	86,250.00
Philadelphia School of Design—Moore Institute	33,000.00	36,300.00	45,500.00	.....
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	66,000.00	72,600.00	91,000.00	34,947.50
National Farm School	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	13,500.00
Johnson Industrial School	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	20,250.00
Franklin Institute	50,000.00	55,000.00	69,000.00	28,875.00
Berean Training School .....	.....	.....	35,000.00	.....
Williamson Trade School .....	.....	.....	.....	5,109.43
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art— Textile .....	.....	.....	80,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 398,989.17	\$ 438,897.57	\$ 663,499.64	\$ 203,576.43
During—1943-1945	\$ 325,333.45	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	73,655.72	\$ 361,817.13	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	77,080.44	\$ 572,975.26	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	90,524.38	\$ 203,576.43
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Philadelphia Museum	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 41,000.00	\$ 46,000.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art	150,000.00	165,000.00	206,000.00	230,000.00
Philadelphia School of Design—Moore Institute	33,000.00	36,300.00	45,500.00	45,500.00
Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	66,000.00	72,600.00	91,000.00	250,000.00
National Farm School	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00
Johnson Industrial School	35,000.00	38,500.00	48,000.00	54,000.00
Franklin Institute	50,000.00	55,000.00	69,000.00	77,000.00
Berean Training School .....	.....	.....	35,000.00	39,000.00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art— Textile .....	.....	.....	80,000.00	.....
Williamson Trade School .....	.....	.....	.....	40,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 399,000.00	\$ 438,900.00	\$ 663,500.00	\$ 835,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 10.83	\$ 2.43	\$.36	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 631,923.57

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
TUBERCULAR REHABILITATION	\$ 3,785.18	\$ 13,824.62	.....	.....
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE	9,996,402.27	670,737.78	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH	1,042,694.91	148,315.05	\$ 9,062.99	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR TRAINING N. Y. A. YOUTH ..	437.07	.....	.....	.....
FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM ..	.....	1,267,827.80	4,425,046.64	\$ 2,694,313.42
PURCHASE OF ORGAN BY ALUMNI ASSOCIA- TION—INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COL- LEGE .....	.....	.....	15,030.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 11,043,319.43	\$ 2,100,705.25	\$ 4,449,139.63	\$ 2,694,313.42
CREDITS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium #	\$ 2,023,978.50	\$ 732,923.05	\$ 887,830.06	\$ 641,850.08
Credits—1943-1945	9,752,263.98	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947 .....	.....	2,255,612.26	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	4,203,159.65	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	2,544,187.14
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 11,776,242.48	\$ 2,988,535.31	\$ 5,090,989.71	\$ 3,186,037.22
BALANCES—				
Transferred	\$ 732,923.05	\$ 887,830.06	\$ 641,850.08	\$ 491,723.80

Contributions—John Morton Birthplace Included. Previously Included in Department of Forests and Waters.

GENERAL FUND
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 1,456,600.21	\$ 1,670,132.67	\$ 2,161,501.85	\$ 1,175,319.74
Fees	41,128.73	58,448.34	78,983.90	36,126.13
Materials, Supplies and Printing	35,508.09	39,426.15	82,648.20	24,316.32
Transportation, Communication and Information	86,567.41	102,409.50	171,677.47	90,685.73
Maintenance Services and Expenses	14,976.52	15,056.28	20,114.24	11,003.10
Construction, Equipment and Land	12,623.55	91,388.86	30,276.82	3,612.10
Advance Requisitions	6,291.36	23,138.20	.....	4,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,653,695.87	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,545,202.48	\$ 1,345,563.12
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,639,304.41	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	14,391.46	\$ 1,908,883.14	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	91,116.86	\$ 2,514,565.09	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	30,637.39	\$ 1,345,563.12
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,071,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,580,000.00	\$ 3,466,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 417,304.13	.....	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 34,797.52	\$ 2,120,436.88

GENERAL FUND
PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
GRADE CROSSING PROTECTION—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 5,416.89	\$ 14,925.49	\$ 10,206.07	.....
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,384.92	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	(\$1,450.00) 4,031.97	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	(1,200.00) .....	.....	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	\$ 14,925.49	\$ 10,206.07	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Grade Crossing Protection	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
BALANCE—				
Lapsed	\$ 9,583.11	\$ 74.51	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 14,793.93	\$ 25,000.00

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 2,215,928.02	\$ 2,442,875.69	\$ 3,065,910.51	\$ 1,709,038.78
Wages	90,257.70	35,755.01	105,549.44	36,835.22
Fees	5,496.75	35,733.79	20,440.41	32,029.68
Materials, Supplies and Printing	215,576.91	373,802.36	360,165.76	110,303.77
Transportation, Communication and Information	371,361.66	366,589.91	474,416.88	433,210.93
Maintenance Services and Expenses	72,719.83	76,733.55	96,395.57	47,664.83
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,475.28	24,518.80	109,391.97	6,901.00
Subsidies	220.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,982,036.15	\$ 3,356,009.11	\$ 4,232,270.54	\$ 2,375,984.21
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,962,334.84	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	19,701.31	\$ 3,180,319.78	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	175,689.33	\$ 4,109,702.71	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	122,567.83	\$ 2,375,984.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 3,161,000.00	\$ 3,081,000.00	\$ 4,360,000.00	\$ 4,870,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	350,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 3,161,000.00	\$ 3,431,000.00	\$ 4,360,000.00	\$ 4,870,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 178,963.85	\$ 74,990.89	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 127,729.46	\$ 2,494,015.78

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
COMPENSATION OF INFORMATION IN ESCHEATS	\$ 14,994.57			
MILEAGE OF MERCANTILE APPRAISERS	\$ 13,609.74			
COSTS IN SUITS VS. DELINQUENT DEALERS	\$ 3,468.50			
CLAIMS FOR LEGAL SERVICES	\$ 2,227.89			
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION				
Salaries	\$ 45,745.81	\$ 48,168.33	\$ 56,421.31	\$ 29,672.39
Wages	6,769.02	2,601.25	4,539.25	1,873.39
Fees	20,370.50	30,864.24	30,115.00	17,329.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	400.90	531.93	1,249.47	460.38
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,410.32	11,204.61	11,480.82	6,797.24
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,879.17	11,210.00	18,193.00	8,118.03
Construction, Equipment and Land				714.34
Advance Requisitions	*7.53	19.64		
Total	\$ 89,568.19	\$ 104,600.00	\$ 121,998.85	\$ 64,965.12
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—GARRETT ESTATE				
Salaries	\$ 14,465.00	\$ 18,626.00	\$ 19,024.00	\$ 5,354.00
Wages	625.00			
Fees	14,601.60	15,000.00	15,004.00	6,875.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	25.70	4.80	10.40	
Transportation, Communication and Information	4.46	28.56	14.49	33.27
Maintenance Services and Expenses	53.84	40.83	22.81	34.26
Construction, Equipment and Land		14.44		
Total	\$ 29,775.60	\$ 33,714.63	\$ 34,075.70	\$ 12,296.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 153,644.49	\$ 138,314.63	\$ 156,074.55	\$ 77,261.65
During—1943-1945	\$ 151,127.51			
1945-1947	2,516.98	\$ 136,361.96		
1947-1949		1,952.67	\$ 154,995.93	
1949-1950			1,078.62	\$ 77,261.65
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Compensation of Informants in Escheats	\$ 15,000.00			
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	15,000.00			
Costs in Suits vs. Delinquent Dealers	5,000.00			
State Athletic Commission	90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 122,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
State Athletic Commission—Deficiency		14,600.00		
Salaries and Expenses—Garrett Estate	30,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	30,000.00
Claims for Legal Services	2,230.00			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 157,230.00	\$ 139,600.00	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 180,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,585.51	\$ 1,285.37	\$ 925.45	
To Continue				\$ 102,738.35

* Indicates Deduction.

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 194,882.79	\$ 253,309.52	\$ 329,109.74	\$ 175,403.18
Wages	8,541.91	11,876.40	5,653.38	2,661.37
Fees	224.50	74.75	100.00	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	10,183.48	17,224.64	23,072.45	7,232.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,663.01	11,799.86	14,849.32	22,351.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	1,761.99	3,678.02	13,008.49	1,142.48
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,132.46	15,912.73	11,926.71	7,158.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 229,390.14	\$ 313,875.92	\$ 397,720.09	\$ 215,999.17
During—1943-1945	\$ 223,545.16	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	5,844.98	\$ 303,176.88	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	10,699.04	\$ 385,960.02	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	11,760.07	\$ 215,999.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 285,000.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 435,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	28,996.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 313,996.00	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 435,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 10,609.86	\$ 120.08	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 12,279.91	\$ 219,000.83
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLISHING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS				
Transportation, Communication and Information	\$ 13,664.20	\$ 22,062.37	\$ 23,090.18	\$ 29,999.65
SALARIES OF RETIRED STATE EMPLOYEES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 8,309.68	.....	.....	.....
PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 1,848.00	\$ 8,587.68	\$ 7,075.25	\$ 2,636.56
EXPENSES—VOTING CITIZENS IN MILITARY SERVICE				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 494,452.63	\$ 34,516.77	.....	.....
FILING FEE—EXAMINATION OF VOTING MACHINES IN PHILADELPHIA (Receipts for Special Purposes)				
.....	.....	\$ 900.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 518,274.51	\$ 66,066.82	\$ 30,165.43	\$ 32,636.21
During—1943-1945	\$ 341,068.51	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	177,206.00	\$ 65,628.17	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	438.65	\$ 30,165.43	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 32,636.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Publishing Constitutional Amendments	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Salaries of Retired Employees	16,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Payments of Pension and Gratuities	1,850.00	9,670.00	9,670.00	6,430.00
Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service	50,000.00	750,000.00	.....	.....
Expenses—Voting Citizens in Military Service—1944 Special Session	750,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Filing Fee for Examination of Voting Machines in Philadelphia—Credits—1945-1947 (Receipts for Special Purpose) .....	.....	900.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 848,250.00	\$ 790,570.00	\$ 39,670.00	\$ 36,430.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 329,975.49	\$ 724,503.18	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 9,504.57	\$ 3,793.79

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD— SALARIES AND EXPENSES				
Salaries	\$ 79,445.84	\$ 102,340.96	\$ 135,596.05	\$ 73,521.76
Wages	2,961.41	7,406.90	13,099.23	7,890.53
Fees	6,702.71	12,177.13	9,757.01	6,094.27
Materials, Supplies and Printing	2,641.74	3,066.09	7,330.12	946.95
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,181.01	3,774.21	4,578.82	2,220.63
Maintenance Services and Expenses	3,223.23	1,728.78	2,398.01	1,073.77
Construction, Equipment and Land	26.34	8,895.82	7,139.26	858.12
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items			29.03	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 98,182.28	\$ 139,389.89	\$ 179,927.53	\$ 92,606.03
During—1943-1945	\$ 97,256.24			
1945-1947	926.04	\$ 130,145.41		
1947-1949		9,244.48	\$ 174,369.46	
1949-1950			5,558.07	\$ 92,606.03
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 183,000.00	\$ 225,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,817.72			
To Continue		\$ 20,610.11	\$ 3,072.47	\$ 132,393.97
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 1,711,400.00	\$ 1,185,000.00	\$ 1,381,678.00	\$ 690,473.00
Contingent Reserve Account	814,200.00	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	1,133,101.50
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	251,710.00	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00
Employees of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account			75,000.00	
Total	\$ 2,827,310.00	\$ 3,081,750.00	\$ 3,901,569.00	\$ 2,782,603.50
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM				
Expenses	\$ 4,633.17	\$ 3,361.34	\$ 5,962.64	\$ 1,292.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,831,943.17	\$ 3,085,111.34	\$ 3,907,531.64	\$ 2,783,895.50
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,831,962.83			
1945-1947		\$ 3,084,483.84		
1947-1949	*19.66	627.50	\$ 3,906,729.39	
1949-1950			802.25	\$ 2,783,895.50
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 1,711,400.00	\$ 1,185,000.00	\$ 1,381,678.00	\$ 1,380,946.00
Contingent Reserve Account	814,200.00	1,309,000.00	1,698,891.00	2,276,203.00
State Police Retirement System	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies	251,710.00	537,750.00	696,000.00	929,029.00
Municipal Employees' Retirement System	20,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00
Employees of Municipalities and Political Subdivisions Paid From State Funds—Contingent Reserve Account			75,000.00	
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,847,310.00	\$ 3,106,750.00	\$ 3,931,569.00	\$ 4,656,178.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 15,366.83	\$ 21,638.66		
To Continue			\$ 24,037.36	\$ 1,872,282.50

*Indicates deduction.

GENERAL FUND

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 6,024,022.03	\$ 7,180,534.50	\$ 9,589,915.65	\$ 5,505,358.55
Wages	1,999.37	1,551.20	.....	.....
Fees	11,829.29	11,558.90	11,053.65	4,887.03
Materials, Supplies and Printing	206,466.79	465,649.98	528,433.79	129,209.22
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,863,378.47	2,268,222.40	3,328,707.39	1,655,884.83
Maintenance Services and Expenses	451,071.08	704,167.74	898,554.01	266,058.17
Equipment	128,722.93	329,130.04	312,142.61	223,323.12
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	16,000.00
Subsidies	2,243.99	.....	21.56	.....
Return to Motor Fund of Unused Appropriation	310,266.05	41,958.32	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 11,002,773.08	\$ 14,668,828.66	\$ 7,800,720.92
During—1943-1945	\$ 8,526,592.35	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	473,407.65	\$ 10,408,269.64	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	594,503.44	\$ 14,105,795.14	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	563,033.52	\$ 7,800,720.92
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,800,000.00
Credits—1943-1945	†8,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947 .....	.....	†8,002,773.08	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	10,008,086.66	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000,840.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 9,000,000.00	\$ 11,002,773.08	\$ 15,008,086.66	\$ 9,800,840.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 339,258.00	\$ 2,000,119.08

† Allocation from the Motor License Fund. As required this money is transferred to the credit of this appropriation in the General Fund.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 378,256.54	\$ 491,540.32	\$ 585,546.83	\$ 356,553.21
Wages	17,358.93	18,347.41	14,341.65	7,413.03
Fees	1,020.12	276.75	1,007.39	159.66
Materials, Supplies and Printing	11,022.37	30,740.17	24,635.58	12,654.13
Transportation, Communication and Information	46,152.45	63,321.01	79,177.05	43,109.54
Maintenance Services and Expenses	21,304.18	23,384.83	31,538.93	18,917.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,401.36	9,808.96	12,844.36	1,983.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 477,515.95	\$ 637,419.45	\$ 749,091.79	\$ 440,790.22
During—1943-1945	\$ 472,203.57	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	5,312.38	\$ 622,789.82	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	14,629.63	\$ 735,990.61	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	13,101.18	\$ 440,790.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 556,000.00	\$ 620,000.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 933,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	21,290.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 556,000.00	\$ 641,290.00	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 933,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 78,484.05	\$ 3,870.55	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 150,908.21	\$ 492,209.78
EXPENDED FOR—				
COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION				
Salaries	\$ 66,297.86	\$ 134,554.49	\$ 164,885.66	\$ 89,219.75
Wages	11,793.94	5,933.13	2,972.69	438.34
Fees .....	.....	100,340.21	111,179.22	25,509.38
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,348.90	5,264.88	2,666.89	971.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	20,394.92	30,347.32	26,664.14	11,774.49
Maintenance Services and Expenses	779.48	1,730.20	1,221.26	681.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	610.82	3,120.99	410.14	388.02
..Total	\$ 101,225.92	\$ 281,291.22	\$ 310,000.00	\$ 128,982.97
TREATMENT OF THE BLIND	\$ 89,998.74	.....	.....	.....
REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND	\$ 34,147.81	\$ 7,997.14	\$ 474,277.57	\$ 272,397.82
EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND	\$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 245,372.47	\$ 289,288.36	\$ 828,395.77	\$ 426,786.28
During—1943-1945	\$ 237,977.60	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	7,394.87	\$ 263,613.82	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	25,674.54	\$ 812,653.33	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	15,742.44	\$ 426,786.28
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Council for the Blind	\$ 104,000.00	\$ 288,700.00	\$ 310,000.00	\$ 425,000.00
Treatment of the Blind	90,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation of the Blind	69,700.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	150,000.00
Employment Fund for the Blind	20,000.00	.....	.....	30,000.00
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act .....	.....	.....	60,000.00	78,610.00
Credits—1947-1949—Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act .....	.....	.....	19,026.78	.....
Credits—1947-1949—Home Instruction for the Blind .....	.....	.....	353,350.51	.....
Credits—1949-1950—Rehabilitation of the Blind .....	.....	.....	19,041.54	191,621.71
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 283,700.00	\$ 388,700.00	\$ 871,418.83	\$ 875,231.71
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 38,327.53	\$ 99,411.64	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 43,023.06	\$ 448,445.43

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 222,438.76	\$ 275,572.95	\$ 390,813.04	\$ 222,613.32
Wages	13,661.38	33,285.34	49,585.28	25,878.12
Fees	1,993.43	751.00	1,741.00	577.23
Materials, Supplies and Printing	137,010.57	179,823.89	275,176.61	134,905.07
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,187.31	4,844.97	6,247.57	3,692.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	46,983.75	53,189.21	60,981.71	36,089.96
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,986.83	5,210.31	21,776.70	23,058.87
Stores	*15,410.86	*382.46	16,474.69	*7,201.42
Advance Requisitions				200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement		*11,095.34		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 415,851.17	\$ 541,199.87	\$ 822,796.60	\$ 439,813.74
During—1943-1945	\$ 404,602.31			
1945-1947	11,248.86	\$ 530,964.79		
1947-1949		10,235.08	\$ 800,349.86	
1949-1950			22,446.74	\$ 439,813.74
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 446,000.00	\$ 455,000.00	\$ 472,800.00	\$ 492,500.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		\$86,200.00	\$101,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 148.83	\$.13		
To Continue			\$ 3.40	\$ 485,186.26
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 158,849.67	\$ 197,514.53	\$ 285,712.73	\$ 169,553.98
Wages	17,916.91	34,844.16	69,107.99	35,005.27
Fees	125.00	50.00	330.00	2,968.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	67,937.34	92,895.09	134,759.14	62,756.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,648.59	3,570.65	5,516.76	2,627.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,430.78	34,150.45	36,653.55	11,841.45
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,438.32	7,995.57	21,150.99	12,349.42
Stores	*2,395.12	7,909.21	6,261.83	5,223.58
Advance Requisitions	35.20			200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 276,986.69	\$ 378,929.66	\$ 559,492.99	\$ 302,525.89
During—1943-1945	\$ 267,408.49			
1945-1947	9,578.20	\$ 351,857.78		
1947-1949		27,071.88	\$ 537,308.98	
1949-1950			22,184.01	\$ 302,525.89
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 277,500.00	\$ 302,550.00	\$ 489,800.00	\$ 655,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		\$78,350.00	\$70,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 513.31	\$ 1,970.34		
To Continue			\$ 307.01	\$ 352,474.11

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 200,903.20	\$ 276,287.96	\$ 437,635.59	\$ 217,994.01
Wages	41,227.55	62,769.84	41,417.24	20,871.97
Fees	100.00	110.00	305.00	146.12
Materials, Supplies and Printing	100,842.45	145,461.46	205,122.54	101,983.14
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,126.41	5,252.55	5,257.81	2,394.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses	31,354.66	29,550.09	39,383.56	21,317.93
Construction, Equipment and Land	11,010.55	9,313.56	17,879.64	7,269.10
Stores	1,749.22	11,008.55	7,538.55	*3,526.62
Advance Requisitions				889.94
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 391,314.04	\$ 539,754.01	\$ 754,539.93	\$ 369,340.53
During—1943-1945	\$ 380,659.86			
1945-1947	10,654.18	\$ 527,327.61		
1947-1949		12,426.40	\$ 736,231.48	
1949-1950			18,308.45	\$ 369,340.53
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 391,700.00	\$ 453,000.00	\$ 675,600.00	\$ 810,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		86,800.00	81,300.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 385.96	\$ 45.99		
To Continue			\$ 2,360.07	\$ 440,659.47
EXPENDED FOR—				
CONNELLVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 148,249.74	\$ 191,715.28	\$ 290,021.94	\$ 209,952.88
Wages	8,045.22	27,287.88	51,952.81	20,309.00
Fees	128.00	85.00	592.50	245.70
Materials, Supplies and Printing	60,561.52	89,393.96	160,695.73	79,938.88
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,088.28	3,322.77	4,068.76	2,176.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	15,784.13	20,834.04	28,634.46	18,545.22
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,100.33	12,613.40	10,440.83	5,888.06
Stores	2,857.25	4,417.76	22,956.68	*646.89
Advance Requisitions				200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 243,814.47	\$ 349,670.09	\$ 569,363.71	\$ 336,609.14
During—1943-1945	\$ 235,551.28			
1945-1947	8,263.19	\$ 329,586.07		
1947-1949		20,084.02	\$ 559,148.99	
1949-1950			10,214.72	\$ 336,609.14
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 244,000.00	\$ 288,000.00	\$ 507,100.00	\$ 745,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		61,700.00	63,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 185.53	\$ 29.91		
To Continue			\$ 736.29	\$ 408,390.86

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXTENDED FOR—				
HAZLETON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 250,767.61	\$ 335,099.74	\$ 506,733.12	\$ 296,621.63
Wages	30,343.06	48,702.43	46,635.44	37,151.65
Fees	800.00	299.45	1,567.54	236.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	190,426.47	253,806.03	325,878.02	210,548.58
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,377.70	5,236.07	5,354.38	3,696.96
Maintenance Services and Expenses	51,099.99	68,828.91	84,787.37	47,895.58
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,695.68	13,596.63	26,107.99	40,348.06
Stores	1,914.55	* 1,095.67	18,631.94	8,411.19
Advance Requisitions				200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 535,425.06	\$ 724,473.59	\$ 1,015,695.80	\$ 645,110.24
During—1943-1945	\$ 521,070.86			
1945-1947	14,354.20	\$ 702,484.99		
1947-1949		21,988.60	\$ 997,075.17	
1949-1950			18,620.63	\$ 645,110.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1536,000.00	\$ 1608,500.00	\$ 1879,700.00	\$ 1,240,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		116,500.00	136,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 574.94	\$ 526.41		
To Continue			\$ 4.20	\$ 594,889.76
EXPENDED FOR—				
LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 147,769.56	\$ 194,926.53	\$ 274,141.65	\$ 144,197.36
Wages	13,254.30	17,259.23	25,314.10	13,110.96
Fees	100.00	110.00	457.50	401.28
Materials, Supplies and Printing	60,440.30	76,738.30	119,675.99	54,389.61
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,032.41	2,938.56	3,614.21	1,761.86
Maintenance Services and Expenses	23,100.64	28,093.61	37,682.80	21,744.98
Construction, Equipment and Land	6,486.35	6,171.78	8,349.99	2,777.42
Advance Requisitions				200.00
Stores	3,110.10	2,753.88	3,964.87	2,152.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 256,293.66	\$ 328,991.89	\$ 473,201.11	\$ 240,735.54
During—1943-1945	\$ 240,073.85			
1945-1947	16,219.81	\$ 305,666.88		
1947-1949		23,325.01	\$ 457,167.10	
1949-1950			16,034.01	\$ 240,735.54
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1256,300.00	\$ 1272,600.00	\$ 1419,200.00	\$ 1590,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		156,450.00	160,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 6.34	\$ 58.11		
To Continue			\$ 5,998.89	\$ 349,264.46

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 175,950.15	\$ 268,228.83	\$ 412,710.46	\$ 220,111.84
Wages	36,094.20	34,178.65	37,291.00	20,625.29
Fees	725.00	899.00	972.00	1,561.12
Materials, Supplies and Printing	90,298.82	133,075.21	189,191.87	113,395.94
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,223.20	3,782.92	4,323.31	2,445.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses	21,861.53	27,205.46	32,053.05	16,930.16
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,670.50	9,110.14	24,728.23	9,395.85
Stores	*730.14	7,437.06	13,063.51	*7,321.34
Advance Requisitions				200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 330,093.26	\$ 483,917.27	\$ 714,333.43	\$ 377,344.18
During—1943-1945	\$ 320,484.08			
1945-1947	9,609.18	\$ 472,220.74		
1947-1949		11,696.53	\$ 697,948.70	
1949-1950			16,384.73	\$ 377,344.18
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡332,000.00	\$ ‡404,000.00	\$ ‡624,400.00	\$ ‡765,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡80,000.00	‡90,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,906.74	\$ 82.73		
To Continue			\$ 66.57	\$ 387,655.82

EXPENDED FOR—**PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL**

Salaries	\$ 193,840.35	\$ 241,407.61	\$ 329,007.01	\$ 175,396.94
Wages	13,208.02	20,812.04	45,067.98	21,862.62
Fees	11,542.01	2,805.32	423.95	595.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	99,983.09	140,802.35	216,623.52	106,370.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,311.70	4,962.64	4,612.47	2,200.77
Maintenance Services and Expenses	30,960.44	45,118.70	42,638.40	19,896.08
Construction, Equipment and Land	18,527.98	15,925.10	11,562.65	3,576.83
Stores	2,008.21	3,358.48	10,056.68	*5,901.20
Advance Requisitions				200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement	*23,659.50	*11,596.02		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 350,722.30	\$ 463,596.22	\$ 659,992.66	\$ 324,198.59
During—1943-1945	\$ 330,116.18			
1945-1947	20,606.12	\$ 440,819.49		
1947-1949		22,776.73	\$ 632,086.50	
1949-1950			27,906.16	\$ 324,198.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡350,800.00	\$ ‡385,350.00	\$ ‡572,600.00	\$ ‡780,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡78,300.00	‡90,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 77.70	\$ 53.78		
To Continue			\$ 2,607.34	\$ 455,801.41

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 281,561.84	\$ 444,414.67	\$ 640,622.52	\$ 353,339.60
Wages	43,051.72	34,301.28	58,047.20	29,773.28
Fees	309.09	286.00	743.00	200.39
Materials, Supplies and Printing	263,045.75	344,603.60	487,222.37	249,480.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,192.97	7,487.81	7,649.33	3,707.14
Maintenance Services and Expenses	59,502.18	66,029.32	75,580.32	37,949.49
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,953.53	10,602.43	18,102.42	16,867.83
Stores	2,224.13	8,919.46	15,226.10	4,820.82
Advance Requisitions				200.00
Nurse Cadet Corps—Federal Reimbursement	*22,661.80	*8,864.50		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 644,179.41	\$ 907,780.07	\$ 1,303,193.26	\$ 696,339.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 625,426.03			
1945-1947	18,753.38	\$ 879,816.51		
1947-1949		27,963.56	\$ 1,273,709.58	
1949-1950			29,483.68	\$ 696,339.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1647,000.00	\$ 1758,000.00	\$ 1,126,200.00	\$ 1,440,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		149,800.00	177,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 2,820.59	\$ 19.93		
To Continue			\$ 6.74	\$ 743,661.00
EXPENDED FOR—				
SHAMOKIN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 149,450.51	\$ 207,030.48	\$ 308,929.71	\$ 143,774.30
Wages	24,700.00	36,498.93	47,048.42	25,496.68
Fees	1,217.00	1,287.00	934.54	477.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	81,699.37	100,091.54	127,547.16	62,715.19
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,080.70	3,170.03	2,978.67	1,677.62
Maintenance Services and Expenses	24,830.09	37,056.07	37,544.82	28,620.99
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,212.64	6,688.40	11,853.64	339.78
Stores	*407.55	3,959.37	6,732.66	*1,898.16
Advance Requisitions				200.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 286,782.76	\$ 395,781.82	\$ 543,569.62	\$ 261,403.70
During—1943-1945	\$ 276,019.87			
1945-1947	10,762.89	\$ 378,124.80		
1947-1949		17,657.02	\$ 529,464.93	
1949-1950			14,104.69	\$ 261,403.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1288,000.00	\$ 1323,000.00	\$ 1483,600.00	\$ 1610,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		72,800.00	160,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,217.24	\$ 18.18		
To Continue			\$ 30.38	\$ 348,596.30

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for State Owned Medical and Surgical Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Ashland State Hospital	\$ 416,000.00	\$ 541,200.00	\$ 822,800.00	\$ 925,000.00
Blossburg State Hospital	277,500.00	380,900.00	559,800.00	655,000.00
Coaldale State Hospital	391,700.00	539,800.00	756,900.00	810,000.00
Connellsville State Hospital	244,000.00	349,700.00	570,100.00	745,000.00
Hazleton State Hospital	536,000.00	725,000.00	1,015,700.00	1,240,000.00
Locust Mountain State Hospital	256,300.00	329,050.00	479,200.00	590,000.00
Nanticoke State Hospital	332,000.00	484,000.00	714,400.00	765,000.00
Philipsburg State Hospital	350,800.00	463,650.00	662,600.00	780,000.00
Scranton State Hospital	647,000.00	907,800.00	1,303,200.00	1,440,000.00
Shamokin State Hospital	288,000.00	395,800.00	543,600.00	610,000.00
Reserve	#10,700.00	.....	.....	220,000.00
Total Appropriation	\$ 3,750,000.00	\$ 5,116,900.00	\$ 7,428,300.00	\$ 8,780,000.00

Lapsed.

‡ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$866,900.00.

§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$928,300.00.

EXPENDED FOR—

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE
DELINQUENTS—HUNTINGDON

Salaries	\$ 631,026.79	\$ 669,086.15	\$ 784,943.45	\$ 432,850.14
Wages	4,984.45	15,791.34	3,305.52	2,707.87
Fees	3,570.21	4,257.07	6,476.21	3,197.23
Materials, Supplies and Printing	246,730.64	248,867.13	292,260.86	165,215.42
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,105.03	8,120.99	7,938.83	3,487.01
Maintenance Services and Expenses	102,116.00	100,491.92	126,349.94	62,510.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,309.22	39,522.92	45,396.65	37,213.88
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	61,313.51	56,309.11	60,214.47	29,746.64
Stores	24,125.73	8,426.88	25,670.87	*15,859.23
Advance Requisitions	2,195.25	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,094,476.83	\$ 1,150,873.51	\$ 1,352,556.80	\$ 724,069.51
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,051,384.75	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	43,092.08	\$ 1,113,123.94	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	37,749.57	\$ 1,310,750.21	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	41,806.59	\$ 724,069.51

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Maintenance	\$ 1,096,800.00	\$ 1,100,000.00	\$ 1,238,000.00	\$ 1,545,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	51,000.00	124,000.00	.....

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 2,323.17	\$ 126.49	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 9,443.20	\$ 820,930.49

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL—				
MORGANZA				
Salaries	\$ 384,606.48	\$ 480,742.39	\$ 493,150.78	\$ 255,365.64
Wages	87,671.98	92,013.22	88,815.41	38,324.39
Fees	4,457.44	7,715.12	7,248.59	3,941.18
Materials, Supplies and Printing	278,813.77	326,137.68	278,897.76	123,944.33
Transportation, Communication and Information	19,073.15	23,055.73	20,659.79	9,665.06
Maintenance Services and Expenses	93,058.28	104,246.53	107,818.02	59,026.27
Construction, Equipment and Land	46,118.44	73,506.33	26,238.90	37,497.14
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	530.00	.....	.....	.....
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Stores	1,344.63	39,522.51	25,181.75	*753.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 915,674.17	\$ 1,146,939.51	\$ 1,048,011.00	\$ 528,010.94
During—1943-1945	\$ 847,116.80	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	68,557.37	\$ 1,077,867.26	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	69,072.25	\$ 1,032,212.99	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	15,798.01	\$ 528,010.94
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1915,800.00	\$ 1,127,000.00	\$ 961,000.00	\$ 1,060,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	21,000.00	87,500.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 125.83	\$ 1,060.49	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 489.00	\$ 531,989.06

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

EXPENDED FOR—**STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN—**
MUNCY

Salaries	\$ 210,886.69	\$ 261,388.49	\$ 319,262.85	\$ 172,795.49
Wages	19,789.33	41,498.80	82,289.86	44,330.99
Fees	375.55	514.10	1,623.86	746.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	101,470.93	146,192.97	212,001.98	78,732.85
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,531.65	12,826.93	16,608.15	6,608.80
Maintenance Services and Expenses	46,625.17	65,446.03	61,693.48	35,189.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	29,523.32	13,327.52	36,538.73	14,036.53
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	17,111.25	17,676.47	18,142.91	8,063.41
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts .....	.....	.....	1,055.76	.....
Advance Requisitions	*44.62	.....	.....	500.00
Stores	5,283.60	*220.27	*6,124.28	*2,203.97
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 442,552.87	\$ 558,651.04	\$ 743,093.30	\$ 358,799.24
During—1943-1945	\$ 408,539.32	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	34,013.55	\$ 540,229.24	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	18,421.80	\$ 709,889.79	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	33,203.51	\$ 358,799.24

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN— MUNCY—(Continued)				
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1442,600.00	\$ 1529,500.00	\$ 1671,000.00	\$ 1865,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	141,000.00	179,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 47.13	\$ 11,848.96	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 6,906.70	\$ 506,200.76
EXPENDED FOR—				
EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	\$ 1,481,530.22	\$ 1,749,772.62	\$ 2,082,460.02	\$ 1,168,509.88
Wages	39,237.37	40,143.33	68,975.37	36,746.64
Fees	8,511.21	14,102.72	14,011.82	6,229.51
Materials, Supplies and Printing	876,287.91	1,048,145.76	1,565,058.30	683,034.00
Transportation, Communication and Information	34,848.44	41,102.02	53,659.46	24,302.54
Maintenance Services and Expenses	264,252.49	298,596.31	433,523.63	203,664.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	29,430.06	69,233.59	82,467.53	32,757.06
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	146,925.95	158,903.85	172,555.35	85,843.10
Stores	37,255.53	10,739.41	26,092.04	115,572.83
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,918,279.18	\$ 3,430,739.61	\$ 4,498,803.52	\$ 2,359,659.99
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,842,223.26	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	76,055.92	\$ 3,357,418.37	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	73,321.24	\$ 4,427,712.58	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	71,090.94	\$ 2,359,659.99
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 12,946,400.00	\$ 13,185,500.00	14,154,000.00	\$ 14,995,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	1270,500.00	1386,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 28,120.82	\$ 25,260.39	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 41,196.48	\$ 2,635,340.01

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation to Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY				
Salaries	\$ 1,129,817.33	\$ 1,279,358.06	\$ 1,479,349.76	\$ 787,968.00
Wages	30,318.15	34,749.27	66,271.91	33,608.78
Fees	9,259.55	10,773.11	15,332.09	8,378.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing	665,644.51	797,636.17	1,083,596.46	480,895.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	32,398.38	36,963.17	36,387.05	19,466.11
Maintenance Services and Expenses	189,637.55	213,238.79	262,273.46	113,016.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	144,211.89	63,208.33	42,980.35	36,415.81
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	91,410.50	89,787.60	98,874.17	51,249.60
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts				*162.69
Stores	44,452.37	12,321.52	68,268.10	15,910.20
Advance Requisitions	*2,477.13			3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,334,673.10	\$ 2,538,036.02	\$ 3,153,333.35	\$ 1,549,746.16
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,192,541.02			
1945-1947	142,132.08	\$ 2,460,728.92		
1947-1949		77,307.10	\$ 3,119,844.80	
1949-1950			33,488.55	\$ 1,549,746.16
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡2,339,800.00	\$ ‡2,397,000.00	\$ ‡2,845,000.00	\$ ‡3,450,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡146,560.00	‡310,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 5,126.90	\$ 5,463.98		
To Continue			\$ 1,666.65	\$ 1,900,253.84
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WHITE HILL				
Salaries	\$ 804,484.40	\$ 1,010,959.49	\$ 1,309,250.21	\$ 750,778.70
Wages	95,419.12	58,612.90	11,562.85	2,989.28
Fees	3,240.07	6,868.81	5,921.49	4,070.17
Materials, Supplies and Printing	364,688.28	494,949.06	659,105.40	286,123.81
Transportation, Communication and Information	12,185.65	15,865.00	15,880.25	9,260.51
Maintenance Services and Expenses	113,408.85	130,551.25	150,132.36	68,573.57
Construction, Equipment and Land	27,624.93	40,006.40	39,396.97	17,010.39
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	65,901.76	82,355.78	90,123.30	43,948.85
Stores	*16,696.02	38,121.99	37,460.66	70,856.09
Advance Requisitions		*1,167.66		3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,470,257.04	\$ 1,877,123.02	\$ 2,318,833.49	\$ 1,256,611.37
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,441,445.75			
1945-1947	28,811.29	\$ 1,832,562.81		
1947-1949		44,560.21	\$ 2,311,909.31	
1949-1950			6,924.18	\$ 1,256,611.37
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	‡1,501,300.00	\$ ‡1,761,000.00	\$ ‡2,131,000.00	\$ ‡2,585,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡158,000.00	‡192,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 31,042.96	\$ 41,876.98		
To Continue			\$ 4,166.51	\$ 1,328,388.63

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Penal and Correctional Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE OWNED PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents— Huntingdon	\$ 1,096,800.00	\$ 1,151,000.00	\$ 1,362,000.00	\$ 1,545,000.00
Pennsylvania Training School—Morganza	915,800.00	1,148,000.00	1,048,500.00	1,060,000.00
State Industrial Home for Women—Muncy	442,600.00	570,500.00	750,000.00	865,000.00
Eastern State Penitentiary	2,946,400.00	3,456,000.00	4,540,000.00	4,995,000.00
Western State Penitentiary	2,339,800.00	2,543,500.00	3,155,000.00	3,450,000.00
Pennsylvania Industrial School—White Hill	1,501,300.00	1,919,000.00	2,823,000.00	2,585,000.00
Reserve	A132,300.00	.....	.....	273,000.00
Total Appropriation	\$ 9,375,000.00	\$B 10,788,000.00	\$C 13,178,500.00	\$ 14,773,000.00

A—Lapsed.

B—Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$688,000.00.

C—Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$1,178,500.00.

EXPENDED FOR—

THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOL

Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 301,752.42	\$ 314,600.00	\$ 434,233.76	\$ 159,036.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 301,752.42	\$ 314,600.00	\$ 434,233.76	\$ 159,036.83
During—1943-1945	\$ 261,146.62	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	40,605.80	\$ 277,093.36	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	37,506.64	\$ 371,468.05	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	62,765.71	\$ 159,036.83

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Maintenance	\$ 309,726.00	\$ 310,000.00	\$ 435,000.00	\$ 473,908.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	4,600.00	.....	.....

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 7,973.58	.....	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 766.24	\$ 314,871.17

EXPENDED FOR—

SLEIGHTON FARMS SCHOOL

Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 274,999.97	\$ 293,643.94	\$ 380,327.66	\$ 157,256.34
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 274,999.97	\$ 293,643.94	\$ 380,327.66	\$ 157,256.34
During—1943-1945	\$ 240,514.38	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	34,485.59	\$ 252,503.98	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	41,139.96	\$ 332,729.07	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	47,598.59	\$ 157,256.34

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Maintenance	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 380,327.82	\$ 420,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	18,644.00	.....	.....

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$.03	\$.06	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ .16	\$ 262,743.66

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 665,362.60	\$ 886,425.27	\$ 1,223,040.09	\$ 670,732.91
Wages	11,485.92	15,342.08	41,318.49	52,593.23
Fees	9,666.58	11,269.10	11,880.78	5,436.84
Materials, Supplies and Printing	498,980.46	584,398.27	853,316.37	382,720.91
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,399.34	14,210.13	14,572.96	7,168.21
Maintenance Services and Expenses	132,285.84	187,624.88	223,284.06	112,123.52
Construction, Equipment and Land	88,662.89	89,068.43	53,689.52	22,908.61
Stores	12,435.87	19,606.99	66,434.34	*40,659.46
Advance Requisitions	*.27	.....	.....	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,433,279.23	\$ 1,807,945.15	\$ 2,487,536.61	\$ 1,215,024.82
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,315,210.45	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	118,068.78	\$ 1,682,366.48	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	125,578.67	\$ 2,409,045.48	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	78,491.13	\$ 1,215,024.82
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ \$1,440,400.00	\$ \$1,625,000.00	\$ \$2,220,400.00	\$ \$2,950,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	\$183,000.00	\$267,300.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 7,120.77	\$ 54.85	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 163.39	\$ 1,734,975.18
EXPENDED FOR—				
DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 975,297.46	\$ 1,312,312.70	\$ 2,092,353.28	\$ 1,170,863.92
Wages	13,700.63	47,498.57	20,963.81	3,028.73
Fees	15,872.33	4,135.31	12,161.47	7,234.16
Materials, Supplies and Printing	541,154.56	712,274.00	1,063,177.93	406,110.97
Transportation, Communication and Information	*13,615.36	10,989.15	14,080.76	6,503.29
Maintenance Services and Expenses	109,453.56	123,858.54	174,438.91	85,209.83
Construction, Equipment and Land	140,213.65	75,556.38	29,810.34	20,838.29
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	.....	2,355.49	.....
Stores	46,955.97	10,033.88	80,289.93	29,259.14
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,829,032.80	\$ 2,296,658.53	\$ 3,489,631.92	\$ 1,730,048.33
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,635,456.09	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	193,576.71	\$ 2,191,348.66	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	105,309.87	\$ 3,443,736.46	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	45,895.46	\$ 1,730,048.33
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ \$1,840,000.00	\$ \$2,016,000.00	\$ \$3,136,900.00	\$ \$3,850,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	\$280,850.00	\$353,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 10,967.20	\$ 191.47	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 268.08	\$ 2,119,951.67

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR —				
FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 651,787.70	\$ 824,367.23	\$ 1,180,863.51	\$ 610,445.30
Wages	11,520.54	40,618.75	7,348.89	3,867.67
Fees	4,093.76	3,004.24	3,482.06	1,107.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	253,075.72	371,847.09	468,143.37	235,707.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,029.73	10,432.51	8,643.83	4,806.91
Maintenance Services and Expenses	89,360.53	117,961.90	135,897.50	69,668.39
Construction, Equipment and Land	15,043.35	8,376.15	24,966.29	5,008.85
Stores	11,933.68	15,656.79	45,804.09	6,523.40
Advance Requisitions				1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,043,845.01	\$ 1,392,264.66	\$ 1,875,149.54	\$ 938,135.70
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,009,397.80			
1945-1947	34,447.21	\$ 1,353,846.52		
1947-1949		38,418.14	\$ 1,829,866.58	
1949-1950			45,282.96	\$ 938,135.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡1,045,000.00	\$ ‡1,229,000.00	\$ ‡1,712,100.00	\$ ‡2,125,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡163,600.00	‡188,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,154.99	\$ 335.34		
To Continue			\$ 24,950.46	\$ 1,186,864.30
EXPENDED FOR —				
HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 642,633.36	\$ 859,108.47	\$ 1,220,104.44	\$ 785,050.17
Wages	49,926.33	72,926.53	133,007.57	55,649.06
Fees	5,677.04	2,163.73	5,124.24	2,648.39
Materials, Supplies and Printing	641,137.61	772,419.23	1,153,749.30	518,020.44
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,129.29	14,071.97	15,512.89	8,581.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	129,134.68	146,746.28	194,343.96	96,230.34
Construction, Equipment and Land	113,082.41	109,677.85	120,858.22	26,678.78
Stores	*26,117.14	12,854.44	53,769.15	*42,549.31
Advance Requisitions				3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,566,603.58	\$ 1,989,968.50	\$ 2,896,469.77	\$ 1,453,309.39
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,448,009.73			
1945-1947	118,593.85	\$ 1,891,602.38		
1947-1949		98,366.12	\$ 2,743,234.89	
1949-1950			153,234.88	\$ 1,453,309.39
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡1,568,000.00	\$ ‡1,819,000.00	\$ ‡2,579,500.00	\$ ‡3,625,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡171,000.00	‡330,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,396.42	\$ 31.50		
To Continue			\$ 13,030.23	\$ 2,171,690.61

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 915,252.36	\$ 1,224,904.19	\$ 2,052,091.35	\$ 1,330,064.48
Wages	58,118.03	99,967.51	306,164.26	140,368.09
Fees	14,026.23	11,914.15	17,981.93	9,254.63
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,212,080.42	1,463,173.77	2,032,012.10	914,330.78
Transportation, Communication and Information	23,331.42	33,450.38	31,464.13	18,954.68
Maintenance Services and Expenses	320,814.06	387,870.45	525,247.79	263,274.87
Construction, Equipment and Land	147,187.35	117,971.90	172,538.19	36,025.68
Stores	*25,315.04	103,745.54	108,700.23	40,915.38
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,665,494.83	\$ 3,442,997.89	\$ 5,246,199.98	\$ 2,756,188.59
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,496,258.34	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	169,236.49	\$ 3,280,839.52	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	162,158.37	\$ 5,023,434.09	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	222,765.89	\$ 2,756,188.59
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡2,678,600.00	\$ ‡3,209,000.00	\$ ‡4,706,200.00	\$ ‡6,200,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡34,000.00	‡540,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 13,105.17	\$ 2.11	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ .02	\$ 3,443,811.41

EXPENDED FOR—

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL

Salaries	\$ 716,538.81	\$ 932,465.82	\$ 1,543,914.65	\$ 985,657.25
Wages	14,957.03	52,514.67	27,614.52	16,088.78
Fees	4,127.48	8,929.85	14,173.45	6,230.76
Materials, Supplies and Printing	667,090.53	874,378.46	1,172,538.26	531,779.57
Transportation, Communication and Information	21,324.19	25,933.71	27,999.04	14,979.59
Maintenance Services and Expenses	192,437.68	225,393.04	277,555.83	144,307.70
Construction, Equipment and Land	54,230.19	46,944.22	90,956.47	31,550.35
Stores	*93,074.20	*23,621.89	*58,290.68	*24,656.10
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and other Items	271.99	55.00	*12.54	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,577,903.70	\$ 2,142,992.88	\$ 3,096,449.00	\$ 1,707,937.90
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,519,851.28	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	58,052.42	\$ 2,062,247.89	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	80,744.99	\$ 3,018,991.55	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	77,457.45	\$ 1,707,937.90
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡1,579,000.00	\$ ‡1,843,000.00	\$ ‡2,772,500.00	\$ ‡3,825,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡300,000.00	‡325,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,096.30	\$ 7.12	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,051.00	\$ 2,117,062.10

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

**GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
WARREN STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 890,849.92	\$ 1,215,834.90	\$ 1,784,813.79	\$ 988,634.95
Wages	53,332.24	51,361.45	40,704.82	32,227.63
Fees	10,468.42	4,850.72	12,143.96	5,683.35
Materials, Supplies and Printing	675,225.63	870,426.09	1,277,270.65	656,641.89
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,368.60	12,420.35	17,487.86	8,897.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	169,853.19	207,272.66	256,115.84	125,246.02
Construction, Equipment and Land	121,653.08	36,516.66	60,650.62	37,606.23
Stores	12,932.91	33,324.43	106,412.45	*3,398.82
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	*.67	.....	2,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	*5,220.76	*6,006.71	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,940,463.23	\$ 2,425,999.88	\$ 3,555,599.99	\$ 1,853,538.30
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,795,235.21	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	145,228.02	\$ 2,355,728.88	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	70,271.00	\$ 3,507,685.94	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	47,914.05	\$ 1,853,538.30
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡1,943,700.00	\$ ‡2,169,000.00	\$ ‡3,183,600.00	\$ ‡4,100,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡257,000.00	‡372,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,236.77	\$.12	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ .01	\$ 2,246,461.70

EXPENDED FOR—**WERNERSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL**

Salaries	\$ 506,462.04	\$ 642,810.80	\$ 1,047,825.48	\$ 671,254.78
Wages	35,054.84	115,411.49	80,472.08	42,947.61
Fees	1,421.20	1,594.61	3,493.34	2,041.55
Materials, Supplies and Printing	492,859.61	618,636.17	952,561.87	461,711.83
Transportation, Communication and Information	10,518.56	11,694.71	17,979.71	9,170.42
Maintenance Services and Expenses	138,043.50	124,758.05	143,444.52	105,917.16
Construction, Equipment and Land	43,623.74	82,238.77	134,526.98	73,834.80
Stores	*19,831.58	52,578.43	67,696.02	*31,379.52
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,208,151.91	\$ 1,649,723.03	\$ 2,448,000.00	\$ 1,336,498.63
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,163,897.26	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	44,254.65	\$ 1,610,506.94	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	39,216.09	\$ 2,383,093.97	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	64,906.03	\$ 1,336,498.63

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

Maintenance	\$ ‡1,212,500.00	\$ ‡1,509,000.00	\$ ‡2,170,000.00	\$ ‡2,860,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡141,000.00	‡278,000.00	.....

BALANCES—

Lapsed	\$ 4,348.09	\$ 276.97	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,523,501.37

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PHILADELPHIA STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 1,488,562.88	\$ 2,020,503.15	\$ 3,166,231.89	\$ 1,989,493.53
Wages	157,977.07	146,465.13	106,111.94	40,724.75
Fees	6,729.09	5,292.20	8,472.95	3,999.39
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,811,788.60	2,124,707.13	2,753,677.02	1,307,388.96
Transportation, Communication and Information	43,434.13	46,043.09	52,953.18	26,021.52
Maintenance Services and Expenses	462,064.82	483,551.09	652,191.11	282,673.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	293,203.95	99,589.89	159,092.96	14,401.06
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Stores	130,210.79	86,361.93	*35,817.85	50,141.65
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,393,971.33	\$ 5,015,513.61	\$ 6,862,913.20	\$ 3,717,844.46
During—1943-1945	\$ 4,203,402.14	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	190,569.19	\$ 4,846,703.60	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	168,810.01	\$ 6,677,577.22	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	185,335.98	\$ 3,717,844.46
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡4,406,100.00	\$ ‡4,470,000.00	\$ ‡6,336,600.00	\$ ‡8,050,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡546,000.00	‡654,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 12,128.67	\$ 486.39	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 127,686.80	\$ 4,332,155.54
EXPENDED FOR—				
WESTERN STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 452,844.31	\$ 676,157.51	\$ 1,038,105.72	\$ 153,859.73
Wages	6,993.83	11,525.24	36,313.44	6,936.03
Fees	12,267.45	23,647.67	24,659.36	2,822.07
Materials, Supplies and Printing	142,755.12	222,665.37	267,276.16	25,649.11
Transportation, Communication and Information	7,772.82	11,147.44	18,185.04	3,103.81
Maintenance Services and Expenses	62,430.93	92,845.85	97,867.74	7,866.31
Construction, Equipment and Land	85,105.24	57,610.11	50,567.47	917.64
Stores	4,070.44	8,106.63	13,841.29	*3,454.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 774,240.14	\$ 1,103,705.82	\$ 1,546,816.22	\$ 197,700.17
During—1943-1945	\$ 686,580.92	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	87,659.22	\$ 1,052,062.45	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	51,643.37	\$ 1,501,631.97	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	45,184.25	\$ 197,700.17
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡804,500.00	\$ ‡1,027,000.00	\$ ‡1,405,700.00	\$ ‡500,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡77,000.00	‡163,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 30,259.86	\$ 294.18	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 21,883.78	\$ 302,299.83

*Indicates deduction.

‡Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
BLAKELY STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 40,336.02	\$ 28,324.52	\$ 6,097.42	.....
Wages	684.59	1,592.72	85.42	.....
Fees	799.52	76.25	38.80	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	15,713.74	11,018.54	4,749.61	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,972.63	835.61	127.60	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	9,097.02	7,457.48	775.50	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	371.54	264.98	*6.59	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	*15.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 68,975.06	\$ 49,555.10	\$ 11,867.76	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 59,666.40	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	9,308.66	\$ 39,264.88	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	10,290.22	\$ 11,867.76	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 169,000.00	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	15,200.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 24.94	\$ 644.90	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 132.24	.....

EXPENDED FOR—

CLARKS SUMMIT STATE HOSPITAL

Salaries	\$ 503,784.19	\$ 645,872.18	\$ 784,784.56	\$ 465,509.92
Wages	22,849.14	8,334.83	7,905.99	17,537.71
Fees	11,999.84	7,939.02	12,206.73	4,151.65
Materials, Supplies and Printing	370,591.41	411,020.45	534,241.20	214,425.02
Transportation, Communication and Information	16,903.08	16,152.38	20,049.91	7,565.84
Maintenance Services and Expenses	68,452.59	130,675.54	130,501.16	80,452.25
Construction, Equipment and Land	138,090.43	62,377.34	66,294.67	9,734.62
Stores	65,283.69	*2,975.60	14,099.24	14,954.28
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	29,085.81	.....	.....	.....
County Billing .....	.....	*29,477.18	*722.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,227,040.18	\$ 1,249,918.96	\$ 1,569,361.46	\$ 815,331.29
During—1943-1945	\$ 987,464.67	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	239,575.51	\$ 1,190,605.65	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	59,313.31	\$ 1,521,553.30	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	47,808.16	\$ 815,331.29
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1,228,300.00	\$ 1,149,000.00	\$ 1,465,400.00	\$ 1,875,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	116,000.00	118,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,259.82	\$ 15,081.04	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 14,038.54	\$ 1,059,668.71

* Indicates Deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EMBREEVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 124,388.57	\$ 163,180.88	\$ 237,198.17	\$ 139,684.10
Wages	3,039.58	7,377.96	17,028.95	6,976.29
Fees	2,055.71	9,369.91	8,178.42	4,469.20
Materials, Supplies and Printing	92,782.42	87,139.68	129,041.82	64,136.18
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,828.88	5,724.43	5,564.01	3,488.25
Maintenance Services and Expenses	39,518.69	73,410.57	78,341.61	30,832.01
Construction, Equipment and Land	36,552.72	15,340.53	41,696.83	8,888.54
Stores	*261.92	4,498.19	4,884.59	1,389.44
Advance Requisitions				500.00
County Billing	*9,947.16	*21,087.60	*22,405.43	*10,110.52
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	8,111.00	*8,111.00		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 301,068.49	\$ 336,843.55	\$ 499,528.97	\$ 250,253.49
During—1943-1945	\$ 278,674.14			
1945-1947	22,394.35	\$ 321,041.38		
1947-1949		15,802.17	\$ 483,132.16	
1949-1950			16,396.81	\$ 250,253.49
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡302,400.00	\$ ‡331,000.00	\$ ‡453,000.00	\$ ‡675,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡9,000.00	‡56,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,331.51	\$ 3,156.45		
To Continue			\$ 9,471.03	\$ 424,746.51
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOLLIDAYSBURG STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 76,350.01	\$ 117,384.82	\$ 195,377.03	\$ 109,314.94
Wages	4,214.02	8,087.99	16,909.31	6,414.14
Fees	1,867.44	738.13	1,875.15	452.02
Materials, Supplies and Printing	107,320.89	91,018.09	119,041.85	70,775.23
Transportation, Communication and Information	3,413.88	3,792.92	5,399.81	2,350.10
Maintenance Services and Expenses	24,728.73	31,460.19	48,074.63	49,436.62
Construction, Equipment and Land	35,418.37	29,873.76	35,920.81	7,672.23
Stores	*27,072.07	1,886.45	35,149.07	*25,560.79
Advance Requisitions				500.00
County Billing	*5,778.84	*2,242.47	*3,573.74	*2,367.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 220,462.43	\$ 281,999.88	\$ 454,173.92	\$ 218,986.75
During—1943-1945	\$ 198,770.71			
1945-1947	21,691.72	\$ 275,042.83		
1947-1949		6,957.05	\$ 442,990.24	
1949-1950			11,183.68	\$ 218,986.75
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡227,000.00	\$ ‡251,000.00	\$ ‡417,300.00	\$ ‡575,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		‡31,000.00	‡51,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 6,537.57	\$.12		
To Continue			\$ 14,126.08	\$ 356,013.25

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
MAYVIEW STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 942,640.97	\$ 1,432,490.13	\$ 2,050,282.56	\$ 1,164,013.63
Wages	323,095.52	386,347.04	540,209.67	307,856.72
Fees	30,911.10	23,897.05	37,665.70	22,369.63
Materials, Supplies and Printing	1,081,099.72	1,112,950.94	1,655,928.22	694,287.72
Transportation, Communication and Information	23,765.44	26,158.66	30,792.95	20,124.32
Maintenance Services and Expenses	127,133.80	146,873.74	157,756.07	74,566.40
Construction, Equipment and Land	182,220.07	60,296.18	114,302.10	33,660.88
Stores	90,011.28	42,511.04	48,085.95	*6,344.14
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
County Billings	*349,559.29	*135,624.24	*160,423.30	*55,625.35
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,451,318.61	\$ 3,095,900.54	\$ 4,474,599.92	\$ 2,258,909.81
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,263,960.28	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	187,358.33	\$ 2,977,394.12	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	118,506.42	\$ 4,358,854.48	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	115,745.44	\$ 2,258,909.81
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡2,456,500.00	\$ ‡2,740,000.00	\$ ‡4,076,000.00	\$ ‡4,900,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡355,950.00	‡402,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 5,181.39	\$ 49.46	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 3,400.08	\$ 2,641,090.19
EXPENDED FOR—				
RANSOM STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 107,898.64	\$ 132,888.93	\$ 7,076.19	.....
Wages	1,166.40	2,239.47	97.43	.....
Fees	3,021.00	2,050.33	159.00	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	74,723.60	101,315.65	3,025.65	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,396.90	3,379.46	229.00	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	24,929.94	34,890.40	1,353.69	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	1,397.37	3,353.17	*100.97	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 215,033.85	\$ 280,117.41	\$ 11,839.99	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 165,400.63	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	49,633.22	\$ 238,271.71	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	41,845.70	\$ 11,839.99	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡217,000.00	\$ ‡262,000.00	\$ ‡12,000.00	.....
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡20,200.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,966.15	\$ 2,082.59	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 160.01	.....

* Indicates deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
RETREAT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 386,692.23	\$ 539,202.90	\$ 747,634.85	\$ 425,201.87
Wages	25,495.25	25,519.44	28,720.27	11,762.85
Fees	3,597.29	4,465.20	3,876.88	1,664.22
Materials, Supplies and Printing	276,445.02	453,322.45	558,956.42	248,018.45
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,771.81	13,420.00	14,603.58	6,333.31
Maintenance Services and Expenses	45,572.39	111,308.73	148,107.95	75,691.14
Construction, Equipment and Land	45,643.38	53,335.84	58,809.37	10,093.96
Stores	116,450.88	24,293.58	*747.94	6,000.08
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 914,668.25	\$ 1,224,868.14	\$ 1,559,961.38	\$ 785,765.88
During—1943-1945	\$ 866,413.64	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	48,254.61	\$ 1,175,615.77	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	49,252.37	\$ 1,498,905.61	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	61,055.77	\$ 785,765.88
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1957,300.00	\$ 1,137,000.00	\$ 1,409,700.00	\$ 1,825,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	188,000.00	1206,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 42,631.75	\$ 131.86	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 55,738.62	\$ 1,039,234.12
EXPENDED FOR—				
SOMERSET STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 141,303.18	\$ 166,862.27	\$ 226,418.95	\$ 136,084.52
Wages	4,396.35	12,804.26	24,778.26	12,342.00
Fees	1,060.94	372.07	4,512.10	4,121.30
Materials, Supplies and Printing	134,915.49	181,926.94	263,620.07	101,909.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,068.74	8,112.79	9,462.16	4,575.97
Maintenance Services and Expenses	19,867.51	15,728.80	20,790.21	13,871.67
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,510.22	10,935.84	8,852.39	14,169.40
Stores	14,673.07	2,686.07	28,656.14	1,172.31
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
County Billings	*20,230.82	*27,547.35	*46,700.33	*21,747.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 309,564.68	\$ 371,881.69	\$ 540,389.95	\$ 266,999.38
During—1943-1945	\$ 293,600.09	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	15,964.59	\$ 360,497.83	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	11,383.86	\$ 523,388.80	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	17,001.15	\$ 266,999.38
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1309,700.00	\$ 1334,000.00	\$ 1500,500.00	\$ 1625,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	141,000.00	162,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 135.32	\$ 3,118.31	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 22,110.05	\$ 358,000.62

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DIXMONT STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 426,295.37	\$ 679,965.45	\$ 375,991.21	
Wages	51,727.90	45,598.31	28,185.65	
Fees	1,746.18	2,419.68	823.24	
Materials, Supplies and Printing	338,824.76	568,623.88	217,715.12	
Transportation, Communication and Information	6,995.90	9,039.60	3,827.69	
Maintenance Services and Expenses	225,132.29	194,821.08	94,681.71	
Construction, Equipment and Land	82,345.49	46,546.79	16,517.99	
Stores	33,371.71	22,041.22	*61,588.39	
Advance Requisitions			1,000.00	
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 1,199,853.12	172,896.19		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,199,853.12	\$ 1,339,335.79	\$ 1,569,056.01	\$ 677,154.22
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,023,402.27			
1945-1947	176,450.85	\$ 1,279,443.38		
1947-1949		59,892.41	\$ 1,527,081.94	
1949-1950			41,974.07	\$ 677,154.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1,017,000.00	\$ 1,161,000.00	\$ 1,483,000.00	\$ 1,650,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		180,500.00	144,000.00	
Indebtedness, Deficit, Steam Boiler, Fire Alarm and Laundry Equipment	267,568.99			
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 84,715.87	\$ 2,164.21		
To Continue			\$ 57,943.99	\$ 972,845.78
EXPENDED FOR—				
WOODVILLE STATE HOSPITAL				
Salaries	\$ 962,944.23	\$ 1,218,038.34	\$ 1,767,243.33	\$ 988,514.87
Wages	230,893.89	242,762.28	353,393.74	194,100.14
Fees	7,145.19	6,159.72	7,467.41	3,962.18
Materials, Supplies and Printing	735,206.39	944,845.55	1,476,554.86	566,534.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	17,533.14	20,708.00	25,193.93	12,175.80
Maintenance Services and Expenses	165,783.36	332,902.64	387,049.43	169,919.18
Construction, Equipment and Land	42,271.65	26,340.22	94,320.80	64,977.92
Stores	26,439.35	7,398.35	136,104.19	70,678.34
Advance Requisitions	687.43		*52,004.72	2,000.00
County Billings	*43,179.23	*82,018.09	*130,962.49	*48,123.31
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,145,725.40	\$ 2,717,137.01	\$ 4,064,360.48	\$ 2,024,739.92
During—1943-1945	\$ 2,073,118.66			
1945-1947	72,606.74	\$ 2,670,850.15		
1947-1949		46,286.86	\$ 3,977,588.13	
1949-1950			86,772.35	\$ 2,324,739.92
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 2,187,500.00	\$ 2,424,000.00	\$ 3,622,600.00	\$ 4,375,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency		295,000.00	443,000.00	
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 41,774.60	\$ 1,862.99		
To Continue			\$ 1,239.52	\$ 2,350,260.08

* Indicates deduction.

† Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies			\$ 263,055.12	\$ 109,822.00
DEPORTATION EXPENSES—				
Transportation, Communication and Information				\$ 469.50
EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—				
Salaries				\$ 1,001.00
Wages				17.70
Materials, Supplies and Printing				8.70
Transportation, Communication and Information				23.47
Maintenance Services and Expenses				100.00
Construction, Equipment and Land				264.55
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				671.30
Total				\$ 2,086.72
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 263,055.12	\$ 112,378.22
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums—)				
During—1945-1947				
1947-1949			\$ 216,112.75	
1949-1950			46,942.37	\$ 112,378.22
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions			\$ 325,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Deportation Expenses				10,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute—Preliminary Expenses				17,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics				150,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS			\$ 325,000.00	\$ 467,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue			\$ 61,944.88	\$ 354,621.78

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED MENTAL HOSPITALS				
Allentown State Hospital	\$ 1,440,400.00	\$ 1,808,000.00	\$ 2,487,700.00	\$ 2,950,000.00
Danville State Hospital	1,840,000.00	2,296,850.00	3,489,900.00	3,850,000.00
Farview State Hospital	1,045,000.00	1,392,600.00	1,900,100.00	2,125,000.00
Harrisburg State Hospital	1,568,000.00	1,990,000.00	2,909,500.00	3,625,000.00
Norristown State Hospital	2,678,600.00	3,443,000.00	5,246,200.00	6,200,000.00
Torrance State Hospital	1,579,000.00	2,143,000.00	3,097,500.00	3,825,000.00
Warren State Hospital	1,943,700.00	2,426,000.00	3,555,600.00	4,100,000.00
Wernersville State Hospital	1,212,500.00	1,650,000.00	2,448,000.00	2,860,000.00
Philadelphia State Hospital	4,406,100.00	5,016,000.00	6,990,600.00	8,050,000.00
Western State Psychiatric Hospital	804,500.00	1,104,000.00	1,568,700.00	500,000.00
Blakely State Hospital	69,000.00	50,200.00	12,000.00	.....
Clarks Summit State Hospital	1,228,300.00	1,265,000.00	1,583,400.00	1,875,000.00
Embreeville State Hospital	302,400.00	340,000.00	509,000.00	675,000.00
Holidaysburg State Hospital	227,000.00	282,000.00	468,300.00	575,000.00
Mayview State Hospital	2,456,500.00	3,095,950.00	4,478,000.00	4,900,000.00
Ransom State Hospital	217,000.00	282,200.00	12,000.00	.....
Retreat State Hospital	957,300.00	1,225,000.00	1,615,700.00	1,825,000.00
Somerset State Hospital	309,700.00	375,000.00	562,500.00	625,000.00
Woodville State Hospital	2,187,500.00	2,719,000.00	4,065,600.00	4,375,000.00
Dixmont State Hospital	1,284,568.99	1,341,500.00	1,627,000.00	1,650,000.00
Deportation Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Eastern Penna. Psychiatric Institute .....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
Establishment of Psychiatric Clinics .....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00
Reserve	#510,500.00	.....	30,700.00	2,025,000.00
Psychiatric Services in Private Institutions .....	.....	.....	325,000.00	400,000.00
Total Appropriation	\$@28,267,568.99	\$ †34,245,300.00	\$ ‡48,983,000.00	\$ 57,077,000.00

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Mental Hospitals.

@ Includes \$267,568.99 specifically appropriated to Dixmont.

† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$3,495,300.00 and appropriation made specifically for Dixmont in the amount of \$880,000.00.

§ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$4,983,000.

Lapsed.

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	\$ 577,899.37	\$ 812,432.87	\$ 1,222,217.63	\$ 697,868.20
Wages	10,652.86	41,398.25	13,534.80	12,477.24
Fees	6,758.67	6,433.50	14,382.73	7,231.72
Materials, Supplies and Printing	559,953.28	812,018.10	1,016,956.94	583,523.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	15,704.52	22,280.09	19,953.34	11,319.15
Maintenance Services and Expenses	217,602.11	279,522.04	318,261.23	207,100.89
Construction, Equipment and Land	27,577.34	43,236.04	49,479.26	67,194.75
Stores	26,457.94	36,286.08	235,526.97	*139,155.12
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	*177.28	.....	1,000.00
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	559.86	.....	31,261.74
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,442,606.09	\$ 2,053,989.55	\$ 2,890,312.90	\$ 1,479,822.05
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,410,940.21	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	31,665.88	\$ 1,968,259.81	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	85,729.74	\$ 2,846,500.79	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	43,812.11	\$ 1,479,822.05
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡1,446,000.00	\$ ‡1,697,000.00	\$ ‡2,586,300.00	\$ ‡3,400,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡357,000.00	‡305,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3,393.91	\$ 10.45	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 987.10	\$ 1,920,177.95
EXPENDED FOR—				
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE				
Salaries	\$ 363,896.20	\$ 437,152.16	\$ 625,577.45	\$ 381,858.55
Wages	14,677.74	57,203.90	70,089.02	10,256.17
Fees	4,376.86	1,479.72	3,322.49	1,671.17
Materials, Supplies and Printing	200,627.87	268,680.98	367,383.05	149,886.35
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,740.70	11,876.00	12,717.48	5,587.80
Maintenance Services and Expenses	85,358.93	95,637.06	127,848.39	55,621.53
Construction, Equipment and Land	40,703.14	26,595.61	48,388.11	22,350.99
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	100.00	100.00	100.00	30.50
Stores	4,669.55	6,221.24	12,938.33	9,534.15
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 724,150.99	\$ 904,946.67	\$ 1,268,364.32	\$ 637,297.21
During—1943-1945	\$ 688,707.08	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	35,443.91	\$ 870,852.79	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	34,093.88	\$ 1,217,081.22	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	51,283.10	\$ 637,297.21
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ ‡725,500.00	\$ ‡768,000.00	\$ ‡1,147,600.00	\$ ‡1,492,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	‡137,000.00	‡136,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,349.01	\$ 53.33	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 15,235.68	\$ 854,702.79

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
POLK STATE SCHOOL				
Salaries	\$ 830,548.03	\$ 1,043,315.45	\$ 1,514,334.02	\$ 893,353.40
Wages	4,218.36	3,037.04	8,049.15	5,236.65
Fees	11,068.10	9,452.16	13,767.61	8,237.71
Materials, Supplies and Printing	782,026.60	1,010,204.47	1,521,157.53	727,253.94
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,598.08	13,733.98	16,778.95	8,300.79
Maintenance Services and Expenses	142,964.55	195,094.87	236,178.96	127,977.12
Construction, Equipment and Land	62,944.82	50,653.05	71,067.53	9,449.63
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	5.00	2.00	15.00	.....
Stores	1,510.48	54,456.23	122,622.44	*60,060.81
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,848,884.02	\$ 2,379,949.25	\$ 3,503,971.19	\$ 1,720,748.43
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,780,620.16	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	68,263.86	\$ 2,303,095.20	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	76,854.05	\$ 3,422,915.42	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	81,055.77	\$ 1,720,748.43
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1,861,900.00	\$ 1,995,000.00	\$ 1,133,400.00	\$ 1,925,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	1385,000.00	1375,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 13,015.98	\$ 50.75	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 4,428.81	\$ 2,204,251.57
EXPENDED FOR—				
SELINGSGROVE STATE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS				
Salaries	\$ 355,208.32	\$ 501,237.02	\$ 728,574.58	\$ 404,599.47
Wages	5,065.28	30,929.69	33,410.62	12,810.62
Fees	3,350.36	4,295.43	7,799.28	3,311.60
Materials, Supplies and Printing	251,072.62	283,296.52	452,918.55	206,688.69
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,910.90	9,751.91	13,080.03	5,623.60
Maintenance Services and Expenses	55,865.40	79,226.76	158,574.94	76,634.43
Construction, Equipment and Land	13,065.67	59,206.85	39,778.24	25,611.55
Stores	*2,512.26	126.31	48,194.01	*2,130.49
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 691,026.29	\$ 968,070.49	\$ 1,482,330.25	\$ 733,649.47
During—1943-1945	\$ 653,075.61	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	37,950.68	\$ 923,375.15	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	44,695.34	\$ 1,420,847.38	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	61,482.87	\$ 733,649.47
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 1,691,500.00	\$ 1,805,000.00	\$ 1,332,700.00	\$ 1,600,000.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	1174,000.00	1149,800.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 473.71	\$ 10,929.51	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 169.75	\$ 866,350.53

* Indicates Deduction.

‡ Allocation from lump sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

GENERAL FUND

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PATIENTS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 75,100.00	\$ 83,065.81	\$ 94,822.30	\$ 45,689.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 75,100.00	\$ 83,065.81	\$ 94,822.30	\$ 45,689.60
During—1943-1945	\$ 73,061.67	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,038.83	\$ 79,217.71	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	3,848.10	\$ 90,531.30	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	4,291.00	\$ 45,689.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 175,100.00	\$ 185,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed .....	.....	\$ 1,934.19	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 5,177.70	\$ 54,310.40

‡ Allocation from Lump Sum appropriation for Feeble Minded and Epileptic Institutions.

Note: See also schedule of actual and estimated patient days service and per capita per diem costs presented in a later statement.

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—STATE-OWNED FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTIC INSTITUTIONS				
Pennhurst State School	\$ 1,446,000.00	\$ 2,054,000.00	\$ 2,891,300.00	\$ 3,400,000.00
Laurelton State Village	725,500.00	905,000.00	1,283,600.00	1,492,000.00
Polk State School	1,861,900.00	2,380,000.00	3,508,400.00	3,925,000.00
Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	691,500.00	979,000.00	1,482,500.00	1,600,000.00
Patients in Private Institutions	75,100.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Reserve .....	.....	.....	.....	723,000.00
Total Appropriation	\$ 4,800,000.00	\$ @6,403,000.00	\$ †9,265,800.00	\$ 11,240,000.00

@ Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$1,053,000.

† Includes deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$965,800.00.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ELWYN TRAINING SCHOOL				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 487,218.46	\$ 551,891.98	\$ 702,000.00	\$ 288,314.02
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 487,218.46	\$ 551,891.98	\$ 702,000.00	\$ 288,314.02
During—1943-1945	\$ 425,563.98	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	61,654.48	\$ 432,824.45	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	119,067.53	\$ 561,105.91	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	140,894.09	\$ 288,314.02
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 498,000.00	\$ 516,000.00	\$ 702,000.00	\$ 831,600.00
Maintenance—Deficiency .....	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 10,781.54	\$ 24,108.02	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 543,285.98
EXPENDED FOR—				
C. DUDLEY SAUL CLINIC—				
Children's Medical Center, Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	.....
During—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION—				
C. Dudley Saul Clinic .....	.....	.....	\$ 50,000.00	.....
EXPENDED FOR—				
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 8,304,634.25	\$ 8,589,238.86	\$ 12,174,852.59	\$ 4,461,513.70
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 8,304,634.25	\$ 8,589,238.86	\$ 12,174,852.59	\$ 4,461,513.70
During—1943-1945	\$ 6,834,511.54	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,470,122.71	\$ 6,826,148.85	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	1,763,090.01	\$ 10,078,631.28	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	2,096,221.31	\$ 4,461,513.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 8,730,500.00	\$ 8,735,550.00	\$ 12,262,000.00	\$ 14,365,600.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 425,865.75	\$ 146,311.14	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 87,147.41	\$ 9,904,086.30
EXPENDED FOR—				
HOMES—STATE-AIDED				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 382,396.87	\$ 418,347.75	\$ 504,850.32	\$ 164,864.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 382,396.87	\$ 418,347.75	\$ 504,850.32	\$ 164,864.68
During—1943-1945	\$ 319,096.04	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	63,300.83	\$ 332,571.25	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	85,776.50	\$ 410,156.73	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	94,693.59	\$ 164,864.68
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Maintenance	\$ 452,425.00	\$ 418,825.00	\$ 519,275.00	\$ 576,825.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 70,028.13	\$ 477.25	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 14,424.68	\$ 411,960.32

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
NURSES TRAINING—STATE-AIDED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 231,501.68
During—1949-1950	\$ 231,501.68
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Nurses Training	\$ 500,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	\$ 268,498.32

EXPENDED FOR—				
FOOD PROGRAM—STATE INSTITUTIONS				
Wages	\$ 220.00	.....	.....	.....
Fees	4,380.00	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	20,461.79	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	4,575.51	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	37,050.50	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 66,687.80	.....	.....	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 62,541.85	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	4,145.95	.....	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Food Program—State Institutions	\$ 125,000.00	.....	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 58,312.20	.....	.....	.....

GENERAL FUND
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
FEDERAL AID FOR REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND				
.....	\$ 161,811.55	\$ 43,855.43	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance Transferred from Prior Biennium	\$ 19,941.82	.....
Credits—1945-1947	\$ 181,753.37	.....	.....
1947-1949	23,913.61	.....
BALANCES—				
Transferred	\$ 19,941.82	.....	.....

**STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS**

MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Allentown State Hospital	Danville State Hospital	Farview State Hospital	Harrisburg State Hospital	Norristown State Hospital	Philadelphia State Hospital	Torrance State Hospital	Warren State Hospital	Wernersville State Hospital
1939-1940	Per Capita .87 \$	Per Capita .89 \$	Per Capita .97 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .80 \$	Per Capita .81 \$	Per Capita .79 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .79 \$
	Diem Costs 594,775	Diem Costs 731,424	Diem Costs 338,710	Diem Costs 767,710	Diem Costs 1,331,052	Diem Costs 2,105,862	Diem Costs 647,719	Diem Costs 874,075	Diem Costs 549,254
1940-1941	Per Capita .89 \$	Per Capita .89 \$	Per Capita .99 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .80 \$	Per Capita .81 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .87 \$	Per Capita .81 \$
	Diem Costs 610,131	Diem Costs 749,746	Diem Costs 362,021	Diem Costs 782,048	Diem Costs 1,369,793	Diem Costs 2,114,861	Diem Costs 700,636	Diem Costs 890,653	Diem Costs 563,435
1941-1942	Per Capita .90 \$	Per Capita .92 \$	Per Capita 1.02 \$	Per Capita .86 \$	Per Capita .79 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .82 \$	Per Capita .89 \$	Per Capita .84 \$
	Diem Costs 661,448	Diem Costs 795,748	Diem Costs 376,934	Diem Costs 794,999	Diem Costs 1,461,736	Diem Costs 2,176,743	Diem Costs 799,878	Diem Costs 944,116	Diem Costs 596,375
1942-1943	Per Capita .90 \$	Per Capita .86 \$	Per Capita 1.17 \$	Per Capita .80 \$	Per Capita .75 \$	Per Capita .83 \$	Per Capita .80 \$	Per Capita .93 \$	Per Capita .80 \$
	Diem Costs 706,089	Diem Costs 869,601	Diem Costs 384,932	Diem Costs 865,650	Diem Costs 1,564,395	Diem Costs 2,177,652	Diem Costs 870,397	Diem Costs 959,311	Diem Costs 673,408
1943-1944	Per Capita .93 \$	Per Capita .91 \$	Per Capita 1.24 \$	Per Capita .82 \$	Per Capita .78 \$	Per Capita .85 \$	Per Capita .85 \$	Per Capita .94 \$	Per Capita .83 \$
	Diem Costs 709,724	Diem Costs 878,964	Diem Costs 390,064	Diem Costs 889,574	Diem Costs 1,601,445	Diem Costs 2,185,842	Diem Costs 899,107	Diem Costs 939,096	Diem Costs 680,589
1944-1995	Per Capita .95 \$	Per Capita .99 \$	Per Capita 1.39 \$	Per Capita .85 \$	Per Capita .80 \$	Per Capita .90 \$	Per Capita .85 \$	Per Capita .98 \$	Per Capita .93 \$
	Diem Costs 711,638	Diem Costs 873,824	Diem Costs 389,942	Diem Costs 892,589	Diem Costs 1,600,120	Diem Costs 2,252,924	Diem Costs 917,293	Diem Costs 927,940	Diem Costs 680,148
1945-1946	Per Capita 1.04 \$	Per Capita 1.03 \$	Per Capita 1.47 \$	Per Capita .91 \$	Per Capita .87 \$	Per Capita .95 \$	Per Capita .89 \$	Per Capita 1.09 \$	Per Capita 1.01 \$
	Diem Costs 717,429	Diem Costs 885,798	Diem Costs 394,601	Diem Costs 892,194	Diem Costs 1,590,263	Diem Costs 2,229,092	Diem Costs 934,038	Diem Costs 929,780	Diem Costs 678,838
1946-1947	Per Capita 1.30 \$	Per Capita 1.44 \$	Per Capita 1.94 \$	Per Capita 1.21 \$	Per Capita 1.18 \$	Per Capita 1.21 \$	Per Capita 1.29 \$	Per Capita 1.43 \$	Per Capita 1.32 \$
	Diem Costs 729,939	Diem Costs 880,269	Diem Costs 402,824	Diem Costs 890,086	Diem Costs 1,553,112	Diem Costs 2,205,978	Diem Costs 937,480	Diem Costs 939,376	Diem Costs 672,640
1947-1948	Per Capita 1.52 \$	Per Capita 1.84 \$	Per Capita 2.08 \$	Per Capita 1.42 \$	Per Capita 1.49 \$	Per Capita 1.44 \$	Per Capita 1.49 \$	Per Capita 1.68 \$	Per Capita 1.53 \$
	Diem Costs 732,145	Diem Costs 876,085	Diem Costs 420,050	Diem Costs 894,236	Diem Costs 1,580,953	Diem Costs 2,193,349	Diem Costs 944,861	Diem Costs 969,830	Diem Costs 680,798
1948-1949	Per Capita 1.80 \$	Per Capita 1.96 \$	Per Capita 2.13 \$	Per Capita 1.59 \$	Per Capita 1.66 \$	Per Capita 1.62 \$	Per Capita 1.64 \$	Per Capita 1.80 \$	Per Capita 1.85 \$
	Diem Costs 736,888	Diem Costs 876,253	Diem Costs 436,622	Diem Costs 825,061	Diem Costs 1,597,516	Diem Costs 2,197,496	Diem Costs 968,635	Diem Costs 993,886	Diem Costs 684,156
1949-1950	Per Capita 1.75 \$	Per Capita 1.95 \$	Per Capita 2.15 \$	Per Capita 1.72 \$	Per Capita 1.76 \$	Per Capita 1.77 \$	Per Capita 1.72 \$	Per Capita 1.89 \$	Per Capita 1.95 \$
	Diem Costs 754,782	Diem Costs 894,260	Diem Costs 450,460	Diem Costs 896,837	Diem Costs 1,622,741	Diem Costs 2,219,049	Diem Costs 1,006,014	Diem Costs 1,014,196	Diem Costs 687,381

**STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITALS**

	Ashland State Hospital	Blossburg State Hospital	Coaldale State Hospital	Connellsville State Hospital	Hazleton State Hospital	Locust Mountain State Hospital	Nanticoke State Hospital	Philips- burg State Hospital	Scranton State Hospital	Shamokin State Hospital	Total Days Service
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 3.61 \$ 3.33 \$	\$ 3.45 \$	\$ 3.32 \$	\$ 3.30 \$	\$ 3.77 \$	\$ 3.38 \$	\$ 3.25 \$	\$ 4.38 \$	\$ 3.09	.....
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	50,933 31,529	34,126	26,703	50,517	25,941	35,169	36,981	41,553	35,732	369,184
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 3.37 \$ 3.23 \$	\$ 3.31 \$	\$ 3.36 \$	\$ 3.52 \$	\$ 3.83 \$	\$ 3.52 \$	\$ 3.21 \$	\$ 3.02 \$	\$ 3.23	.....
1942-1943	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	54,135 33,250	35,843	27,142	52,686	26,279	36,036	36,646	67,254	35,889	405,160
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 3.84 \$ 3.74 \$	\$ 3.13 \$	\$ 3.31 \$	\$ 3.80 \$	\$ 3.98 \$	\$ 3.78 \$	\$ 3.48 \$	\$ 3.09 \$	\$ 3.49	.....
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	49,907 31,063	41,020	28,794	54,620	26,049	36,760	40,965	85,975	32,916	428,099
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 4.67 \$ 4.58 \$	\$ 3.57 \$	\$ 3.73 \$	\$ 4.00 \$	\$ 4.10 \$	\$ 4.06 \$	\$ 3.94 \$	\$ 3.69 \$	\$ 3.98	.....
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	43,731 25,709	50,275	26,455	57,673	26,827	35,468	39,480	75,728	31,287	412,633
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 4.68 \$ 4.90 \$	\$ 4.01 \$	\$ 5.14 \$	\$ 4.41 \$	\$ 4.31 \$	\$ 4.49 \$	\$ 4.20 \$	\$ 4.04 \$	\$ 4.56	.....
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	42,624 25,849	44,864	26,288	55,713	26,696	35,588	38,190	74,246	29,964	400,022
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 4.52 \$ 5.34 \$	\$ 4.95 \$	\$ 4.92 \$	\$ 4.95 \$	\$ 4.78 \$	\$ 5.71 \$	\$ 4.23 \$	\$ 4.19 \$	\$ 4.91	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	44,560 26,384	39,731	25,730	56,649	27,562	29,492	39,962	79,971	30,281	400,322
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 4.91 \$ 5.78 \$	\$ 5.00 \$	\$ 5.22 \$	\$ 5.36 \$	\$ 5.05 \$	\$ 5.46 \$	\$ 4.56 \$	\$ 4.40 \$	\$ 5.60	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	45,476 26,078	42,122	26,830	59,079	27,464	34,159	41,757	86,155	28,411	417,531
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 6.07 \$ 6.88 \$	\$ 6.70 \$	\$ 5.71 \$	\$ 6.26 \$	\$ 6.18 \$	\$ 7.03 \$	\$ 5.39 \$	\$ 5.67 \$	\$ 7.80	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	50,739 29,018	45,713	33,695	63,113	29,432	40,068	46,575	89,953	29,308	457,614
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 8.10 \$ 8.14 \$	\$ 8.07 \$	\$ 6.95 \$	\$ 7.47 \$	\$ 7.85 \$	\$ 9.35 \$	\$ 6.52 \$	\$ 6.62 \$	\$ 8.69	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	45,247 30,506	44,039	35,007	59,336	26,974	34,969	45,375	91,194	29,588	442,235
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 9.07 \$ 9.41 \$	\$ 9.42 \$	\$ 8.39 \$	\$ 6.15 \$	\$ 9.50 \$	\$ 15.86 \$	\$ 7.51 \$	\$ 7.53 \$	\$ 10.51	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	46,831 30,168	39,271	34,908	60,026	26,465	22,397	46,275	90,677	25,873	422,891
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	\$ 8.91 \$ 10.38 \$	\$ 8.77 \$	\$ 9.79 \$	\$ 10.52 \$	\$ 9.93 \$	\$ 9.78 \$	\$ 7.64 \$	\$ 8.09 \$	\$ 11.99	.....
	Per Capita Per Diem Costs . Patient Days	50,034 29,257	42,938	35,841	59,787	25,558	38,994	45,102	88,029	23,540	439,080

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

		Eastern State Penitentiary	Western State Penitentiary	Pennsylvania Institution for Defective Delinquents	Pennsylvania Industrial School White Hill	Pennsylvania Training School	State Industrial Home for Women	Total Days Service
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.15	.....	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.35	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,193,163	790,922	463,558	.....	234,630	108,296	2,790,569
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.19	\$ 9.80	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.43	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,198,723	784,192	451,668	21,465	220,972	111,703	2,788,723
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.98	\$ 2.29	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.46	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,157,885	779,869	207,432	276,794	226,654	114,647	2,763,281
1942-1943	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.74	\$ 2.19	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.68	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,054,516	742,559	245,429	318,030	230,307	109,288	2,700,129
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.92	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.62	.....
	Inmate Days Service	975,769	696,595	282,534	370,561	225,366	119,574	2,670,399
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.71	\$ 2.09	\$ 2.23	\$ 1.69	.....
	Inmate Days Service	953,128	624,529	327,618	354,292	200,114	127,164	2,586,845
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.04	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.39	\$ 1.80	.....
	Inmate Days Service	952,599	599,094	262,297	435,933	211,064	129,639	2,590,626
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.29	\$ 3.05	\$ 2.43	.....
	Inmate Days Service	988,663	644,895	266,130	430,865	168,061	125,800	2,624,414
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 1.99	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.30	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.56	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,065,731	678,337	272,626	478,796	147,366	127,422	2,770,278
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.21	\$ 3.81	\$ 2.97	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,094,465	701,999	304,007	497,223	130,205	125,865	2,853,764
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs..	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.34	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.09	.....
	Inmate Days Service	1,113,910	708,489	313,020	531,294	126,432	118,926	2,912,071

**STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA PER DIEM COSTS AND DAYS SERVICE RENDERED
BY THE STATE-OWNED WELFARE INSTITUTIONS BY YEARS
INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES**

		Laurelton State Village	Pennhurst State School	Polk State School	Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics	Total Days Service
1939-1940	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$.92	\$.66	\$.61	\$.99	.....
	Patient Days Service	255,333	709,033	1,057,226	161,157	2,182,749
1940-1941	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$.92	\$.66	\$.63	\$ 1.03	.....
	Patient Days Service	262,142	777,200	1,064,143	163,329	2,266,814
1941-1942	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$.92	\$.68	\$.66	\$ 1.02	.....
	Patient Days Service	317,446	814,123	1,084,250	186,716	2,402,535
1942-1943	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$.88	\$.70	\$.70	\$.96	.....
	Patient Days Service	351,193	826,677	1,130,046	302,034	2,609,950
1943-1944	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$.98	\$.81	\$.73	\$ 1.00	.....
	Patient Days Service	337,619	835,882	1,148,175	317,486	2,639,162
1944-1945	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.05	\$.89	\$.81	\$ 1.12	.....
	Patient Days Service	333,908	826,287	1,156,069	318,973	2,635,237
1945-1946	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.01	\$.87	\$ 1.17	.....
	Patient Days Service	330,837	829,316	1,149,705	322,770	2,632,628
1946-1947	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.57	.....
	Patient Days Service	330,419	849,815	1,139,216	329,636	2,649,086
1947-1948	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.94	.....
	Patient Days Service	338,554	898,689	1,156,485	339,801	2,733,529
1948-1949	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.15	.....
	Patient Days Service	329,318	918,047	99,259	348,967	1,695,591
1949-1950	Per Capita Per Diem Costs	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.58	\$ 2.11	.....
	Patient Days Service	329,646	954,956	1,160,544	355,037	2,800,183

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 285,264.86	\$ 273,342.67	\$ 406,996.57	\$ 236,504.07
Wages	16,699.59	18,040.16	61,266.25	31,902.00
Fees .....	.....	2,115.00	1,260.00	50.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,072.25	7,203.04	28,641.57	8,847.20
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,538.87	15,897.62	26,999.60	19,702.99
Maintenance Services and Expenses	6,060.97	6,838.40	13,772.86	7,005.55
Construction, Equipment and Land	76.90	6,255.39	9,278.60	1,895.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 328,713.44	\$ 329,692.28	\$ 548,215.45	\$ 305,906.88
During—1943-1945	\$ 327,143.01	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,570.43	\$ 327,340.09	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	2,352.19	\$ 542,470.77	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	5,744.68	\$ 305,906.88
CREDITS AND BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Civil Service Commission	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Credits—1943-1945	314,719.49	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947	13,993.95	306,167.70	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	23,524.58	490,147.68	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	58,067.77	243,194.45
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 428,713.44	\$ 429,692.28	\$ 648,215.45	\$ 343,194.45
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 37,287.57

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 616,051.28	\$ 810,271.96	\$ 976,016.55	\$ 536,692.33
Wages	3,120.52	3,900.80	11,569.79	4,590.87
Fees	1,264.54	1,420.18	5,079.38	6,326.59
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,210.61	8,271.93	13,228.31	6,494.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	97,632.24	139,457.51	162,049.94	89,323.18
Maintenance Services and Expenses	44,218.39	64,695.37	82,324.00	46,662.00
Construction, Equipment and Land	21,855.18	32,850.38	9,732.03	9,247.36
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 793,352.76	\$ 1,060,868.13	\$ 1,260,000.00	\$ 699,336.84
During—1943-1945	\$ 767,796.65	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	25,556.11	\$ 1,036,345.46	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	24,522.67	\$ 1,260,000.00	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 699,336.84
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Pennsylvania Board of Parole	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,069,000.00	\$ 1,260,000.00	\$ 1,472,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 206,647.24	\$ 8,131.87	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 772,663.16

GENERAL FUND
POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION ‡

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 48,202.70	\$ 45,637.89	.....	.....
Wages	9,874.65	5,166.03	.....	.....
Fees	32,498.06	.....	.....	.....
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,351.44	7,626.33	.....	.....
Transportation, Communication and Information	11,024.46	10,278.13	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	766.47	486.35	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,055.40	1,187.12	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	18,681.39	.....	.....
Total	\$ 107,773.18	\$ 89,063.24	.....	.....
AGREEMENTS WITH POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	\$ 526,237.02	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 107,773.18	\$ 615,300.26	.....	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 90,052.86	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	17,720.32	\$ 273,143.60	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	237,222.73	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	104,933.93	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	.....	.....
Agreements with Political Subdivisions .....	.....	1,000,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 92,226.82	\$ 160,936.76	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	473,762.98	.....	.....

‡ This Commission abolished. The account is administered by State Planning Board.

GENERAL FUND
STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 160,090.11	\$ 157,457.11
Wages	6,115.27	3,002.66
Fees	34,399.80	16,022.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,324.37	1,732.23
Transportation, Communication and Information	22,263.54	22,757.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses	6,537.32	4,720.52
Construction, Equipment and Land	20,582.14	2,769.48
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	2,541.64	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 255,854.19	\$ 208,462.44
During—1947-1949	\$ 244,854.57	.....
1949-1950	10,999.62	\$ 208,462.44
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Tax Equalization Board	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 550,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	\$ 244,145.81	\$ 341,537.56

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,500.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
General State Authority—Administration	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	199,996.27	168,780.94	199,998.14	56,498.88
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	277.00
Appropriation to Motor Fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	700.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	.....	2,400.00	4,200.00	2,400.00
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History .....	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Commission on Interstate Cooperation .....	.....	.....	1,401.68	1,500.00
Commission on Delaware River Basin .....	.....	.....	49,978.55	25,000.00
Council of State Governments .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	30,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission .....	.....	.....	2,382.96	1,500.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission .....	.....	.....	3,451.87	1,643.75
Ohio River Valley Commission .....	.....	.....	2,400.00	19,020.00
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	28,894.73
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys .....	.....	.....	.....	31,514.34
General State Authority—Advancement (To be Repaid) ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 311,796.27	\$ 196,480.94	\$ 351,413.20	\$ 2,201,448.70
During—1943-1945	\$ 285,385.17	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	26,411.10	\$ 184,480.94	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	12,000.00	\$ 292,834.24	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	58,578.96	\$ 2,201,448.70
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Harrisburg Fire Companies	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Cresson Volunteer Fire Company	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
General State Authority—Administration	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Port of Philadelphia	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Cornplanter Indian Reservation—Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Atlantic States Fisheries Commission	200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Appropriation to Motor Fund	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Commission to Prepare 80th Division History .....	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....
Ohio River Valley Commission .....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	34,870.00
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .....	.....	2,400.00	4,200.00	4,800.00
Commission on Interstate Cooperation .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Commission on Delaware River Basin .....	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Council of State Governments .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	60,000.00
Interstate Oil Compact Commission .....	.....	.....	2,400.00	3,000.00
Brandywine Battlefield Park Commission .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Delaware River Joint Commission .....	.....	.....	65,000.00	.....
George Jr. Republic Association—Buildings .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Interstate Commission on Delaware River Basin—Special Surveys .....	.....	.....	.....	70,000.00
General State Authority—Advancement .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000.00
Credits—1949-1950—General State Authority (Partial Payment of Advancement) .....	.....	.....	.....	750,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 311,800.00	\$ 230,100.00	\$ 426,800.00	\$ 3,234,470.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 3.73	.....	\$ 17.04	.....
To Continue .....	.....	\$ 33,619.06	75,369.76	\$ 1,033,021.30

GENERAL FUND
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY—AD- MINISTRATION				
Salaries				\$ 14,430.35
Wages				1,568.08
Materials, Supplies and Printing				1,245.64
Transportation, Communication and Information				419.37
Maintenance Services and Expenses				1,252.71
Construction, Equipment and Land				342.43
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items				300,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			#	\$ 319,258.58
During—1949-1950				\$ 319,258.58
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Public School Building Authority—Administration			#	\$ 600,000.00
BALANCE—				
To Continue				\$ 280,741.42

See page 56 for 1947-1949 Appropriation and Expenditure.

GENERAL FUND
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 275,982.51	\$ 36,089.14		
Wages	21,177.57	1,295.13		
Fees	708.26			
Materials, Supplies and Printing	14,853.04	6,217.83		
Transportation, Communication and Information	94,400.42	10,541.45		
Maintenance Services and Expenses	7,695.22	2,111.20		
Construction, Equipment and Land	19,299.77	2,020.14		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 434,116.79	\$ 58,274.89		
During—1943-1945	\$ 424,990.62			
1945-1947	9,126.17	\$ 58,274.89		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ †435,000.00	\$ †75,000.00		
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 883.21	\$ 16,725.11		

† Allocation by the Governor from the Salaries and Expenses appropriation to the Department of Military Affairs.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Appropriation to Milk Control Fund	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 275,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 275,000.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 340,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 320,000.00	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 400,000.00	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 275,000.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 450,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 175,000.00

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MARKERS AND MONUMENTS				
Salaries	\$ 145,635.46	\$ 235,343.52	\$ 275,410.33	\$ 153,351.52
Wages	23,020.90	30,291.61	53,703.25	58,242.41
Fees	7,059.64	50.00	3,313.41	1,644.15
Materials, Supplies and Printing	20,844.24	23,260.48	57,789.01	27,485.21
Transportation, Communication and Information	13,915.02	19,979.76	30,718.35	19,818.50
Maintenance Services and Expenses	29,488.94	15,561.82	34,871.72	21,129.02
Construction, Equipment and Land	10,035.80	4,559.36	56,537.10	20,463.16
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 329,046.55	\$ 512,343.17	\$ 302,133.97
During—1943-1945	\$ 220,331.97	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	29,668.03	\$ 322,434.37	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	6,612.18	\$ 470,292.46	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	42,050.71	\$ 302,133.97
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 260,000.00	\$ 390,500.00	\$ 620,000.00
Erection of Historical Markers and Maintenance of Historical Sites .....	.....	.....	155,000.00	
Part of an appropriation to Department of Public Instruction transferred for expenses of State Museum ..	.....	59,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	10,163.00	14,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed .....	.....	\$ 116.45	\$ 5.07	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	47,151.76	\$ 317,866.08

GENERAL FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Drake Well Memorial—Maintenance	\$ 24,915.54	\$ 40,000.00	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park .....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	9,991.48	4,999.51	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Furnishings .....	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags .....	.....	.....	\$ 29,960.01	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	10,000.00	9,633.69	19,104.71	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	9,976.44	17,998.29	7,498.93	.....
Preserving Historical Documents .....	.....	.....	13,529.87	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	17,453.59	24,992.03	49,992.20	\$ 23,764.74
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements .....	.....	.....	28,659.78	.....
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material .....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Pottsgrove Memorial .....	.....	.....	.....	11,880.86
Purchase of Antique Museum Items from Donation by A. Atwater Kent, Jr. (Receipts for Special Purpose) ..	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 72,337.05	\$ 142,723.52	\$ 149,745.50	\$ 35,745.60
During—1943-1945	\$ 48,686.02	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	23,651.03	\$ 92,609.83	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	37,894.37	\$ 81,388.64	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	12,219.32	68,356.86	\$ 35,745.60
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Drake Well Memorial—Maintenance	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	.....	.....
Admiral Perry Memorial Park .....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Flagship Niagara	10,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Pennsbury Memorial—Furnishings .....	.....	45,000.00	.....	.....
Preservation of Battle Flags .....	.....	.....	\$ 30,000.00	.....
Old Economy—Restoration	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead—Improvements	10,000.00	18,000.00	7,500.00	.....
Preserving Historical Documents .....	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....
Ephrata Cloisters—Repairs	17,500.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Drake Well Memorial—Improvements .....	.....	.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Preserving and Exhibiting Pennsylvania Material .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Farmers Museum .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Warriors Run .....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Pottsgrove Memorial .....	.....	.....	.....	47,100.00
Purchase of Antique Museum Items from Donation by A. Atwater Kent, Jr. (Receipts for Special Purpose) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 72,500.00	\$ 143,100.00	\$ 168,500.00	\$ 133,600.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 162.95	\$ 10.17	\$ 48.86	.....
To Continue .....	.....	366.31	18,705.64	\$ 97,854.40

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Senators	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	.....
Officers and Employees—Session	96,225.90	102,000.00	133,588.85	.....
Returning Officers and Employees	5,303.80	5,190.00	.....	.....
Clerk to President of Senate	4,500.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	\$ 2,640.00
Stenographer to President .....	.....	.....	3,600.00	.....
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	9,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,500.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	1,890.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,476.45	3,375.82	2,620.08	2,137.50
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	6,000.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	3,150.00	.....
Library Clerk .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	3,000.00
Secretary to Librarian .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	2,500.16
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	3,900.00	1,500.00	.....	.....
Secretary to President Pro Tempore .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	2,801.22
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	3,706.45	3,758.08	.....	.....
Stenographer to President	3,240.00	3,223.68	.....	2,799.84
Stenographer to Librarian	5,559.68	6,300.00	.....	.....
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,850.99	7,788.74	4,400.32
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,300.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	8,325.00	6,350.00	.....	.....
Custodian of Basement .....	.....	.....	3,505.00	1,980.00
Chief Custodian .....	.....	.....	5,400.00	2,970.00
Custodians—Senate Chamber	9,395.74	10,933.36	11,200.00	6,160.16
Janitor .....	.....	.....	3,000.00	1,800.00
Messenger	2,362.92	2,383.31	3,000.00	1,800.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,561.06	4,400.00	2,801.22
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,561.06	4,400.00	2,799.62
Senate Indexing Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
Chief Compiling Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00
MILEAGE				
Senators	13,728.50	17,852.40	12,656.60	.....
Officers and Employees	1,045.00	1,086.50	59.40	.....
Returning Officers and Employees	1,143.50	1,217.50	1,370.70	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
Postage Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	.....
Postage, Legislative Journal—Session	4,500.00	3,800.00	4,500.00	.....
Office of Secretary—Recess	3,400.16	4,973.90	4,975.00	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	4,976.75	4,984.38	4,964.39	.....
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,556.79	2,694.08	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,721.11	2,800.00	2,800.00	.....
President Pro Tempore—Recess	2,047.20	2,910.66	2,169.65	3,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	2,499.20	1,990.20	3,723.09	.....
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950	5,997.75	5,554.88	5,588.94	3,788.55
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,651.99	.....
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950 to end of Session	9,652.16	9,774.46	9,987.45	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,336.96	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	489.38	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	998.02	2,000.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Session	497.12	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Majority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	9,065.34	11,704.25	16,669.78	9,500.00

GENERAL FUND

SENATE

APPLICABLE TO

Biennium
1943-1945Biennium
1945-1947Biennium
1947-1949Year
1949-1950

EXPENDED FOR—

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—(Continued)

Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	631.28	811.88	655.98	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators .....	.....	.....	114,350.00	60,000.00
Total Regular Sessions	\$ 444,112.18	\$ 458,015.47	\$ 599,887.60	\$ 167,728.59
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	\$ 19,250.00	‡	.....
SPECIAL SESSION 1944	\$ 45,209.82	.....	.....	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	1,091.98	25,603.23	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES#	\$ 490,413.98	\$ 502,868.70	\$ 599,887.60	\$ 167,728.59
(Expenditures Applicable to Prior Bienniums)				
During—1943-1945	\$ 457,009.57	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	74,153.33	\$ 566,473.00	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	33,414.60	\$ 167,728.59

#For expenditures by Property and Supplies for the Senate, see that Department.

‡Included above.

*Indicates Deduction.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—

SALARIES

Senators	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00
Officers and Employees—Session	102,000.00	102,000.00	132,000.00	180,000.00
Officers and Employees—Additional .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
Returning Officers and Employees	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Clerk to President of Senate	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	5,280.00
Stenographer to President .....	.....	.....	.....	5,600.00
Secretary	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,800.00	3,800.00	.....	.....
Librarian	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00
Assistant Librarian	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	.....
Library Clerk .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	6,000.00
Secretary to Librarian .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	5,000.00
Clerk to President Pro Tempore	4,800.00	4,800.00	.....	5,600.00
Secretary to President Pro Tempore .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	.....
Assistant to Secretary—Recess	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,725.00
Stenographer to President	3,240.00	3,240.00	3,600.00	.....
Stenographer to Librarian—Recess	6,300.00	6,300.00	.....	.....
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
Custodians—Washroom and Basement	8,400.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....
Custodian of Basement .....	.....	.....	.....	3,960.00
Chief Custodian .....	.....	.....	.....	5,940.00
Custodian—Senate Chamber	10,155.00	10,965.00	11,200.00	12,320.00
Janitor .....	.....	.....	3,000.00	3,600.00
Messenger	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00

GENERAL FUND
SENATE (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SALARIES—(Continued)				
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00
Senate Indexing Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	4,800.00
Chief Compiling Clerk .....	.....	.....	.....	7,200.00
Messenger to Secretary .....	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00
MILEAGE				
Senators	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Officers and Employes	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Returning Officers and Employes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Senators—Session	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage, Lieutenant Governor—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage, Legislative Journal—Session	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Office of Secretary—Recess	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Secretary—Session	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Librarian—Recess	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Office of Librarian—Session	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
President Pro Tempore—Recess	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
President Pro Tempore—Session	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Years Ending May 31, 1944, 1946 1948 and 1950	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Office of Chief Clerk—Six months ending November 30, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Incidental Expenses from December 1, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950 to end of Session	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Majority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Majority Whip—Additional .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Additional .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Committee on Appropriations	12,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Expenses Attending Funerals	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Expenses—Senators .....	.....	.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
Total—Regular Sessions	\$ 470,870.00	\$ 476,000.00	\$ 662,775.00	\$ 727,750.00
SPECIAL SESSION 1944	\$ 55,000.00	.....	.....	.....
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	\$ 19,250.00	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	3,500.00	34,000.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 529,370.00	\$ 529,250.00	\$ 662,775.00	\$ 727,750.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 38,956.02	\$ 26,381.30	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	\$ 62,887.40	\$ 560,021.41

‡ Included above.

GENERAL FUND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES				
Members	\$ 622,000.00	\$ 617,200.00	\$ 625,000.00	.....
Officers and Employees—Session	128,500.00	132,000.00	160,512.22	.....
Returning Officers—Session	9,295.30	13,000.00	7,033.00	.....
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	\$ 7,500.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	2,800.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	2,753.23	3,075.00	3,600.00	2,400.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	4,200.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,432.30	3,600.00	.....	.....
Secretary to the Speaker	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,400.00	2,800.00
Clerk to Speaker .....	.....	.....	4,200.00	2,400.00
Administrative Assistant to Speaker .....	.....	.....	4,800.00	3,000.00
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....
Superintendent of Storeroom	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	3,300.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,920.00	8,000.00	4,400.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....
Custodian of Hall	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,000.00	2,200.00
Assistant Custodians	7,845.32	10,000.00	14,400.00	8,000.00
Messenger in Library	2,200.00	2,400.00	.....	.....
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00
Secretary	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,500.00
Stenographer to Secretary .....	.....	3,600.00	4,400.00	2,800.00
Messenger to Secretary .....	.....	.....	3,000.00	1,800.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,299.86	2,800.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	2,800.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,250.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	1,800.00
Supply Clerk .....	.....	.....	3,600.00	1,980.00
Finance Clerk .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	3,600.00
Amendment Clerk .....	.....	.....	6,000.00	3,300.00
Compiling Clerk .....	.....	.....	7,200.00	4,000.00
MILEAGE				
Members	61,816.45	78,951.10	50,396.75	.....
Officers and Employees—Session	3,114.10	3,706.20	2,826.40	.....
Returning Officers—Session	2,535.60	2,994.80	1,603.50	.....
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Members	31,050.00	30,900.00	.....	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	.....	.....
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,795.00	.....
Speaker—Recess	2,505.59	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Session	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1943, 1945 and 1947	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1944, 1946 and 1948	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	.....
Chief Clerk—Year beginning June 1, 1949 .....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1943	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1944	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1945 .....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1946 .....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1947 .....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948 .....	.....	.....	4,500.00	.....
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1949 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	.....
Minority Floor Leader—Session	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	.....
Majority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Session .....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Majority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess .....	.....	.....	.....	750.00

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—(Continued)				
Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	12,000.00	18,803.10	14,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	.....
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	607.02	1,466.17	1,880.36	2,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives .....	.....	.....	487,843.29	248,736.62
Salaries—Deceased Members .....	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....
Total Regular Sessions	\$ 1,039,204.91	\$ 1,074,073.27	\$ 1,580,243.48	\$ 380,366.62
SPECIAL SESSION 1944	\$ 144,000.00	.....	.....	.....
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	\$ 19,085.65	\$	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	5,000.00	48,000.00	\$	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES †	\$ 1,188,204.91	\$ 1,141,158.92	\$ 1,580,243.48	\$ 380,366.62
During—1943-1945	\$ 1,158,604.27	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	29,600.64	\$ 921,002.56	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	220,820.71	\$ 1,530,938.14	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	*664.35	49,305.34	\$ 380,366.62

* Indicates Deduction.

† For expenditures by Property and Supplies for House of Representatives, see that department.

‡ Included above.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—**SALARIES**

Members	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00
Officers and Employees—Session	128,500.00	132,000.00	158,000.00	202,000.00
Officers and Employees—Additional .....	.....	.....	45,000.00	.....
Returning Officers—Session	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Chief Clerk	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00
Secretary to Chief Clerk .....	.....	.....	4,400.00	5,600.00
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	3,075.00	3,075.00	3,600.00	4,800.00
Assistant to Chief Clerk	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	8,400.00
Assistant Clerk—Session	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk—Recess	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....
Stenographer to Speaker	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....
Secretary to the Speaker	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,400.00	5,600.00
Clerk to Speaker .....	.....	.....	4,200.00	4,800.00
Administrative Assistant to Speaker .....	.....	.....	4,800.00	6,000.00
Superintendent of Storeroom	3,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00
Two Watchmen	7,200.00	7,920.00	8,000.00	8,800.00
Custodian of Basement	3,600.00	3,600.00	.....	.....
Custodian of Hall	3,600.00	3,960.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
Assistant Custodians	8,800.00	10,000.00	14,400.00	16,000.00
Messenger in Library	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....
Parliamentarian	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00
Secretary	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00
Stenographer to Secretary .....	.....	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00

GENERAL FUND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
RECEIPTS APPROPRIATED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES				
Messenger to Secretary			3,000.00	3,600.00
Secretary to Majority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00
Secretary to Minority Floor Leader	3,600.00	3,600.00	4,400.00	5,600.00
Messenger to Chief Clerk	2,400.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	3,600.00
Supply Clerk			3,600.00	3,960.00
Finance Clerk			6,000.00	7,200.00
Amendment Clerk			6,000.00	6,600.00
Compiling Clerk			7,200.00	8,000.00
MILEAGE				
Members	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Officers and Employees—Session	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Returning Officers—Session	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
Postage of Members	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	.....
Postage of Chief Clerk—Session	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Postage of Legislative Journal—Session	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00
Postage—Legislative Journal—Additional			1,000.00	.....
Speaker—Recess	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
Speaker—Session	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
Chief Clerk—Years beginning June 1, 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Chief Clerk—Six months beginning June 1, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	9,100.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1949	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1944, 1946, 1948 and 1950	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,500.00
Secretary—Year beginning June 1, 1948—Additional			1,000.00	.....
Majority Floor Leader—Recess	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Majority Floor Leader—Session	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Minority Floor Leader—Recess	500.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Minority Floor Leader—Session	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Majority Whip—Session				1,000.00
Minority Whip—Session				1,000.00
Majority Whip—Recess				1,000.00
Minority Whip—Recess				750.00
Majority Whip—Additional			1,000.00	.....
Minority Whip—Additional			750.00	.....
Minority Whip—Deficiency			250.00	.....
Appropriation Committee	12,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Issuing Certificates of Election	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
Incidental Expenses	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00
Incidental Expenses—Additional			2,500.00	.....
Expenses Attending Funerals	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
History of Legislation—Extra Services	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Expenses—Representatives			500,000.00	500,000.00
Salaries—Deceased Members			1,800.00	.....
Total Regular Sessions	\$ 1,075,275.00	\$ 1,090,055.00	\$ 1,718,000.00	\$ 1,719,510.00
SPECIAL SESSION 1944	\$ 144,000.00	.....	.....	.....
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	\$ 19,750.00	‡	.....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS	5,000.00	48,000.00	‡	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,224,275.00	\$ 1,157,805.00	\$ 1,718,000.00	\$ 1,719,510.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 36,070.09	\$ 15,981.73	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	664.35	\$ 137,756.52	\$ 1,339,143.38

‡ Included above.

**GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL				
Proof Reading	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,487.00	\$ 4,480.00	\$ 4,384.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	2,000.00	100.00	1,900.00	.....
Special Session 1944	700.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 4,587.00	\$ 6,380.00	\$ 4,384.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 5,300.00	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	1,900.00	\$ 4,587.00	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 6,380.00	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,384.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Indices for Legislative Journal	\$ 1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Proof Reading	4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Indexing Legislative Journal	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	.....
Special Session 1944	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Indexing—Deficiency	500.00	500.00	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,413.00	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	500.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 116.00

**GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—				
Salaries	\$ 76,340.58	\$ 80,737.60	\$ 99,298.41	\$ 54,531.61
Wages	6,992.08	17,474.33	19,794.25	690.00
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,510.56	399.88	613.98	269.62
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,620.26	1,346.86	3,429.46	475.04
Maintenance Services and Expenses	177.68	151.31	242.64	96.97
Equipment	2,834.79	1,365.96	2,674.72	1,582.00
Total	\$ 92,475.95	\$ 101,475.94	\$ 126,053.46	\$ 57,645.24
PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER .....	.....	\$ 25,297.00	.....	.....
PRINTING LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS .....	.....	.....	\$ 2,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 92,475.95	\$ 126,772.94	\$ 128,053.46	\$ 57,645.24
During—1943-1945	\$ 88,537.06	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	3,938.89	\$ 123,667.91	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	3,105.03	\$ 127,563.68	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	489.78	\$ 57,645.24
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 94,000.00	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Additional .....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Salaries and Expenses—Deficiency .....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....
Special Printing and Binding	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Register .....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....
Printing Laws Relating to Veterans .....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 151,500.00	\$ 132,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 5,524.05	\$ 24,727.06	\$ 3,946.54	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 92,354.76

GENERAL FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association				\$ 127.58
Expenses of Electoral College	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 547.10	
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	2,957.53	\$ 2,161.37		
Commission on Delaware Basin	16,698.63	29,992.32		
Joint State Government Commission	49,942.00	99,179.75	195,630.99	136,000.00
Local Government Commission	9,803.71	14,183.82	14,420.73	12,500.00
Commission to Study Public School Subsidies	25,000.00	44,100.00		
Inaugural Committee		5,953.29		
Interstate Commission on Crime	5,000.00			
Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People	10,000.00			
Council of State Governments	15,000.00	40,000.00		
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	405.00	403.56	411.38	245.57
Commission for Port of Chester	9,445.69			
Commission to Investigate Donaldson Riots	1,105.26			
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission			39,500.00	
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission			50,000.00	
State Tax Equalization Board			#	#
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 146,357.82	\$ 236,274.11	\$ 300,510.20	\$ 148,873.15
During—1943-1945	\$ 144,638.98			
1945-1947	1,718.84	\$ 221,835.93		
1947-1949		14,438.18	\$ 296,438.21	
1949-1950			4,071.99	\$ 148,873.15
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Expenses of Delegates to American Legislators' Association	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Expenses of Electoral College			1,000.00	
Expenses of Electoral College—Additional	1,000.00			
Commission on Inter-State Cooperation	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Commission on Delaware Basin	16,700.00	30,000.00		
Joint State Government Commission	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00
Local Government Commission	10,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Commission to Study Public School Subsidies	25,000.00	50,000.00		
Inaugural Committee—Deficiency		5,953.29		
Interstate Commission on Crime	5,000.00			
Commission to Study Economic Conditions of Colored People	10,000.00			
Council of State Governments	15,000.00	40,000.00		
Surety Bond Premiums for Officers of Legislature	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Commission for Port of Chester	10,000.00			
Commission to Investigate Donaldson Riots	1,500.00			
Studying Higher Education—Joint State Government Commission			50,000.00	
Tax Study Commission—Joint State Government Commission			50,000.00	
State Tax Equalization Board			#	#
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 152,500.00	\$ 254,253.29	\$ 324,300.00	\$ 273,300.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 6,142.18	\$ 9,175.06	\$ 5,579.27	
To Continue		8,804.12	18,210.53	\$ 124,426.85

See State Tax Equalization Board, Page 105.

APPENDIX TO THE

GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 266,241.94	\$ 274,000.00	\$ 320,252.39	\$ 150,842.10
Expenses of Judges	47,721.35	52,688.41	53,922.10	22,424.88
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	60,909.41	64,216.39	65,199.56	33,155.29
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	11,098.70	11,099.69	13,099.26	11,924.14
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	30,307.56	30,619.37	34,944.94	17,134.17
Fees of Prothonotary—Eastern, Middle and Western Dis- tricts	1,495.00	1,785.00	4,370.00	2,330.00
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	67,901.18	73,995.00	97,718.15	56,502.33
Board of Governance	5,846.12	10,000.00	9,057.12	3,380.23
Procedural Rules Committee	24,787.02	24,533.25	24,734.66	14,480.07
Board of Law Examiners	46,771.46	60,000.00	60,000.00	34,242.97
Total Supreme Court	\$ 563,079.74	\$ 602,937.11	\$ 683,298.18	\$ 346,416.18
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 239,009.18	\$ 248,500.00	\$ 290,669.32	\$ 144,349.98
Expenses of Judges	41,869.84	48,490.43	47,438.81	23,584.66
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	49,447.38	62,594.69	79,356.78	41,696.40
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	9,456.59	10,932.21	11,985.70	6,062.91
Total Superior Court	\$ 339,782.99	\$ 370,517.33	\$ 429,450.61	\$ 215,693.95
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 3,030,911.60	\$ 3,052,572.89	\$ 3,571,490.47	\$ 1,886,510.87
Expenses of Traveling Judges	25,099.90	15,356.83	41,271.26	24,391.95
Payment of Mileage of Divided Judicial Districts	3,295.86	3,200.75	3,578.35	1,750.95
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,225.64	19,216.56	35,772.00	24,967.16
Total Common Pleas Court	\$ 3,078,533.00	\$ 3,090,347.03	\$ 3,652,112.08	\$ 1,937,620.93
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 613,953.55	\$ 616,633.34	\$ 711,689.29	\$ 360,660.68
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 215,378.01	\$ 254,796.03	\$ 132,500.00
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 120,996.40	\$ 142,434.50	\$ 71,300.02
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 23,801.11	\$ 12,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	\$ 60,906.72	\$ 30,999.52	\$ 51,586.62	\$ 22,749.88
Associate Judges' Salaries	37,295.00	39,478.03	45,065.39	27,981.06
Associate Judges' Mileage	3,305.25	2,794.90	2,889.00	1,181.30
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 101,506.97	\$ 73,272.45	\$ 99,541.01	\$ 51,912.24
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9,999.92	\$ 7,500.00
Salary of Assistant State Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	4,999.92
Salaries and Expenses	12,793.43	14,090.95	16,898.91	10,093.91
Total State Reporter	\$ 32,393.43	\$ 33,690.95	\$ 36,498.83	\$ 22,593.83
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
During—1943-1945	\$ 5,091,249.68	\$ 5,143,772.62	\$ 6,033,621.64	\$ 3,150,697.83
1945-1947	5,084,486.22	.....	.....	.....
1947-1949	6,763.46	\$ 5,132,159.80	.....	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	11,612.82	\$ 6,025,204.48	.....
			8,417.16	\$ 3,150,697.83

**GENERAL FUND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
SUPREME COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 274,000.00	\$ 274,000.00	\$ 323,000.00	\$ 323,000.00
Expenses of Judges	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00	56,000.00
Salaries and Expenses—Eastern District	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00	65,200.00
Salaries and Expenses—Middle District	11,100.00	11,100.00	13,100.00	14,600.00
Salaries and Expenses—Western District	30,700.00	30,700.00	35,000.00	40,000.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts	4,500.00	4,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00
Fees of Prothonotaries—Eastern, Middle and Western Districts—Deficiency			2,000.00	
Salaries of Criers, Tipstaves, and Stenographers and Expenses	73,995.00	73,995.00	98,096.00	118,825.00
Board of Governance	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Procedural Rules Committee	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Board of Law Examiners	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Total Supreme Court	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 610,495.00	\$ 689,896.00	\$ 717,125.00
SUPERIOR COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 253,000.00	\$ 253,000.00	\$ 295,000.00	\$ 295,000.00
Expenses of Judges	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Salaries and Expenses of Criers and Tipstaves	63,000.00	63,000.00	80,136.00	85,385.00
Dockets, Stationery and Supplies	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00
Total Superior Court	\$ 377,000.00	\$ 377,000.00	\$ 436,136.00	\$ 444,385.00
COMMON PLEAS COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 3,100,000.00	\$ 3,100,000.00	\$ 3,663,000.00	\$ 3,755,000.00
Expenses of Traveling Judges	100,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Payment of Mileage in Divided Judicial District	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clerk Hire—Dauphin County	19,400.00	19,400.00	40,000.00	50,000.00
Total Common Pleas Court	\$ 3,224,400.00	\$ 3,224,400.00	\$ 3,783,000.00	\$ 3,885,000.00
ORPHANS' COURT				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 618,000.00	\$ 618,000.00	\$ 725,000.00	\$ 725,000.00
MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 221,000.00	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 265,000.00
COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salaries of Judges	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 145,000.00	\$ 145,000.00
JUVENILE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY				
Salary of Judge	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS				
Retired Judges' Salaries	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 81,000.00
Retired Judges Salaries—Deficiency			4,000.00	
Associate Judges' Salaries	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Associate Judges' Mileage	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 157,000.00	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 148,000.00
STATE REPORTER				
Salary of Reporter	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Salary of Assistant Reporter	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	10,000.00
Salaries and Expenses	13,000.00	14,560.00	16,900.00	20,640.00
Total State Reporter	\$ 32,600.00	\$ 34,160.00	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 45,640.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 5,381,495.00	\$ 5,383,055.00	\$ 6,225,532.00	\$ 6,399,150.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 290,245.32	\$ 239,282.38		
To Continue			\$ 191,910.36	\$ 3,248,452.17

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION TWO

OPERATING FUNDS—FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 1, 1935 TO MAY 31, 1949

OPERATING FUNDS
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

APPLICABLE TO							
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
FUND							
*General Fund	\$ 328,390,233.16	\$ 423,648,524.44	\$ 451,699,973.87	\$ 400,703,764.53	\$ 406,304,507.95	\$ 542,413,271.84	\$ 701,413,097.59
Motor License Fund	103,197,725.96	159,672,278.37	134,322,115.63	148,081,536.99	107,114,626.88	155,009,872.40	305,316,971.02
State Farm Products Show Fund	133,515.09	153,029.34	182,034.38	301,110.95	113,157.92	208,111.47	392,580.06
Banking Fund	1,400,694.84	1,424,397.59	1,208,495.56	1,254,322.65	1,101,436.74	1,166,964.00	1,362,178.70
Forests and Waters Fund	155,787.95	311,145.30	327,185.45	528,680.33	.....	.....	.....
Fish Fund	887,761.59	1,001,916.01	1,304,566.20	1,311,624.76	1,273,769.68	1,796,855.33	2,255,817.15
Game Fund	2,442,156.39	3,033,969.55	2,989,677.15	2,603,052.68	2,424,487.14	4,201,087.98	5,693,765.34
Milk Control Fund	212,632.48	246,580.12	319,961.01	360,366.36	202,455.81	273,352.45	381,973.39
Flood Control Fund	3,948.30	1,041,876.87	721,902.74	760,050.18	564,971.21	387,464.53	770,130.41
Social Security Fund	389,384.43	1,622,339.09	2,682,567.15	2,799,413.75	5,373,492.88	7,206,677.41	5,181,335.30
Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862,994.05	1,910,553.69
Public Buildings Construction Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,310,300.37
Grand Total—Operating Funds	\$ 437,213,840.19	\$ 592,156,056.68	\$ 595,758,479.14	\$ 559,303,923.18	\$ 524,532,906.21	\$ 713,526,651.46	\$ 1,054,988,703.02

*Department of the Auditor General and Department of Treasury not included.

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

APPLICABLE TO

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
Administrative Bureau	\$ 170,977.01	\$ 178,136.08	\$ 174,631.03	\$ 190,723.18	\$ 190,890.06	\$ 210,417.82	\$ 216,490.22
Budget Bureau	92,843.36	95,408.00	88,866.29	91,325.71	98,090.79	108,070.97	131,455.43
Personnel Bureau	36,868.02	36,105.91	41,244.01	36,597.25	37,531.19	39,512.54	42,861.27
Mansion .....	.....	19,504.10	16,678.86	18,709.07	24,195.60	32,457.48	47,248.29
Governor's Conference .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,711.59	.....	.....
Total-Governor's Office	\$ 300,688.39	\$ 329,154.09	\$ 321,420.19	\$ 337,355.21	\$ 379,419.23	\$ 390,458.81	\$ 438,085.21

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE**

Salaries and Expenses	\$ 22,748.25	\$ 29,791.04	\$ 25,892.32	\$ 23,684.96	\$ 24,218.99	\$ 24,374.76	\$ 28,083.36
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Executive Office	\$ 83,766.10	\$ 95,458.91	\$ 86,551.90	\$ 93,669.22	\$ 104,353.44	\$ 132,467.84	\$ 145,655.38
Bureau of Foods and Chemistry	253,770.99	295,420.01	219,037.06	221,460.12	239,802.32	304,312.12	409,305.47
Bureau of Plant Industry	169,857.63	206,603.78	149,113.74	164,523.40	165,557.88	227,370.08	284,015.08
Japanese Beetle Control	34,247.93	48,391.39	21,110.48	20,814.71	14,725.77	16,184.54	18,158.74
Bureau of Statistics	23,257.92	41,438.22	31,417.00	33,495.20	33,347.79	32,585.09	41,070.84
Bureau of Markets	131,867.25	130,883.36	94,368.06	113,355.38	118,189.00	144,532.10	189,510.25
Bureau of Animal Industry	687,301.64	749,939.78	627,052.59	634,108.11	713,664.01	850,067.75	1,070,197.00
Gypsy Moth Eradication	117,755.10	101,414.44	102,187.56	103,310.34	128,586.93	252,691.06	311,065.01
Dog Law Enforcement	237,682.84	243,173.90	228,209.15	250,841.87	292,569.16	420,846.58	505,511.75
Sub-Total	\$ 1,739,507.40	\$ 1,912,723.79	\$ 1,559,047.54	\$ 1,635,578.35	\$ 1,810,796.30	\$ 2,381,057.16	\$ 2,974,489.52
Egg Laying Contest	\$ 20,992.88	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 20,973.04	\$ 22,696.16	\$ 22,697.15	\$ 34,563.13	\$ 41,367.76
State Farm Show Commission							
General Fund	\$ 49,689.06	\$ 74,974.30	\$ 49,998.66	\$ 47,026.30	.....	\$ 62,708.93	\$ 113,146.03
Special Fund	133,515.09	153,029.34	182,034.38	301,110.95	\$ 113,157.92	208,111.47	392,550.06
Sub-Total	\$ 183,204.15	\$ 228,003.64	\$ 232,033.04	\$ 348,137.25	\$ 113,157.92	\$ 270,820.40	\$ 505,726.09
Agricultural Exhibits	\$ 75,305.56	\$ 118,041.84	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 96,694.37	\$ 57,655.93	\$ 92,919.50	\$ 100,000.00
Animal Indemnities	398,710.03	1,177,218.57	1,380,008.48	1,227,492.12	1,401,517.26	1,523,088.30	1,178,320.29
Plant Indemnities .....	.....	416.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research into Diseases of Cattle .....	.....	.....	.....	24,226.29	24,999.60	23,738.83	16,063.18
Conducting Tobacco Experiments	9,126.98	7,954.91	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soil Conservation Board .....	.....	6,667.47	388.65	1,246.24	802.27	1,987.85	11,685.04
Miscellaneous .....	.....	24,414.13	9,885.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 2,293,331.91	\$ 3,343,411.53	\$ 3,125,301.89	\$ 3,054,959.83	\$ 3,318,408.51	\$ 4,120,063.70	\$ 4,435,071.82
Total—State Farm Show Fund	\$ 133,515.09	\$ 153,029.34	\$ 182,034.38	\$ 301,110.95	\$ 113,157.92	\$ 208,111.47	\$ 392,550.06
Total—Department of Agriculture	\$ 2,426,847.00	\$ 3,496,440.87	\$ 3,307,336.27	\$ 3,356,070.78	\$ 3,431,626.43	\$ 4,328,175.17	\$ 4,827,651.88

OPERATING FUNDS EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO							
Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING							
Registration and Supervision of Security Dealers and Salesmen . . .							
\$ 118,044.57	\$ 136,322.30	\$ 99,039.55	\$ 103,232.56	\$ 85,948.64	\$ 90,253.78	\$ 111,840.91	
Supervision of Banks and Trust Com- panies							
287,859.40	334,008.40	285,731.89	288,078.59	265,642.23	299,420.02	323,258.29	
Examination of Banks and Trust Com- panies							
527,202.07	540,819.43	486,140.93	463,189.56	410,056.43	470,581.49	527,827.66	
Supervision of Building and Loan Asso- ciations							
127,943.43	115,239.90	98,964.24	156,101.80	90,553.36	82,308.02	81,102.15	
Examination of Building and Loan As- sociations							
385,352.26	344,322.76	278,339.69	264,496.22	248,123.29	218,016.11	208,210.47	
Supervision of Private Banks and Small Loan Companies							
33,972.69	49,057.10	40,315.07	54,406.48	51,661.43	65,338.36	83,898.01	
Liquidation of Closed Institutions . . .							
4,264.99	24,985.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervision of Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Agency							
.....	
Total—General Fund	\$ 161,308.17	\$ 108,085.81	\$ 103,232.56	\$ 85,948.64	\$ 90,253.78	\$ 97,125.12	
Total—Banking Fund	\$ 1,383,447.59	\$ 1,180,445.56	\$ 1,226,272.65	\$ 1,036,036.74	\$ 1,135,664.00	\$ 1,321,421.70	
Total—Department of Banking	\$ 1,544,755.76	\$ 1,288,531.37	\$ 1,329,505.21	\$ 1,151,985.38	\$ 1,225,917.78	\$ 1,433,262.61	
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS							
Administration							
\$ 183,187.43	\$ 193,490.20	\$ 149,082.56	\$ 146,872.00	\$ 149,406.18	\$ 216,774.49	\$ 289,726.80	
Forest Protection							
545,366.88	453,733.52	465,077.58	702,378.97	680,708.17	852,695.17	850,274.53	
Forest Extension							
96,168.04	144,727.66	107,318.26	123,767.04	117,718.04	255,670.40	210,487.84	
Forest Management							
157,544.55	123,527.63	118,952.01	143,286.41	170,610.23	282,866.80	218,669.35	
Forest Research							
49,332.64	40,726.03	39,779.95	26,258.15	33,009.61	100,680.56	77,281.59	
Forest Recreation							
101,001.38	135,549.34	151,644.17	155,661.27	170,233.98	438,904.12	382,122.38	
Forest District Administration							
292,588.03	325,800.61	252,237.48	313,146.99	335,264.62	459,360.47	555,740.31	
Annual Fixed Charges							
204,428.45	207,854.65	158,923.45	210,006.61	219,711.07	204,407.19	233,184.03	
Insurance Forestry							
.....	49,420.81	19,907.21	11,006.08	12,686.38	23,241.15	25,004.95	
Administration—Water and Power Re- sources							
36,379.69	58,597.06	39,250.92	43,375.92	46,807.80	62,306.22	70,339.70	
41,174.33	42,524.95	36,662.30	53,205.69	39,111.10	39,772.55	49,797.39	
Dams, Encroachment and Channel Lanes							
122,955.20	165,084.84	78,965.68	63,168.59	98,258.30	433,637.90	108,484.65	
Pymatuning Swamp Projects							
26,254.85	47,627.88	45,694.30	43,923.90	53,091.83	92,696.07	70,623.04	
Flood Control							
.....	1,041,876.87	721,902.74	760,050.18	166,806.56	147,340.74	174,449.94	
Insurance Waters							
.....	3,387.27	1,388.32	916.58	125.80	.....	.....
Annual Fixed Charges—Waters							
.....	5,075.50	10,820.03	4,234.67	12,627.99	.....	.....
Administration—Parks and Commissions Development and Extension							
91,289.70	112,845.79	81,018.71	127,538.44	140,867.26	312,265.13	230,357.21	
28,081.46	45,860.13	47,300.74	68,389.68	260,140.09	78,193.09	391,968.52	
General Maintenance							
43,790.49	106,030.89	45,365.64	96,419.49	108,142.71	274,785.47	.....
Insurance Parks and Commissions . . .							
.....	5,333.18	4,628.77	2,412.03	3,048.07	8,107.28	4,639.73	
Capital Expenditure—Forests							
150,576.38	121,985.99	94,125.76	60,964.76	64,281.83	458,053.77	249,199.47	
Capital Expenditure—Waters							
20,421.79	47,230.33	350,448.30	31,588.55	386,825.69	322,863.46	595,680.47	
Capital Expenditure—Parks and Com- missions							
24,923.17	101,532.35	100,551.23	176,425.75	289,037.90	2,247,752.72	46,786.88	
Nautical School							
.....	.....	139,988.14	139,468.11	202,804.63	404,974.14	12,024.47
Mine Sealing							
.....	.....	.....	17,821.52	.....	.....	.....
Nautical School Improvements							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,768.93	.....
Ports Improvements							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,606.90	520,370.40

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

APPLICABLE TO

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS—(Continued)							
Stream Clearance, Conservation and Flood Control .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,446.66	4,966,818.37
Land Acquisition and Construction ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,646.22	6,463,497.19
Desilting Schuylkill River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776,466.04	8,137,575.92
Delaware Division-Pennsylvania Canal Total—General Fund	\$ 2,056,328.21	\$ 2,226,861.31	\$ 2,211,946.06	\$ 2,233,556.87	\$ 3,196,415.13	\$ 9,830,819.11	\$ 19,477,722.13
Total—Forests and Waters Fund	\$ 155,787.95	\$ 311,145.30	\$ 327,185.45	\$ 528,680.33	.....	.....	.....
Total—Flood Control Fund	\$ 3,948.30	\$ 1,041,876.87	\$ 721,902.74	\$ 760,050.18	\$ 564,971.21	\$ 387,464.53	\$ 770,130.41
Total—Public Buildings Construc- tion Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Forests and Waters	\$ 2,216,064.46	\$ 3,579,883.48	\$ 3,261,034.25	\$ 3,522,287.38	\$ 3,761,386.34	\$ 10,218,283.64	\$ 25,132,704.12
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH							
Executive	\$ 81,884.89	\$ 94,179.70	\$ 106,792.11	\$ 69,644.29	\$ 101,499.75	\$ 140,058.58	\$ 204,471.14
Inspection	20,605.17	19,297.01	3,868.53	6,649.00	15,092.52	10,391.55	.....
Accounting	123,353.15	143,950.95	44,071.83	41,560.39	38,834.45	103,617.56	167,897.90
Supplies	51,755.61	198,037.74	277,429.24	284,283.86	163,061.52	119,356.12	179,861.28
Laboratory	133,033.50	164,245.73	176,942.37	203,218.25	170,821.53	9,895.94	7,218.64
Engineering	312,314.94	376,827.47	313,976.79	282,206.38	281,669.09	308,939.90	383,242.63
Milk Control	116,639.97	105,129.21	69,757.05	74,946.61	77,784.17	4,702.35	4,342.71
Vital Statistics	199,750.00	242,908.84	342,053.82	870,937.07	751,589.74	917,863.81	1,139,097.61
Nursing	428,765.74	418,107.63	431,607.02	433,157.24	462,082.14	511,261.20	566,612.84
Drug Control	48,588.12	50,312.17	43,553.22	44,254.48	41,363.10	90,765.92	106,741.21
Communicable Diseases	464,285.63	501,179.58	522,974.15	601,087.78	692,712.50	280,488.52	300,515.36
Hygiene-Restaurant and Other Clinics	38,636.42	59,212.03	11,854.96	10,377.74	16,142.42	79,521.44	68,545.25
Child Health	105,109.05	122,526.03	225,736.17	432,800.13	517,624.62	906,914.83	1,057,537.70
Public Health Education	12,742.93	272,525.83	71,591.74	75,187.56	74,023.97	35,367.87	26,038.31
Mont Alto Sanatorium	837,385.22	981,722.88	1,196,909.13	1,432,035.84	12,407.56	87,674.19	90,979.77
Cresson Sanatorium	816,166.52	951,744.76	988,754.96	1,102,843.82	1,562,432.28	1,901,348.31	2,757,066.78
Hamburg Sanatorium	541,668.93	692,839.34	721,550.37	819,729.80	1,158,151.84	1,347,102.81	1,939,358.89
Western Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Sanatoria .....	.....	.....	38,546.93	24,811.76	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Control .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440,157.74	1,027,157.91
State Hospital for Crippled Children ..	313,602.65	348,766.47	413,913.78	511,595.51	483,387.40	537,514.42	762,689.66
Orthopaedic Unit	26,176.68	41,435.43	29,280.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Undertakers	14,806.07	25,962.96	20,880.92	28,316.43	27,531.40	33,180.22	37,941.97
Sub-Total	\$ 4,835,615.33	\$ 5,853,659.56	\$ 6,063,989.02	\$ 7,369,797.13	\$ 7,511,471.82	\$ 8,892,652.17	\$ 12,579,855.53
Dewatering Mines and Sealing Aban- doned Mine Openings	\$ 700,000.00	\$ 210,259.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research into Children's Nutrition ..	.....	29,095.18	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Board of Housing .....	.....	36,583.75	15,397.69	11,139.94	3,460.05	See Department of Commerce	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	29,056.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.31
Cancer Research .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,287.07	127,362.33
Rheumatic Fever Treatment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,954.41	179,962.46
School Health Examinations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,251,120.79	6,866,428.19
Institutional Construction—Post War ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255,782.95	4,087,474.61

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

APPLICABLE TO							
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—							
(Continued)							
Federal Social Security Fund							
Maternal and Child Health	56,116.81	223,862.54	325,518.82	475,612.12	541,891.33	603,713.56	868,302.74
Aid to Crippled Children	49,919.30	323,759.76	359,602.51	381,777.30	325,781.75	382,439.03	565,898.85
Public Health Service	258,675.69	853,121.48	1,307,255.18	1,103,117.97	838,742.42	1,169,937.29	1,659,436.64
Veneral Disease Act		105,837.67	522,647.18	673,470.96	830,907.79	738,137.44	713,455.29
Emergency Maternity and Infant Care					2,553,687.28	3,792,533.61	351,317.07
Tuberculosis Control						209,097.78	541,657.58
Cancer Control							192,953.08
Total—General Fund	\$ 5,535,615.33	\$ 6,158,654.36	\$ 6,099,386.71	\$ 7,400,937.07	\$ 7,614,931.87	\$ 13,567,797.39	\$ 23,941,130.43
Total—Social Security Fund . .	\$ 364,711.80	\$ 1,506,581.45	\$ 2,515,023.69	\$ 2,633,978.35	\$ 5,091,010.57	\$ 6,895,858.71	\$ 4,893,021.25
Total—Department of Health .	\$ 5,900,327.13	\$ 7,665,235.81	\$ 8,614,410.40	\$ 10,034,915.42	\$ 12,705,942.44	\$ 20,463,656.10	\$ 28,834,151.68
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS							
Motor Fund							
Construction and Reconstruction of State and State Aid Highways	\$ 16,647,473.00	\$ 29,984,589.51	\$ 31,146,852.96	\$ 37,319,965.57	\$ 13,567,661.57	\$ 33,079,502.39	\$ 113,875,100.73
Construction and Reconstruction of Rural Highways	3,353,043.74	15,190,910.90	11,111,230.47	26,091,729.54	6,537,744.47	17,265,960.51	52,368,563.76
Right of Way			3,031,816.11	5,942,603.87	6,695,441.73	3,028,147.86	9,926,107.97
Construction and Reconstruction of State Highways in Cities	203,610.78	1,092,016.49	3,447,767.69	3,053,962.20	2,736,393.77	2,525,198.23	16,581,824.08
W.P.A. Sponsorship			15,403,435.46	5,379,750.55			
Maintenance of State and State Aid Highways	32,014,857.36	36,433,517.74	25,679,543.62	24,404,024.52	28,024,388.00	37,325,118.06	37,450,355.12
Maintenance of Rural Highways	18,611,368.49	21,168,056.05	15,404,311.78	17,088,905.34	21,495,879.08	21,673,796.45	24,134,012.22
Maintenance of State Highways in Cities	839,151.74	2,023,081.60	1,004,086.23	1,310,353.83	1,767,748.87	1,242,221.09	2,336,737.76
Miscellaneous Work	8,503,211.94	16,596,214.49	1,301,965.14	3,236,437.19	3,202,807.89	2,693,473.71	2,328,696.66
Administration and Miscellaneous—In- direct	12,843,087.03	18,820,391.07	12,544,713.46	11,524,095.41	10,680,427.36	14,632,191.06	22,313,738.52
Stores	1,170,087.23	67,302.12	*60,363.37	*497,822.15	*1,120,939.91	5,414,185.91	3,609,054.67
Plant and Equipment	347,916.36	2,640,587.36					
Construction of Roads at Daniel Boone Homestead (eneral Fund)				\$ 6,846.91			
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 94,533,807.67	\$ 143,516,667.33	\$ 120,015,329.55	\$ 134,854,005.87	\$ 93,587,552.83	\$ 138,879,795.27	\$ 284,924,191.49
Total—General Fund				\$ 6,846.91			
Total—Department of Highways .	\$ 94,533,807.67	\$ 143,516,667.33	\$ 120,015,329.55	\$ 134,860,852.78	\$ 93,587,552.83	\$ 138,879,795.27	\$ 284,924,191.49

* Indicates Deduction.

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT							
Executive Division	\$ 80,704.45	\$ 79,472.96	\$ 60,256.60	\$ 66,491.88	\$ 67,636.65	\$ 81,838.79	\$ 103,232.77
Auditing Statements and Reports	54,511.44	83,899.87	71,732.77	64,859.43	79,142.23	93,731.65	95,280.64
Accounting and Requisitions	16,353.19	20,564.40	15,934.03	14,415.97	16,896.12	19,815.49	22,974.80
Licensing Agents, brokers and Adjusters	46,535.79	54,149.98	53,742.05	50,216.43	54,375.60	70,683.78	93,175.33
Investigating Complaints	55,361.94	90,263.12	37,129.35	35,507.48	47,042.59	58,332.57	83,139.54
Examining Companies, Agents and Brokers	270,012.35	267,401.95	214,972.53	220,105.99	254,367.90	329,242.14	429,722.26
Actuarial-Valuing Policies	52,195.66	54,951.74	45,093.35	47,234.85	49,647.73	65,253.54	100,507.16
Securities .....	.....	5,775.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revolving Fund for Liquidation Expenses—Insurance Companies .....	.....	13,934.55	1,349.92	27.65	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Insurance	\$ 575,674.82	\$ 670,413.90	\$ 500,210.60	\$ 498,859.08	\$ 569,108.82	\$ 718,897.96	\$ 928,052.50

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Administration	\$ 57,457.28	\$ 59,018.12	\$ 73,894.98	\$ 80,742.26	\$ 85,866.11	\$ 110,478.11	\$ 127,126.91
Land Records	46,135.66	44,492.08	35,298.95	29,735.26	31,693.23	60,355.33	46,939.07
Municipal Affairs	57,421.40	52,865.71	51,643.62	63,456.23	76,056.71	134,226.63	145,210.36
Standard Weights and Measures	71,044.44	100,032.30	80,153.64	113,845.78	140,864.92	201,846.41	239,943.38
Statistics	151,046.84	193,118.34	166,722.78	201,028.60	218,988.36	300,487.47	356,744.44
Publicity and Information	16,312.47	25,835.71	28,021.90	26,343.65	31,836.24	36,353.65	46,151.33
Topographic and Geologic Survey	114,983.75	154,257.74	138,060.51	127,348.22	138,466.72	206,252.40	246,575.91
Expenses—Conducting Local Government Conference .....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of Old Records .....	.....	.....	.....	15,952.71	20,000.00	.....	.....
Distribution of Weighmasters' License Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,322.50	30,175.00	32,500.00
Total—Department of Internal Affairs	\$ 514,401.84	\$ 639,620.00	\$ 573,796.38	\$ 658,452.71	\$ 775,094.79	\$ 1,080,175.00	\$ 1,241,191.40

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Administration	\$ 583,997.45	\$ 674,967.54	\$ 601,500.00	\$ 601,499.37	\$ 638,993.33	\$ 725,061.62	\$ 841,905.48
Board of Pardons—Salaries and Expenses	13,948.86	19,227.93	18,237.63	23,924.93	28,991.36	26,313.01	30,517.74
Board of Pardons—Parole Supervision	229,935.44	272,852.66	263,000.00	133,671.12	.....	.....	.....
Board of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	2,462.74	2,277.91	1,295.72	955.20	1,571.97	1,114.98	2,567.45
Miscellaneous	7,000.00	.....	169,509.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Justice	\$ 837,394.49	\$ 969,326.04	\$ 1,053,542.72	\$ 760,050.62	\$ 729,556.66	\$ 732,489.61	\$ 874,990.67

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY							
Departmental Administration	\$ 109,740.94	\$ 252,263.87	\$ 195,515.61	\$ 190,092.27	\$ 192,918.25	\$ 193,332.19	\$ 242,678.07
Inspection	613,549.73	1,038,893.26	795,612.66	872,222.95	920,524.61	1,041,580.71	1,252,486.23
Bureau of Industrial Standards	42,716.60	45,510.27	23,524.89	26,582.54	23,808.58	15,292.83	20,860.83
Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board .....	.....	373,724.44	245,050.45	233,205.47	197,061.93	218,863.74	264,024.81
Industrial Board	3,517.73	15,803.33	21,173.57	22,016.13	23,656.32	25,303.50	28,131.01
Bureau of Industrial Relations	59,741.82	76,353.08	56,583.27	71,690.78	77,753.40	101,651.88	120,923.79
Bureau of Women and Children in Industry	47,811.67	70,595.24	63,903.58	100,037.11	115,570.48	129,083.29	142,490.50
Bureau of Employment	128,316.50	978,219.75	1,016,407.99	587,486.14	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Rehabilitation	421,845.47	666,853.62	652,607.03	796,992.04	731,291.71	See Vocational Rehabilitation	See Vocational Rehabilitation
Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Law	694,608.34	1,137,930.42	884,228.19	907,887.23	936,983.06	1,032,967.51	1,188,597.04
Bureau of Hours and Minimum Wages .....	.....	237,701.05	32,200.64	29,208.66	17,551.60	9,684.35	11,585.50
Bureau of Research and Information .....	.....	120,301.17	127,205.06	152,197.00	179,755.68	153,589.24	186,620.92
Sub-Total	\$ 2,121,848.80	\$ 5,014,149.50	\$ 4,114,012.94	\$ 3,989,618.32	\$ 3,416,875.62	\$ 2,921,349.24	\$ 3,458,398.70
Workmen's Compensation to Injured Employees	\$ 10,357.12	\$ 4,371.54	\$ 1,442.25	\$ 350.40	\$ 187.20	.....	\$ 447.96
Occupational Disease Compensation Act .....	.....	100,000.00	.....	931,956.80	477,098.81	\$ 350,627.01	541,907.90
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND							
Administration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 112,091.50	\$ 144,621.83
Vocational Guidance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575,902.55	2,700,321.74
Sub-Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,687,994.05	\$ 2,844,943.57
Total—General Fund	\$ 2,132,205.92	\$ 5,118,521.04	\$ 4,115,455.19	\$ 4,921,925.52	\$ 3,894,161.63	\$ 4,096,976.25	\$ 4,935,144.44
Total—Vocational Rehabilitation Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802,994.05	1,910,553.69
Total—Department of Labor and Industry	\$ 2,132,205.92	\$ 5,118,521.04	\$ 4,115,455.19	\$ 4,921,925.52	\$ 3,894,161.63	\$ 4,959,970.30	\$ 6,845,698.13

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS							
Administration	\$ 102,827.90	\$ 117,728.38	\$ 139,842.87	\$ 124,586.08	\$ 113,360.13	\$ 159,373.72	\$ 255,684.60
Division Headquarters	38,468.05	41,562.34	37,965.32	6,841.86	18,152.61	35,107.00	122,608.34
State Arsenal	107,133.21	118,882.39	91,031.03	76,124.98	82,135.08	100,925.15	107,827.66
State Military Reservation	64,277.51	172,958.53	158,216.06	90,375.92	484,050.41	289,098.24	555,508.29
Sub-Total	\$ 312,706.67	\$ 451,131.64	\$ 427,055.28	\$ 298,128.84	\$ 697,698.23	\$ 584,504.11	\$ 1,041,028.89
State Council of Defense .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 341,206.50	\$ 434,116.79	\$ 58,274.89	.....
Riot, Insurrection, Repairs to Armories and Buildings, Destroyed and Im- provements at State Military Reser- vation	\$ 189,682.18	\$ 107,691.28	\$ 39,644.50	45,910.55	.....	230,417.15	.....
National Guard	1,473,025.04	1,271,937.64	1,576,304.98	1,417,693.83	1,234,965.85	1,380,903.95	2,243,782.47
State Army Board .....	.....	1,500.00	2,699.55	.....	138,551.41	27,434.26	7,655.27
Miscellaneous	70,728.08	921,947.98	884,251.85	649,876.85	638,709.43	885,248.91	1,378,018.86
State Veterans' Commission	234,025.41	227,804.24	199,978.53	240,891.54	230,469.84	264,425.31	344,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Military Affairs	\$ 2,280,167.38	\$ 2,982,012.78	\$ 3,129,934.69	\$ 2,993,708.11	\$ 3,383,511.55	\$ 3,431,208.53	\$ 5,015,085.49
DEPARTMENT OF MINES							
Administration	\$ 83,419.32	\$ 88,806.43	\$ 88,275.49	\$ 105,722.11	\$ 108,322.43	\$ 113,623.48	.....
Inspection of Anthracite Mines	178,330.75)	524,298.71	513,565.45	520,075.33	557,255.36	618,445.67	817,856.48
Inspection of Bituminous Mines	268,103.33)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Examination of Anthracite Mine Fore- man	1,601.75	9,968.56	7,986.77	9,620.70	9,345.58	11,064.88	.....
Examination of Bituminous Mine Fore- man	4,024.13	.....	4,988.70	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....
Licensing Bituminous Miners .....	.....	56,527.95	.....	60,000.00	.....	22,127.76	48,538.35
Developing Uses for Coal at State Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,336.34	64,097.76
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,634.33
Care of Injured Mine Workers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sealing Abandoned Coal Mines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Mines	\$ 535,479.28	\$ 679,601.65	\$ 614,816.41	\$ 695,418.14	\$ 734,923.37	\$ 810,598.13	\$ 2,001,126.92
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES							
Operating and Capital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Executive	\$ 64,603.90	\$ 66,235.78	\$ 63,672.73	\$ 71,537.88	\$ 68,969.66	\$ 79,637.87	\$ 73,311.51
Accounting	173,387.95	196,146.45	178,701.72	186,144.93	187,475.55	221,960.44	279,163.95
State Art Commission	14,429.58	15,297.61	14,708.98	14,811.49	16,876.47	17,866.94	21,303.71
Supervision of State-Owned Auto- mobiles	215,959.70	210,813.98	173,146.49	207,994.11	152,504.09	315,552.21	329,391.99
Standards and Purchases	293,347.29	274,305.59	260,051.19	263,787.65	264,655.56	373,262.36	501,531.49
Supervision of State Printing, etc. ..	131,150.44	122,726.01	120,809.50	116,870.30	112,104.60	137,590.27	193,528.84
Engineering and Construction	144,866.60	166,075.87	148,819.13	148,602.83	173,605.22	171,052.87	98,857.97
Maintenance of Grounds and Buildings	1,173,576.10	1,366,564.72	1,408,536.63	1,605,071.32	1,898,505.91	2,235,940.28	2,754,165.52
Printing	1,730,984.26	850,165.52	486,731.91	510,596.75	250,000.00	600,000.00	750,000.00

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO					Biennium 1947-1949
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES—CONTINUED						
Operating and Capital—Other Depart- ments	989,903.88	267,454.56	247,799.84	133,232.05	116,026.68	390,771.60
Sub-Total	\$ 4,932,209.70	\$ 3,535,786.09	\$ 3,099,038.12	\$ 3,258,619.31	\$ 3,240,783.74	\$ 4,543,634.84
Purchasing Fund .....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00
Highway Purchasing Expenses	53,074.09	59,998.85	56,131.94	52,140.50	45,066.74	62,497.76
Miscellaneous	6,000.00	6,411.00	.....	30,177.14	58,217.48	71,917.52
Capital grounds, Buildings and Memorial Bridge	96,265.50	3,471.74	139,746.23	.....	1,114,847.60	333,349.94
Public Buildings and Land Outside of Capital Group .....	.....	.....	\$ 541,620.21	.....	.....	.....
For Liquor Control Board .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Department of Health	\$ 142,317.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Department of Military Affairs	457,569.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Department of Public Instruction .....	.....	\$ 53,469.28	.....	\$ 2,149.81	4,476.50	38,014.17
For Department of Welfare	6,948.57	.....	.....	73,906.60	33,261.97	1,140,434.39
Nautical School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,997.88	4,025,507.00
Institutional Construction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,659,474.32	.....
Pennsylvania State Police— Barracks and Training School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,932.14
Purchase of Office Building and Ware- house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 606,835.55	\$ 53,469.28	\$ 541,620.21	\$ 76,056.41	\$ 5,856,210.67	\$ 5,517,887.70
Monuments and Memorials .....	.....	.....	45,000.00	.....	7,500.00	.....
Eliminating Institution Fire Hazards	\$ 475,077.12	\$ 1,323,046.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority Rentals .....	.....	433,369.60	5,981,319.33	\$ 7,826,333.42	8,517,432.21	.....
Redemption of General State Authority Bonds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 6,116,387.87	\$ 5,370,553.76	\$ 9,806,723.89	\$ 11,191,186.28	\$ 18,794,991.70	\$ 59,352,030.00
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 53,074.09	\$ 59,998.85	\$ 56,131.94	\$ 52,140.50	\$ 45,066.74	\$ 62,497.76
Total—Public Buildings Con- struction Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Department of Property and Supplies	\$ 6,169,461.96	\$ 5,430,552.61	\$ 9,862,855.83	\$ 11,243,326.78	\$ 18,840,058.44	\$ 59,414,527.76
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION						
Executive	\$ 134,525.94	\$ 152,466.15	\$ 154,595.97	\$ 221,581.05	\$ 208,830.31	\$ 240,015.56
Administration and Finance	207,368.01	241,433.22	199,187.39	200,598.94	188,793.05	216,614.07
Instruction	150,818.68	175,609.10	145,748.32	119,364.00	106,615.38	140,981.82
Teacher Education and Certificates	75,513.99	87,928.09	79,684.40	80,925.28	81,910.67	90,407.40
Sub-Total	\$ 568,226.62	\$ 657,436.56	\$ 579,216.08	\$ 622,469.27	\$ 586,149.41	\$ 688,018.85
State Library and Museum	\$ 195,310.72	\$ 235,216.49	\$ 224,821.74	\$ 221,686.59	\$ 238,892.20	\$ 196,000.00
						\$ 852,000.00
						\$ 269,500.00

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

APPLICABLE TO

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN-
STRUCTION—CONTINUED**

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
Public School Subsidies							
Salaries and Expenses of County Su- perintendents and Assistant County Superintendents	997,053.14	1,074,920.63	1,153,630.27	1,332,486.26	1,385,813.70	1,488,793.26	1,707,285.57
Transportation and Closed Schools ..	3,015,586.18	3,628,800.74	4,552,116.55	6,873,933.46	8,377,512.95	10,019,544.56	13,358,948.82
Training Vocational Teachers	87,716.56	99,665.63	93,560.15	40,136.53	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Education	2,109,805.31	3,052,548.31	3,318,280.67	4,021,649.78	4,222,511.26	4,488,421.58	4,929,184.90
Miscellaneous Subsidies	269,981.60	276,999.98	325,995.90	369,988.85	296,815.56	343,914.72	373,187.79
Sub-Total	\$ 6,480,142.79	\$ 8,132,935.29	\$ 9,443,533.54	\$ 12,638,214.88	\$ 14,282,653.47	\$ 16,340,674.12	\$ 20,368,607.08
Support of Public Schools	\$ 58,457,860.23	\$ 61,509,967.93	\$ 63,769,370.24	\$ 70,798,536.18	\$ 101,081,709.32	\$ 124,999,906.90	\$ 169,843,341.39
Aid to School District	3,943,168.80	2,995,502.51	4,498,890.25	3,839,367.81	2,297,943.49	1,173,493.92	1,230,657.80
State Teachers Colleges	7,383,855.44	8,071,145.47	8,419,855.70	8,495,171.64	9,049,556.49	11,724,716.55	18,641,675.45
Pennsylvania Area College Centers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870,607.17	1,240,700.99
Education—Highways Safety .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,990.72	.....
Examining Boards	477,675.54	571,722.44	489,648.36	513,190.27	504,964.26	627,318.86	717,086.51
Education of Deaf and Blind							
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruc- tion of the Blind—Overbrook	\$ 183,613.89	\$ 201,218.07	\$ 200,087.22	\$ 188,525.62	\$ 205,184.53	\$ 240,212.95	\$ 381,334.74
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind—Pittsburgh	138,355.00	148,952.00	148,504.05	139,930.74	148,884.35	174,739.02	259,027.04
Royer Greaves School for the Blind— King of Prussia	1,938.01	476.24	.....	.....	11,375.80	16,381.72	52,285.21
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf —Mt. Airy	459,348.38	494,280.14	495,792.42	491,042.23	553,121.78	787,167.28	935,765.14
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf—Edgewood	269,984.57	286,433.78	290,331.14	284,263.23	307,393.80	351,663.78	534,825.78
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,273.68
Sub-Total	\$ 1,053,239.85	\$ 1,131,360.23	\$ 1,134,774.83	\$ 1,103,761.82	\$ 1,225,960.26	\$ 1,570,164.75	\$ 2,195,511.59
Aid to Free Public Libraries	\$ 116,886.65	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Board of Censors	109,249.86	131,720.81	105,804.24	118,837.33	129,306.79	139,435.71	158,488.48
Pennsylvania Historical Commission							
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 18,753.50	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 199,201.15	\$ 250,000.00	See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	See Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Miscellaneous	9,591.30	.....	28,622.54	34,987.17	72,337.05	.....	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 28,344.80	\$ 54,000.00	\$ 153,622.54	\$ 234,188.32	\$ 322,337.05	.....	.....
School Employees' Retirement Board ..	\$ 6,227,853.63	\$ 6,299,990.42	\$ 6,202,603.68	\$ 6,171,505.12	\$ 6,642,985.58	\$ 8,413,054.38	\$ 13,752,037.43
School for Deaf and Vocational Educa- tion—State-Owned	449,047.23	561,988.08	621,274.98	667,652.86	761,042.84	936,457.07	1,305,267.70
Universities and Colleges—State-Aided ..	7,386,000.00	8,669,307.35	8,833,568.82	9,533,980.76	10,481,980.76	12,100,200.00	18,627,500.00
Other Educational Institutions—State- Aided	556,496.33	408,097.22	234,500.00	264,498.95	398,989.17	488,897.57	663,499.64
Miscellaneous	24,998.35	22,802.87	2,731.29	18,997.62	17,069.66	71,840.49	451,997.47
Vocational Education for Defense .....	.....	.....	1,459,011.06	16,100,763.92	9,996,402.27	670,737.78	.....
Federal Aid for Training Out of School Youth .....	.....	.....	162,403.72	910,408.00	1,012,694.91	148,315.05	9,062.99

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—(Continued)							
Federal Aid for Training N.Y.A. Youth	.....	.....	62,773.17	1,157,275.16	437.07	.....	.....
Tubercular Rehabilitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,824.62	.....
Federal Aid for School Lunch Program	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267,827.80	4,500,261.17
State Public School Building Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,798.11
Total—General Fund	\$ 93,458,356.84	\$ 99,481,253.67	\$ 106,438,404.24	\$ 133,465,505.60	\$ 159,116,166.00	\$ 182,470,491.59	\$ 254,989,993.80
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 9,990.72	.....
Total—Department of Public Instruction	\$ 93,458,356.84	\$ 99,481,253.67	\$ 106,438,404.24	\$ 133,465,505.60	\$ 159,116,166.00	\$ 182,480,482.31	\$ 254,989,993.80
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION							
Salaries of Chairman and Commissioners	\$ 136,475.05	\$ 93,879.64	\$ 97,503.90	\$ 99,359.86	\$ 98,721.80	\$ 84,030.05	\$ 101,333.34
Bureau of Engineering	473,365.64	726,371.95	416,868.67	397,428.20	342,040.17	.....	.....
Laboratory Section	25,193.52	34,806.36	16,800.76	17,621.63	19,898.75	24,232.94	30,028.72
Law Division	85,553.44	169,553.40	83,639.83	112,462.66	117,190.64	133,701.42	156,983.94
Secretarial Office	224,951.22	531,610.54	367,775.34	369,993.65	376,068.94	520,483.81	663,339.30
Bureau of Public Convenience	169,797.15	625,112.70	305,729.20	296,604.43	319,026.30	632,939.16	797,463.60
Bureau of Accounts, Rates and Statistics	253,446.22	602,102.40	435,444.25	437,087.93	380,749.27	604,612.62	796,053.58
Sub-Total	\$ 1,368,782.24	\$ 2,783,436.99	\$ 1,723,761.95	\$ 1,730,558.36	\$ 1,653,695.87	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,545,202.48
Grade Crossing Protection	\$ 13,821.46	\$ 14,316.42	\$ 13,424.89	\$ 2,967.93	\$ 5,416.89	\$ 14,925.49	\$ 10,206.07
Total—Public Utilities Commission	\$ 1,382,603.70	\$ 2,797,753.41	\$ 1,737,186.84	\$ 1,733,526.29	\$ 1,659,112.76	\$ 2,014,925.49	\$ 2,555,408.55
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION							
Salaries and Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 329,046.55	\$ 398,234.17
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,375.48	267,834.76
Total—General Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 471,770.07	\$ 661,088.67
Total—Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,651.96	4,980.26
Total—Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 476,422.03	\$ 666,068.93

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

	APPLICABLE TO						
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE							
General Fund							
Administration and Accounting	\$ 313,570.07	\$ 521,627.26	\$ 466,746.54	\$ 478,472.05	\$ 580,450.80	\$ 712,171.95	\$ 791,319.63
Collecting Corporation Taxes	359,532.75	809,919.57	638,892.12	651,479.36	635,409.66	797,547.70	909,751.15
Collecting Mercantile License Taxes, Inheritance Taxes and Dog License Fees and Fines	201,225.75	243,592.19	207,864.91	255,171.34	292,396.08	301,310.30	405,093.43
Collecting Delinquent Accounts and Malt Beverage Taxes	220,987.10	236,446.75	239,724.49	345,109.63	406,594.39	493,910.87	624,920.56
Collecting Documentary, Stock Trans- fer, Cigarette, Store and Amusement Taxes	493,430.78	478,052.94	419,442.68	486,411.23	555,269.63	1,016,330.34	1,483,027.88
Compensation of Informants in Es- cheats	636,071.84	828,772.12	322,851.19	308,778.40	263,696.33	}	}
Mileage of Mercantile Appraisers	9,825.33	4,982.19	26,728.72	4,788.71	14,994.57		
Collecting Personal Property and In- come Taxes	34,994.88	30,000.00	33,969.96	29,974.39	13,609.74	.....	.....
Sub-Total	463,253.49	758,114.18	548,360.35	558,134.04	248,219.26	.....	.....
State Athletic Commission	\$ 2,732,891.99	\$ 3,911,507.20	\$ 2,904,580.96	\$ 3,117,319.15	\$ 3,010,640.46	\$ 3,356,009.11	\$ 4,232,270.54
Garrett Estate—Salaries and Expenses ..	\$ 86,366.27	\$ 99,699.29	\$ 89,975.89	\$ 83,925.69	\$ 89,568.19	\$ 104,600.00	\$ 121,998.85
Miscellaneous .....	.....	46,954.14	44,092.27	46,906.73	29,775.60	33,714.63	34,075.70
Motor Fund	.....	.....	.....	11,330.13	5,696.39	.....	.....
Administration and Accounting	219,551.75	254,387.22	193,279.47	179,790.20	218,458.43	255,216.80	302,971.29
Collecting Delinquents—Field Investi- gations	473,779.83	650,120.57	389,881.71	416,115.26	424,119.10	502,675.37	585,437.35
Collecting Current Liquid Fuels Tax ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collecting Motor Vehicle Registration and license Fees	3,315,968.61	3,768,635.10	3,687,772.56	3,416,796.79	3,288,445.55	4,683,165.65	6,148,943.15
Operation of Division of Safety	882,036.65	1,535,517.44	820,069.35	830,825.77	833,860.23	1,088,853.26	1,404,825.65
Pittsburgh Driving Course Project ....	.....	.....	995.39	55,577.61	28,885.08	.....	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 4,891,336.84	\$ 6,208,660.33	\$ 5,091,998.48	\$ 4,899,105.63	\$ 4,793,768.39	\$ 6,529,911.08	\$ 8,442,177.44
Fish Fund							
Collecting Fishing Licenses and Fines ..	\$ 20,320.81	\$ 34,660.87	\$ 31,640.19	\$ 38,542.63	\$ 38,407.13	\$ 81,855.91	\$ 136,910.00
Game Fund							
Collecting Hunting Licenses Fees and Fines	\$ 29,436.32	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 59,529.49	\$ 29,133.11	\$ 49,234.46	\$ 51,264.03	\$ 104,181.20
Total—General Fund	\$ 2,819,258.26	\$ 4,058,160.63	\$ 3,038,649.12	\$ 3,259,481.70	\$ 3,135,680.64	\$ 3,494,323.74	\$ 4,388,345.09
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 4,891,336.84	\$ 6,208,660.33	\$ 5,091,998.48	\$ 4,899,105.63	\$ 4,793,768.39	\$ 6,529,911.08	\$ 8,442,177.44
Total—Fish Fund	\$ 20,320.81	\$ 34,660.87	\$ 31,640.19	\$ 38,542.63	\$ 38,407.13	\$ 81,855.91	\$ 136,910.00
Total—Game Fund	\$ 29,436.32	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 59,529.49	\$ 29,133.11	\$ 49,234.46	\$ 51,264.03	\$ 104,181.20
Total—Department of Revenue ..	\$ 7,760,352.23	\$ 10,391,481.83	\$ 8,221,817.28	\$ 8,226,263.07	\$ 8,017,090.62	\$ 10,157,354.76	\$ 13,071,613.73

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Administrative Bureau	\$ 49,346.90	\$ 74,345.69	\$ 60,976.63	\$ 62,576.96	\$ 76,537.45	\$ 86,580.83	\$ 99,349.01
Election and Legislative Bureau	28,923.19	29,315.39	19,564.50	20,172.85	32,631.14	34,916.66	41,043.85
Commission Bureau	11,578.24	11,660.64	10,780.44	13,995.54	15,117.30	16,582.36	28,951.87
Corporation Bureau	56,202.67	73,637.08	93,312.36	90,968.32	105,104.25	175,796.07	228,375.86
Publication of Proposed Constitutional Amendments	16,469.38	40,454.79	16,735.94	3,119.36	13,064.20	22,062.37	23,090.18
Salaries of Retired State Employees ..	34,013.36	25,263.59	21,648.50	17,183.26	8,309.68	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	1,848.00	1,848.00	1,848.00	1,848.00	1,848.00	8,587.68	7,075.25
Sub-Total	\$ 198,381.74	\$ 256,525.18	\$ 224,866.37	\$ 209,894.29	\$ 253,212.02	\$ 344,525.97	\$ 427,885.52
State Employees Retirement Board							
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 38,220.77	\$ 71,866.87	\$ 79,817.76	\$ 79,327.54	\$ 98,182.28	\$ 139,389.89	\$ 179,927.53
Annuity and Contingent Reserve Accounts	1,520,705.00	1,155,150.00	2,059,320.00	2,066,350.00	3,044,200.00	3,425,100.00	4,583,607.00
State Police Retirement System .....	.....	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00
Miscellaneous Retirement Subsidies ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,710.00	537,750.00	696,000.00
Sub-Total	\$ 1,558,925.77	\$ 1,327,016.87	\$ 2,289,137.76	\$ 2,295,677.54	\$ 3,544,092.28	\$ 4,202,239.89	\$ 5,609,534.53
Expenses—Creating Municipal Employees' Retirement System .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4,633.17	\$ 3,361.34	\$ 5,962.64
Expenses—Voting of Citizens in Military Service .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 7,393.53	494,452.63	34,516.77	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 1,387,632.51	\$ 975,242.05	\$ 1,886,684.13	\$ 1,881,185.36	\$ 3,677,790.10	\$ 3,603,543.97	\$ 4,515,344.69
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 306,280.00	\$ 534,200.00	\$ 575,100.00	\$ 579,600.00	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 997,100.00	\$ 1,414,711.00
Total—Banking Fund	\$ 34,100.00	\$ 40,950.00	\$ 28,050.00	\$ 28,050.00	\$ 35,400.00	\$ 31,300.00	\$ 40,757.00
Total—Fish Fund	\$ 8,990.00	\$ 7,650.00	\$ 5,070.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 7,700.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 24,960.00
Total—Game Fund	\$ 20,305.00	\$ 25,500.00	\$ 19,100.00	\$ 19,100.00	\$ 30,500.00	\$ 27,700.00	\$ 47,610.00
Total—Department of State	\$ 1,757,307.51	\$ 1,583,542.05	\$ 2,514,004.13	\$ 2,512,935.36	\$ 4,296,390.10	\$ 4,584,643.97	\$ 6,043,382.69
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE							
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,129,635.20	\$ 8,116,982.22	\$ 8,921,755.58	\$ 8,830,627.32	\$ 8,689,733.95	\$ 10,960,814.76	\$ 14,068,828.66
Teletype System	374,005.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highway Patrol	\$ 2,958,985.46	\$ 129,902.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 2,503,641.16	\$ 966,982.22	\$ 1,001,188.75	\$ 1,001,471.25	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 3,002,773.08	\$ 4,668,828.66
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 2,958,985.46	\$ 7,279,902.47	\$ 7,920,566.83	\$ 7,829,156.07	\$ 7,689,733.95	\$ 7,958,041.68	\$ 10,000,000.00
Total—Pennsylvania State Police	\$ 5,462,626.62	\$ 8,246,884.69	\$ 8,921,755.58	\$ 8,830,627.32	\$ 8,689,733.95	\$ 10,960,814.76	\$ 14,668,828.66
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE							
Executive Office	\$ 159,943.63	\$ 186,690.81	\$ 188,940.83	\$ 199,096.33	\$ 182,721.75	\$ 291,708.49	\$ 331,316.18
Community Work	88,959.69	92,048.72	84,608.94	86,538.07	100,651.48	126,379.36	176,918.12
Corrections	38,152.47	33,379.34	32,201.73	32,301.44	40,620.72	39,828.83	53,190.64
Institutional Management	40,648.14	49,894.98	50,765.32	48,506.97	107,499.07	75,243.38	88,573.66
Mental Health	40,390.92	43,978.27	43,205.59	71,269.84	46,022.93	67,845.89	99,093.19
Pennsylvania Committee on Hospital Facilities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,413.50	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 363,094.85	\$ 405,992.12	\$ 399,722.41	\$ 437,712.65	\$ 477,515.95	\$ 637,419.45	\$ 749,091.79

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO							
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE—							
CONTINUED							
Council for the Blind	\$ 45,689.07	\$ 48,254.23	\$ 41,921.87	\$ 47,782.36	\$ 101,225.92	\$ 281,291.22	\$ 310,000.00
Treatment of the Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	48,580.43	89,998.74	.....	.....
Home Instruction for the Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,147.81	7,997.14	474,277.57
Federal Aid for Rehabilitation of Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,811.55	43,855.43
Pennsylvania Hospital Survey and Construction Act .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 44,118.20
Employment Fund for the Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 20,000.00	.....	.....
Homes—State Aided	\$ 487,883.80	\$ 496,040.25	\$ 460,788.05	\$ 429,569.57	382,396.87	\$ 418,347.75	504,850.32
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Aided	7,690,663.67	8,374,200.00	8,485,328.70	8,615,109.82	8,304,634.25	8,589,238.86	12,174,852.59
Medical and Surgical Hospitals—State Owned	2,379,470.87	2,743,157.28	2,872,218.40	3,257,154.51	3,731,462.82	5,114,094.49	7,416,179.11
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Owned	6,089,513.86	6,400,436.57	6,880,920.71	8,290,855.22	9,175,913.19	10,702,362.71	13,114,631.46
Penal and Correctional Institutions—State Aided	499,976.25	554,930.69	554,835.60	553,248.47	576,752.39	608,243.94	814,561.42
Mental Hospitals—State Owned	8,502,341.21	11,204,983.76	14,774,707.37	23,539,255.21	27,503,297.45	34,215,328.02	48,522,961.19
Maintenance, Care and Treatment of Insane—County and Poor District Hospitals	2,981,330.00	3,231,000.00	2,333,869.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mental Hospitals—State Aided	325,000.00	325,000.00	394,785.84	375,000.00	183,398.38	.....	.....
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State Owned	2,699,321.50	3,208,460.44	3,390,940.75	3,940,749.28	4,781,767.39	6,390,021.77	9,239,800.96
Institutions for Feeble Minded and Epileptics—State Aided	359,565.55	404,826.24	415,052.69	414,846.56	487,218.46	551,891.98	752,000.00
Major Building and Equipment Repairs at Institutions	586,813.38	14,002.12	1,111.95	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Food Program—State Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,687.80	.....	.....
Social Security Fund	24,672.63	115,757.64	167,543.46	165,435.40	120,911.71	147,451.43	271,040.69
Child Welfare Service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,570.60	163,367.27	17,273.36
Cadet Nurses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 33,010,664.01	\$ 37,411,283.70	\$ 41,006,204.11	\$ 49,959,864.08	\$ 55,716,417.42	\$ 67,678,048.88	\$ 94,161,180.04
Total—Social Security Fund	\$ 24,672.63	\$ 115,757.64	\$ 167,543.46	\$ 165,435.40	\$ 282,482.31	\$ 310,818.70	\$ 288,314.05
Total—Department of Welfare ..	\$ 33,035,336.64	\$ 37,527,041.34	\$ 41,173,747.57	\$ 50,125,299.48	\$ 55,998,899.73	\$ 67,988,867.58	\$ 94,449,494.09
FISH FUND							
PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION							
Administrative	\$ 77,931.60	\$ 81,376.69	\$ 74,708.87	\$ 82,410.37	\$ 78,360.69	\$ 89,106.70	\$ 102,985.48
Protection	199,255.42	200,208.26	211,011.06	225,088.67	251,269.33	325,858.67	374,465.78
Propagation	486,287.14	561,444.12	655,535.00	764,516.81	865,554.34	1,166,144.70	1,380,239.81
Public Information	23,924.53	33,408.44	42,858.00	40,888.71	29,965.08	45,610.89	98,773.51
Addition to Fixed Capital	71,052.09	83,167.63	283,743.08	145,177.57	2,513.11	73,278.46	137,482.57
Total—Pennsylvania Fish Commission	\$ 858,450.78	\$ 959,605.14	\$ 1,267,856.01	\$ 1,268,082.13	\$ 1,227,662.55	\$ 1,699,999.42	\$ 2,093,947.15

**OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS**

APPLICABLE TO							
	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
GAME FUND							
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION							
Executive Office and Division of Accounting and Budget	\$ 147,921.69	\$ 274,546.08	\$ 177,873.55	\$ 171,253.81	\$ 131,127.51	\$ 181,593.31	\$ 192,113.10
Division of Propagation and Research ..	414,885.05	606,707.76	664,159.12	509,736.88	434,756.90	1,037,192.57	1,375,864.03
Bureau of Protection	728,560.94	763,268.65	751,946.53	730,490.76	781,592.93	1,316,680.03	1,238,395.96
Bureau of Refugees and Lands	765,177.22	958,496.50	1,024,680.09	872,610.84	761,069.50	1,181,589.97	1,768,554.87
Division of Predatory Animals	264,480.06	171,278.26	156,336.24	110,553.93	121,825.87	.....	419,273.45
Division of Education	71,390.11	144,172.30	113,806.14	112,234.89	110,419.77	316,558.00	420,274.65
Training .....	.....	.....	22,245.99	47,938.46	3,960.20	88,510.07	127,498.08
Total—Pennsylvania Game Commission	\$ 2,392,415.07	\$ 2,918,469.55	\$ 2,911,047.66	\$ 2,554,819.57	\$ 2,344,752.68	\$ 4,122,123.95	\$ 5,541,974.14
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund) (5)	\$ 20,000.00	.....	\$ 247,011.75	\$ 268,586.38	\$ 246,751.22	\$ 276,252.22	\$ 949,200.38
Salaries and Expenses (Motor Fund) .	.....	\$ 499,887.41	400,000.00	310,158.68	256,911.79	325,000.00	.....
Total	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 499,887.41	\$ 647,011.75	\$ 578,745.06	\$ 503,663.01	\$ 601,252.22	\$ 949,200.38
State Planning Board (General Fund)	\$ 9,805.08	\$ 118,536.09	\$ 105,672.08	\$ 96,072.87	\$ 104,891.92	\$ 131,411.28	\$ 199,373.61
Aeronautics Administration (Motor Fund)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields (Motor Fund)	\$ 249,635.82	\$ 365,749.65	\$ 179,929.51	\$ 126,427.69	\$ 196,593.18	\$ 284,907.70	\$ 466,499.46
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
State Board of Housing	204,606.08	902,892.49	83,059.32	30,942.55	.....	.....	.....
Total—General Fund	\$ 29,805.08	\$ 118,536.09	\$ 352,683.83	\$ 364,659.25	\$ 351,643.14	\$ 2,082,520.42	\$ 3,304,732.37
Total—Motor Fund	\$ 454,241.90	\$ 1,768,529.55	\$ 662,988.83	\$ 467,528.92	\$ 453,504.97	\$ 609,907.70	\$ 466,499.46
Total—Department of Commerce .	\$ 484,046.98	\$ 1,887,065.64	\$ 1,015,672.66	\$ 832,188.17	\$ 805,148.11	\$ 2,692,428.12	\$ 3,771,231.83
(5) Scenic and Historic Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) State Publicity Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Department of Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND COMMISSIONS							
Pennsylvania Board of Parole .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 297,466.83	\$ 793,352.76	\$ 1,060,868.13	\$ 1,260,000.00
State Civil Service Commission .....	.....	.....	.....	143,187.91	328,713.44	329,692.28	548,215.45
Port of Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	\$ 99,996.87	199,837.44	199,996.27	168,780.94	199,998.14
Board of Commissioners of Navigation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dredging Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers	\$ 49,736.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	49,897.15	\$ 99,998.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General State Authority	25,598.15	165,386.73	6,599.80	6,600.00	11,800.00	17,700.00	151,415.06
.....	.....	1,080,001.00	516,515.00	337,448.53	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....

OPERATING FUNDS
EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTIONS

APPLICABLE TO

	Biennium 1935-1937	Biennium 1937-1939	Biennium 1939-1941	Biennium 1941-1943	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949
MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS— (Continued)							
Post-War Planning Commission—							
Agreements with Political Subdivisions						526,237.02	
Postwar Planning Commission (Admin- istration)					107,773.18	89,063.24	
State World's Fair Commission (Gen- eral Fund)		75,000.00	77,722.20				
(Motor Fund)		304,319.84					
Total State World's Fair Commis- sion		\$ 379,319.84	\$ 77,722.20				
Total—General Fund	\$ 125,232.20	\$ 1,420,386.29	\$ 700,833.87	\$ 984,540.71	\$ 1,541,635.65	\$ 2,202,341.61	\$ 2,159,628.65
Total—Motor Fund		\$ 304,319.84					
Total—Miscellaneous Administra- tive and Commissions	\$ 125,232.20	\$ 1,724,706.13	\$ 700,833.87	\$ 984,540.71	\$ 1,541,635.65	\$ 2,202,341.61	\$ 2,159,628.65
MILK CONTROL COMMISSION							
Salaries and Expenses (General Fund)	\$ 181,288.55	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 199,970.14	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Salaries and Expenses (Milk Control Fund)	212,155.98	222,740.64	271,808.83	239,341.39	148,860.62	260,728.79	303,705.80
Payments to Dairy Farmers (Milk Con- trol Fund)		22,092.67	47,928.68	120,772.97	53,373.19	12,585.21	78,082.59
Refunding Milk Control Licenses and Fees (Milk Control Fund)	476.50	1,746.81	223.50	252.00	222.00	38.45	185.00
Total—General Fund	\$ 181,288.55	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 199,970.14	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 320,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Total—Milk Control Fund	\$ 212,632.48	\$ 246,580.12	\$ 319,961.01	\$ 360,366.36	\$ 202,455.81	\$ 273,352.45	\$ 381,973.39
Total—Milk Control Commission .	\$ 393,921.03	\$ 546,580.12	\$ 519,931.15	\$ 600,366.36	\$ 542,455.81	\$ 593,352.45	\$ 781,973.39
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AS- SISTANCE							
Salaries and Expenses		\$ 2,076,803.02	\$ 1,810,882.85	\$ 1,475,028.70	\$ 1,197,203.98	\$ 1,394,552.16	\$ 1,842,970.97
General Assistance	\$ 117,247,739.72	148,257,080.97	140,750,080.11	39,211,029.08	15,863,534.35	24,914,742.00	39,356,535.85
Aid to Dependent Children	4,826,372.31	16,796,068.18	32,437,293.77	42,600,604.50	31,499,751.20	49,901,702.80	79,107,527.05
Old Age Assistance	\$ 25,807,789.94	\$ 45,579,087.02	\$ 48,324,852.26	\$ 55,815,605.34	\$ 59,064,313.40	\$ 65,952,654.60	\$ 77,596,084.46
Pensions for Blind	5,500,988.15	8,189,581.95	9,275,319.20	9,904,940.48	9,341,796.10	12,460,597.20	14,076,685.20
Local Administration—State	9,847,475.59	16,841,558.13	18,858,533.67	12,903,769.09	9,645,009.85	11,626,835.08	15,708,070.84
Auditor General Administration		180,000.00	344,900.00	347,500.00	300,000.00	382,000.00	507,090.00
Treasury Administration		1,616,896.94	1,516,030.30	1,175,881.28	898,500.00	1,017,500.00	1,295,000.00
State Wide County Administration ..		56,596.45	2,690,720.20	2,125,994.60	1,486,652.60	2,000,351.78	2,362,482.73
Employment Board Administration ...		454,616.93	501,925.77	234,796.14			
Recoveries Paid to Federal overnment		161,090.81	94,404.21		12,647.53		
Total—Department of Public As- sistance	\$ 163,230,365.71	\$ 240,239,380.40	\$ 256,564,942.34	\$ 165,795,149.21	\$ 129,309,409.01	\$ 169,650,955.62	\$ 231,832,447.10

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE

SPECIAL FUNDS—JUNE 1, 1943 TO MAY 31, 1950

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
1939-1941 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class (\$8,500,000.00)	\$ 16.61			
1941-1943 ALLOCATIONS				
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$5,032,000.00)	\$ 110,081.99			
Purchasing and Conditioning Airfields (\$40,500.00)	742.77			
Division of Aeronautics (\$158,500.00)	8,846.20			
1941-1943 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class (\$8,500,000.00)	3,204,499.88			
Survey for Pennsylvania Parkway (\$100,000.00)		\$ 2,350.95		
Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$63,500.00)	1,194.73			
Department of Commerce (\$400,000.00)	10,158.68			
Replacement Checks	2,340.01			
Total	\$ 3,337,864.26	\$ 2,350.95		
1943-1945 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)	\$ 81,091,075.85			
Philadelphia Project (\$10,000,000.00)	4,837,522.12			
Refunding Motor Licenses and Fees (\$105,000.00)	104,620.52			
Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways (\$10,000.00)	7,759.31			
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax (\$25,000.00)	7,340.09			
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$5,272,000.00)	4,698,081.54	\$ 95,686.85		
Pennsylvania State Police (\$8,000,000.00)	8,000,000.00			
Accrued Interest on Investment Purchased	1,802.88			
Loan and Transfer Agent (\$1,000.00)	818.00			
1943-1945 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class (\$7,000,000.00)	4,362,290.47	2,635,807.29		
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$10,945,414.55)	10,945,414.55			
Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00)	26,250.00	3,750.00		
Replacement Checks		7,491.04	\$ 1,674.30	
Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$67,500.00)	43,263.69	1,803.05		
Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County (\$177,000.00)	92,147.90	37,852.10		
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$313,400.00)	313,400.00			
Contingent Reserve Account (\$131,600.00)	131,600.00			
Pennsylvania State Police—Retirement (\$100,000.00) ..	100,000.00			
Appropriation to General Fund—Commerce	200,000.00	65,000.00		
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission—(\$213,000.00) ..	165,456.42	31,136.76		
Total	\$ 115,128,843.34	\$ 2,878,527.09	\$ 1,674.30	

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Continued)

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
1945-1947 ALLOCATIONS				
Maintenance, Repairs and Construction of Roads; Salaries and General Expenses		\$ 125,540,973.12		
Refunding Monies Collected by Department of Highways (\$10,000.00)		4,437.36		
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State (\$25,000.00)		1,766.65		
Bureau of Motor Vehicles and Liquid Fuels Tax Division (\$7,552,000.00)		6,123,384.52	\$ 406,526.56	
Pennsylvania State Police (\$8,000,000.00)		8,000,000.00		
Refunding Monies Collected Through the Department of Revenue (\$120,000.00)		116,732.65		
1945-1947 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of the Second Class (\$8,500,000.00)		5,295,026.94	3,199,962.42	\$ 3,107.08
Rebuilding Bridges Wayne County (\$61,271.00)		52,457.08		
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships (\$8,500,000.00)		5,283,521.11	3,216,061.49	417.40
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$10,513,079.55)		10,513,079.55		
Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00)		30,000.00		
Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$55,000.00)		55,000.00		
Highway Purchasing Expenses (Deficiency)		7,500.00	* 2.24	
Education-Highway Safety (\$25,000.00)		9,073.16	917.56	
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$407,200.00)		407,200.00		
Contingent Reserve Account (\$449,900.00)		449,900.00		
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement (\$50,000.00)		50,000.00		
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$50,000.00)		284,907.70		
Joint State Government Commission-Highway Program (\$50,000.00)		31,500.00	16,476.23	
Construction of Roadside Rests		8,473.86	26,621.33	9,501.77
Daniel Boone Homestead—Roads		4,847.74		
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River		18,485.08	118,820.09	120,153.35
Department of Commerce		325,000.00		
Replacement Checks (\$10,000.00)			1,427.80	
Ephrata Cloisters—Driveway			4,651.96	
Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments		153,514.12		
Total		\$ 162,766,780.64	\$ 6,991,463.20	\$ 133,179.60
1947-1949 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations			\$ 265,920,507.01	
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Revenue (\$220,000.00)			148,460.79	
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (\$10,000.00)			4,852.43	
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax-State (\$28,000.00)			26,043.16	
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$8,569,983.00)			8,090,062.55	\$ 352,114.89
Pennsylvania State Police (\$10,000,000.00)			10,000,000.00	
1947-1949 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class (\$10,000,000.00)			6,231,808.42	3,761,733.34
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$10,206,413.00)			10,206,413.00	
Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00)			30,000.00	
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships (\$10,000,000.00)			6,210,410.73	3,777,411.05
Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$68,125.00)			64,121.63	289.74
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$486,220.00)			486,220.00	
Contingent Reserve Account (\$828,491.00)			828,491.00	
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System (\$100,000.00)			100,000.00	
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$820,573.98)			466,499.46	
Ephrata Cloisters—Roads (\$5,000.00)			4,681.86	298.40
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased			211,706.88	
Total			\$ 309,030,278.92	\$ 7,891,847.42

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED—(Concluded)

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
1949-1951 ALLOCATIONS				
General Operations (Department of Highways)				\$142,451,511.85
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Revenue (\$200,000.00)				39,928.56
Refunding Moneys Collected through the Department of Highways (\$10,000.00)				2,086.42
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State (\$20,000.00)				7,411.26
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use (\$200,000.00)				109,576.91
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Administra- tion (\$50,000.00)				28,777.51
Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Liquid Fuels Tax and Safety (\$10,200,000.00)				4,534,525.76
Pennsylvania State Police (\$13,640,000.00)				4,000,000.00
1949-1951 APPROPRIATIONS				
Townships of Second Class (\$10,000,000.00)				1,244,142.64
Interest and Sinking Fund—Road Bonds (\$9,745,579.79)				4,947,373.23
Loan and Transfer Agent (\$30,000.00)				15,000.00
Printing Bonds (\$1,000.00)				437.50
Replacement Checks (\$10,000.00)				625.97
Construction of Bridges—Allegheny River (\$1,500,000.00)				325,962.53
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships (\$10,000,000.00)				1,230,526.51
Highway Purchasing Expenses (\$120,020.00)				46,807.60
Education—Highway Safety (\$25,000.00)				11,945.56
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2 (\$419,636.00)				209,818.00
Contingent Reserve Account (\$1,014,716.00)				507,358.00
State Police Retirement System (\$50,000.00)				25,000.00
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission (\$761,374.74)				262,087.51
Highway Planning Commission (\$250,000.00)				98,493.00
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased				149,273.53
Total				\$160,248,669.85
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$118,466,724.21	\$165,647,658.68	\$316,023,416.42	\$168,273,696.87
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 51,002,295.02	\$ 63,648,089.74	\$ 94,792,854.62	\$ 54,478,301.28
Receipts to Motor License Fund	131,112,518.93	196,469,069.30	275,666,904.76	166,849,180.45
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund ...		318,354.26	41,958.32	
Appropriation from General Fund		5,000.00		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$182,114,813.95	\$260,440,513.30	\$370,501,717.70	\$221,327,481.73
BALANCES—				
Balances Transferred	\$ 63,648,089.74	\$ 94,792,854.62	\$ 54,478,301.28	\$ 53,053,784.86

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
ALLOCATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR—				
MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS—SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES				
Salaries	\$ 16,513,713.24	\$ 24,657,354.95	\$ 15,684,574.90	\$ 8,049,395.69
Wages	18,741,135.14	23,376,393.70	49,523,661.58	26,291,093.08
Fees	1,017,973.42	1,260,643.41	2,036,557.27	1,797,306.92
Materials, Supplies and Printing	12,907,384.03	19,723,942.84	32,466,190.40	15,537,202.80
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,734,170.08	3,456,860.13	5,670,976.35	3,848,293.99
Maintenance Services and Expenses	8,764,234.45	15,638,594.52	19,107,769.95	12,254,915.90
Construction, Equipment and Land	17,077,999.25	34,759,682.60	131,708,415.95	66,858,683.36
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	3,334,466.24	2,667,500.97	9,722,360.61	7,814,620.11
Total Maintenance, Construction and Administration	\$ 81,091,075.85	\$ 125,540,973.12	\$ 265,920,507.01	\$ 142,451,511.85
APPROPRIATIONS IN SPECIFIC AMOUNTS—				
TOWNSHIPS OF THE SECOND CLASS	\$ 6,998,097.76	\$ 8,498,096.44	\$ 9,993,541.76	\$ 1,244,142.64
PHILADELPHIA PROJECT	4,837,522.12	.....	.....	.....
CITIES, BOROUGHS AND FIRST CLASS TOWNSHIPS .....	.....	8,500,000.00	9,987,821.78	1,230,526.51
REBUILDING BRIDGES—WAYNE COUNTY	130,000.00	52,457.08	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION OF ROADSIDE RESTS .....	.....	44,596.96	.....	.....
DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD—ROADS .....	.....	4,847.74	.....	.....
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES—ALLEGHENY RIVER .....	.....	257,458.52	.....	325,962.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 93,056,695.73	\$ 142,898,429.86	\$ 285,901,870.55	\$ 145,252,143.53
During—1943-1945	\$ 90,383,036.34	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	2,673,659.39	\$ 136,203,784.93	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	6,561,465.33	\$ 278,362,726.16	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	133,179.60	7,539,144.39	\$ 145,252,143.53
BIENNIAL FUNDS—				
Allocations by the Governor—				
Maintenance, Construction and Administration	\$ 84,700,000.00	\$ 187,925,000.00	\$ 266,188,202.00	\$ 265,000,000.00
Philadelphia Project	10,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations in Specific Amounts—				
Townships of the Second Class	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 8,500,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00
Rebuilding Bridges—Wayne County	177,000.00	61,271.00	.....	.....
Rebuilding County Bridges	40,000.00	80,000.00	.....	.....
Construction of Roadside Rests .....	.....	150,000.00	75,000.00	.....
Daniel Boone Homestead-Roads .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Construction of Bridges-Allegheny River .....	.....	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
Cities, Boroughs and First Class Townships .....	.....	8,500,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Acquisition of Toll Bridges .....	.....	7,000,000.00	.....	.....
Total Appropriations in Specific Amounts—Available Funds	\$ 7,217,000.00	\$ 26,296,271.00	\$ 21,075,000.00	\$ 21,500,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 101,917,000.00	\$ 214,221,271.00	\$ 287,263,202.00	\$ 286,500,000.00
BALANCES—				
State Appropriation Lapsed	\$ 8,813,304.27	\$ 69,392,993.06	\$ 267,694.99	.....
State Appropriation to Continue	47,000.00	1,929,848.08	1,093,636.46	\$ 141,247,856.47

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS	\$ 10,945,414.55	\$ 10,513,079.55	\$ 10,206,413.00	\$ 4,947,373.23
LOAN AND TRANSFER AGENT	30,818.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00
REFUNDING MOTOR LICENSE FEES AND FINES	104,620.52	116,732.65	148,460.79	39,928.56
REFUNDING MONIES COLLECTED THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS	7,759.31	4,437.36	4,852.43	2,086.42
REFUNDING LIQUID FUELS TAX—STATE SHARE	7,840.09	1,766.65	26,043.16	7,411.26
EXPENSES—PRINTING ROAD BONDS				437.50
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE				109,576.91
LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUND—AGRICULTURAL USE—ADMINISTRATION				28,777.51
REPLACEMENT CHECKS	9,165.34	1,427.80		625.97
ACCRUED INTEREST AND PREMIUMS ON IN- VESTMENTS PURCHASED	1,802.88	153,514.12	211,706.88	149,273.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 11,106,920.69	\$ 10,820,958.13	\$ 10,627,476.26	\$ 5,300,490.89
During—1943-1945	\$ 11,094,005.35			
1945-1947	11,241.04	\$ 10,819,530.33		
1947-1949	1,674.30	1,427.80	\$ 10,627,476.26	
1949-1950				\$ 5,300,490.89
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOCATIONS—				
Interest and Redemption of Road Bonds	\$ 10,945,414.55	\$ 10,513,079.55	\$ 10,206,413.00	\$ 9,745,579.79
Loan and Transfer Agent	31,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Refunding Motor License Fees and Fines (Allocation by Governor)	105,000.00	120,000.00	220,000.00	200,000.00
Refunding Monies Collected through the Department of Highways (Allocation by Governor)	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax—State Share (Allocation by Governor)	25,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	20,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use (Allocation by Governor)				200,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Refund—Agricultural Use—Adminis- tration (Allocation by Governor)				50,000.00
Replacement Checks	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Expenses-Printing Road Bonds		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Accrued Interest and Premiums on Investments Purchased	1,802.88	153,514.12	211,706.88	149,273.53
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 11,130,217.43	\$ 10,862,593.67	\$ 10,717,119.88	\$ 10,415,853.32
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 23,296.74	\$ 33,063.34	\$ 89,643.62	
To Continue		8,572.20		\$ 5,115,362.43

**MOTOR LICENSE FUND
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS**

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION— HIGHWAY PROGRAM		\$ 47,976.23		
During—1945-1947		\$ 31,500.00		
1947-1949		16,476.23		
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION— HIGHWAY PROGRAM		\$ 50,000.00		
BALANCES—				
To Continue		\$ 2,023.77		

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
COLLECTING MOTOR LICENSE FEES, LIQUID FUELS TAX, AND OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF SAFETY				
Salaries	\$ 2,823,685.54	\$ 3,403,148.65	\$ 4,305,954.87	\$ 2,434,661.45
Wages	359,576.32	527,030.19	744,087.12	473,866.67
Fees	25,555.05	34,853.68	51,236.96	30,387.16
Materials, Supplies and Printing	606,232.45	1,203,488.68	1,730,854.81	726,885.70
Transportation, Communication and Information	645,751.28	909,128.46	1,150,355.67	664,805.50
Maintenance Services and Expenses	328,014.47	325,031.04	336,410.92	167,952.60
Construction, Equipment and Land	4,953.28	127,230.38	123,277.09	35,966.68
Total	\$ 4,793,768.39	\$ 6,529,911.08	\$ 8,442,177.44	\$ 4,534,525.76
Executive Bureau	\$ 218,458.43	\$ 255,216.80	\$ 302,971.29	\$ 166,228.95
Bureau of Liquid Fuels Tax	424,119.10	502,675.37	585,437.35	312,556.08
Bureau of Motor Vehicles	3,288,445.55	4,683,165.65	6,148,943.15	3,241,723.79
Bureau of Highway Safety	833,860.23	1,088,853.26	1,330,683.81	725,441.72
Pittsburgh Driving Course Project	28,885.08			
Drivers Training Point—Erie			39,163.94	
Drivers Training Point—Harrisburg			33,259.00	
Drivers Training Point—Greensburg			1,718.90	
Governor's Highway Safety Advisory Committee				46,144.38
Financial Responsibility				42,430.84
Total	\$ 4,793,768.39	\$ 6,529,911.08	\$ 8,442,177.44	\$ 4,534,525.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,793,768.39	\$ 6,529,911.08	\$ 8,442,177.44	\$ 4,534,525.76
During—1943-1945	\$ 4,698,081.54			
1945-1947	95,686.85	\$ 6,123,384.52		
1947-1949		406,526.56	\$ 8,090,062.55	
1949-1950			352,114.89	\$ 4,534,525.76
BIENNIAL ALLOCATIONS—				
Collecting Motor License Fees, Liquid Fuels Tax, and Operation of Bureau of Safety	\$ 5,272,000.00	\$ 6,852,000.00	\$ 8,569,983.00	\$ 10,200,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 5,272,000.00	\$ 6,852,000.00	\$ 8,569,983.00	\$ 10,200,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 478,231.61	\$ 322,088.92		
To Continue			\$ 127,805.56	\$ 5,665,474.24

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PURCHASING				
Salaries	\$ 39,809.69	\$ 55,432.49	\$ 55,168.29	\$ 39,311.80
Wages				734.85
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,610.35	6,280.78	7,729.86	4,934.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	162.45	219.73	291.47	127.54
Maintenance Services and Expenses	349.60	268.08	820.75	255.93
Construction, Equipment and Land	134.65	296.68	401.00	1,443.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 45,066.74	\$ 62,497.76	\$ 64,411.37	\$ 46,807.60
During—1943-1945	\$ 43,263.69			
1945-1947	1,803.05	\$ 62,500.00		
1947-1949		* 2.24	\$ 64,121.63	
1949-1950			289.74	\$ 46,807.60
APPROPRIATIONS—				
Highway Purchasing	\$ 67,500.00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 68,125.00	\$ 120,020.00
Highway Purchasing—Deficiency		7,500.00		
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 22,433.26	\$ 2.24		
To Continue			\$ 3,713.63	\$ 73,212.40

* Indicates Deduction.

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
STATE ANNUITY RESERVE ACCOUNT NO. 2 ...	\$ 313,400.00	\$ 407,200.00	\$ 486,220.00	\$ 209,818.00
CONTINGENT RESERVE ACCOUNT	131,600.00	449,900.00	828,491.00	507,358.00
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE—RETIREMENT	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	25,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 907,100.00	\$ 1,414,711.00	\$ 742,176.00
During—1943-1945	\$ 545,000.00			
1945-1947		\$ 907,100.00		
1947-1949			\$ 1,414,711.00	
1949-1950				\$ 742,176.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
State Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	\$ 313,400.00	\$ 407,200.00	\$ 486,220.00	\$ 419,636.00
Contingent Reserve Account	131,600.00	449,900.00	828,491.00	1,014,716.00
Pennsylvania State Police—Retirement	100,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 907,100.00	\$ 1,414,711.00	\$ 1,484,352.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue				\$ 742,176.00

APPENDIX TO THE

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE (Appropriation to General Fund)	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00
ALLOCATIONS—				
Pennsylvania State Police	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 13,640,000.00
Return of Unused Appropriations from General Fund ..	310,266.05	41,958.32	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 8,310,266.05	\$ 8,041,958.32	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 13,640,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 310,266.05	\$ 41,958.32	.....	.....
To Continue .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 9,640,000.00

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Appropriation to General Fund)	\$ 265,000.00	\$ 325,000.00	.....	.....
During—1943-1945	\$ 200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	65,000.00	\$ 325,000.00	.....	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Department of Commerce	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 325,000.00	.....	.....
Returned of Unused Appropriation from General Fund ..	8,088.21	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 308,088.21	\$ 325,000.00	.....	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 43,088.21	.....	.....	.....

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
PENNSYLVANIA AERONAUTICS COMMISSION .				
Salaries	\$ 59,443.11	\$ 82,999.60	\$ 141,755.10	\$ 83,179.30
Wages	27,726.95	34,261.76	51,890.58	26,127.98
Fees .....	.....	7,000.00	10,462.50	6,736.34
Materials, Supplies and Printing	8,907.33	20,214.01	59,044.36	11,773.82
Transportation, Communication and Information	20,104.02	34,451.81	51,833.74	25,942.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	59,084.45	83,247.41	118,571.66	76,625.74
Construction, Equipment and Land	21,327.32	22,733.11	32,941.52	31,701.68
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 196,593.18	\$ 284,907.70	\$ 466,499.46	\$ 262,087.51
During—1943-1945	\$ 165,456.42	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947	31,136.76	\$ 284,907.70	.....	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	\$ 466,499.46	.....
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 262,087.51
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
Balance from Prior Period .....	.....	.....	\$ 158,709.33	\$ 354,074.52
Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission	\$ 213,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
Credits—1945-1947 .....	.....	443,617.03	.....	.....
Credits—1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	661,864.65	.....
Credits—1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	407,300.22
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 16,406.82	\$ 50,000.00	.....	.....
Balance Transferred to Next Period .....	.....	158,709.33	\$ 354,074.52	\$ 499,287.23

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY	\$ 9,990.72	.....	\$ 11,945.56
During—1945-1947	\$ 9,073.16	.....	.....
1947-1949	917.56	.....	.....
1949-1950	\$ 11,945.56
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
EDUCATION—HIGHWAY SAFETY	\$ 25,000.00	.....	\$ 25,000.00
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 15,009.28	.....	.....
To Continue	\$ 13,054.44

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY	\$ 4,651.96	\$ 4,980.26	.....
During 1947-1949	\$ 4,651.96	\$ 4,681.86	.....
1949-1950	298.40	.....
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—DRIVEWAY	\$ 5,000.00	.....	.....
EPHRATA CLOISTERS—ROADS	\$ 5,000.00	.....
BALANCES—				
Lapsed	\$ 348.04	\$ 19.74	.....

MOTOR LICENSE FUND
ADMINISTRATIVE MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMISSIONS

	APPLICABLE TO			
	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION	\$ 98,493.00
BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS—				
HIGHWAY PLANNING COMMISSION	\$ 250,000.00
BALANCES—				
To Continue	\$ 151,507.00

STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Salaries	\$ 16,830.58	\$ 27,110.86	\$ 21,481.75	\$ 9,187.88
Wages	62,890.86	73,669.19	155,759.17	82,109.88
Fees	377.36	2,525.10	5,261.31	2,887.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	9,683.41	15,265.22	43,571.60	21,015.61
Transportation, Communication and Information	1,141.16	10,540.12	21,840.66	5,932.48
Maintenance Services and Expenses	32,892.43	48,479.72	113,282.69	31,321.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	5,317.14	1,735.49	33,079.16	7,900.50
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items .....	.....	22,660.50	.....	9,622.75
Refunds and Repayment of Receipts	100.00	388.54	537.33	794.17
Premium and Interest on Purchase of Investments .....	.....	20.40	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 129,232.94	\$ 202,395.14	\$ 394,813.67	\$ 170,772.06
Applicable to—1941-1943	\$ 16,592.21	.....	.....	.....
1943-1945	112,640.73	\$ 517.19	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	201,877.95	\$ 6,253.92	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	388,559.75	\$ 4,020.31
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	166,751.75
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 66,494.74	\$ 194,520.37	\$ 238,366.54	\$ 127,581.87
Receipts to State Farm Products Show Fund	257,258.57	246,241.31	284,029.00	175,668.52
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 323,753.31	\$ 440,761.68	\$ 522,395.54	\$ 303,250.39
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 194,520.37	\$ 238,366.54	\$ 127,581.87	\$ 132,478.33

BANKING DEPARTMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING				
Salaries	\$ 891,384.93	\$ 932,689.06	\$ 1,031,315.91	\$ 545,341.25
Wages	915.89	790.68	591.24	.....
Fees	267.50	250.00	271.50	150.50
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,845.01	10,982.56	16,229.54	10,864.92
Transportation, Communication and Information	136,753.22	150,386.94	204,083.51	118,101.96
Maintenance Services and Expenses	29,328.61	31,996.12	43,604.95	20,954.96
Construction, Equipment and Land	773.63	1,350.55	24,784.06	6,151.48
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,073.68	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 1,068,342.47	\$ 1,128,445.91	\$ 1,320,880.71	\$ 701,565.07
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (STATE RETIREMENT)				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 35,400.00	\$ 31,300.00	\$ 40,757.00	\$ 20,011.00
APPROPRIATION TO GENERAL FUND .....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 500,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,103,742.47	\$ 1,159,745.91	\$ 1,361,637.71	\$ 1,221,576.07
Applicable to—1941-1943	\$ 9,853.22	.....	.....	.....
1943-1945	1,093,889.25	\$ 7,655.66	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	1,152,090.25	\$ 14,873.75	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	1,346,763.96	\$ 15,414.74
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,206,161.33
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 399,432.04	\$ 512,013.23	\$ 654,626.00	\$ 938,775.49
Receipts to Banking Department Fund	1,216,323.66	1,302,358.68	1,645,787.20	874,684.64
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,615,755.70	\$ 1,814,371.91	\$ 2,300,413.20	\$ 1,813,460.13
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 512,013.23	\$ 654,626.00	\$ 938,775.49	\$ 591,884.06

FISH FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 438,370.85	\$ 534,081.43	\$ 663,500.45	\$ 347,900.06
Wages	199,864.96	271,979.80	391,800.54	250,536.73
Fees	4,510.30	3,704.00	5,632.80	3,242.26
Materials, Supplies and Printing	397,761.98	573,090.80	753,971.56	360,651.48
Transportation, Communication and Information	166,806.43	221,948.56	254,629.04	137,843.89
Maintenance Services and Expenses	57,413.08	62,086.15	71,079.88	35,708.20
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,198.36	66,181.95	53,264.90	24,760.42
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	7,700.00	15,250.00	25,460.00	15,778.50
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	161.00	219.50	40.00	405.00
Advance Requisitions .....	.....	.....	*25.00	.....
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased .....	.....	40.80	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	\$ 1,274,786.96	\$ 1,748,582.99	\$ 2,219,354.17	\$ 1,176,826.54
Pennsylvania Fish Commission	\$ 1,228,646.76	\$ 1,666,871.41	\$ 2,083,654.79	\$ 1,108,638.10
Department of Revenue	38,440.20	66,670.78	110,739.38	52,659.94
State Retirement Board	7,700.00	15,000.00	24,960.00	15,528.50
Treasury Department .....	.....	40.80	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	\$ 1,274,786.96	\$ 1,748,582.99	\$ 2,219,354.17	\$ 1,176,826.54
Applicable to—1941-1943	\$ 34,093.72	.....	.....	.....
1943-1945	1,240,693.24	\$ 33,076.44	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	1,715,506.55	\$ 81,389.58	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	2,137,964.59	\$ 117,852.56
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,058,973.98
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 811,555.02	\$ 772,650.73	\$ 756,882.56	\$ 1,116,364.97
Receipts to Fish Fund	1,235,882.67	1,732,814.82	2,578,836.58	1,458,284.70
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,047,437.69	\$ 2,505,465.55	\$ 3,335,719.14	\$ 2,574,649.67
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 772,650.73	\$ 756,882.56	\$ 1,116,364.97	\$ 1,397,823.13

GAME FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 840,737.60	\$ 1,071,840.04	\$ 1,541,688.80	\$ 942,413.20
Wages	352,490.48	621,850.37	1,096,345.95	836,649.93
Fees	6,339.11	28,203.71	43,496.12	20,283.14
Materials, Supplies and Printing	353,482.03	716,194.66	1,326,872.97	834,918.65
Transportation, Communication and Information	386,829.90	547,061.16	830,800.94	446,894.15
Maintenance Services and Expenses	86,825.31	162,406.12	233,196.07	199,137.12
Construction, Equipment and Land	191,949.96	345,855.97	428,153.45	174,191.16
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	198,516.32	515,260.10	464,078.38	186,924.25
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	1,198.56	758.98	2,561.45	4,006.92
Advance Requisitions	12,098.50	27,714.00	14,005.00	*171.00
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased .....	.....	81.60	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY CLASSIFICATION	\$ 2,430,417.77	\$ 4,037,226.71	\$ 5,981,199.13	\$ 3,645,247.52
Pennsylvania Game Commission	\$ 2,361,394.97	\$ 3,956,951.98	\$ 5,847,232.54	\$ 3,565,648.76
Department of Revenue	38,522.80	52,489.43	86,326.39	45,566.76
State Retirement Board	30,500.00	27,700.00	47,610.00	34,027.00
Treasury Department .....	.....	85.30	30.20	5.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, BY DEPARTMENTS	\$ 2,430,417.77	\$ 4,037,226.71	\$ 5,981,199.13	\$ 3,645,247.52
Applicable to—1941-1943	\$ 162,387.96	.....	.....	.....
1943-1945	2,268,029.81	.....	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	\$ 156,457.33	\$ 320,403.90	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	3,880,769.38	5,660,795.23	\$ 32,970.11
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,612,277.41
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 1,801,325.91	\$ 2,433,036.93	\$ 2,527,618.33	\$ 1,500,495.15
Receipts to Game Fund	3,062,128.79	4,131,808.11	4,954,075.95	3,960,735.31
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 4,863,454.70	\$ 6,564,845.04	\$ 7,481,694.28	\$ 5,461,230.46
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 2,433,036.93	\$ 2,527,618.33	\$ 1,500,495.15	\$ 1,815,982.94

* Indicates Deduction.

APPENDIX TO THE

STATE RESTAURANT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 49,152.36	\$ 74,310.07	\$ 60,544.88	\$ 27,791.88
Wages	3,436.57	6,250.46	10,648.09	10,205.58
Maintenance Services and Expenses	254.42	282.31	306.42	131.21
Advance Requisitions	1,391.51	117.65	187.86	442.00
Stores	84,017.61	144,277.30	135,503.34	64,200.98
Repayment of Loan from General Fund .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 138,252.47	\$ 225,237.79	\$ 222,190.59	\$ 102,771.65
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period .....	.....	\$ 16,153.59	\$ 14,549.08	\$ 16,113.14
Transferred from General Fund	\$ 15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Receipts to State Restaurant Fund	139,406.06	223,633.28	223,754.65	107,570.92
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 154,406.06	\$ 239,786.87	\$ 238,303.73	\$ 123,684.06
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 16,153.59	\$ 14,549.08	\$ 16,113.14	\$ 20,912.41

EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 12,650.00	\$ 13,700.00	\$ 6,665.00	.....
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period .....	.....	\$ 10,577.00	\$ 6,228.00	\$ 8,169.00
Transferred from General Fund	\$ 20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Receipts to Employment Fund for the Blind	3,227.00	9,351.00	8,606.00	4,690.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 23,227.00	\$ 19,928.00	\$ 14,834.00	\$ 12,859.00
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 10,577.00	\$ 6,228.00	\$ 8,169.00	\$ 12,859.00

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED
DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH				
Salaries	\$ 1,404,687.67	\$ 1,703,969.98	\$ 2,434,520.89	\$ 1,415,870.37
Wages	43,276.25	48,587.54	77,021.33	13,568.48
Fees	3,054,341.38	4,302,188.51	1,230,748.01	590,599.10
Materials, Supplies and Printing	230,182.27	329,913.76	443,125.64	157,234.65
Transportation, Communication and Information	224,994.77	263,198.69	259,687.38	47,055.03
Maintenance Services and Expenses	82,353.86	88,215.81	163,317.12	49,892.06
Construction, Equipment and Land	22,434.04	81,302.89	269,515.69	104,909.02
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	1,109.07	30,409.98	2,833.45	.....
Advance Requisitions	27,631.26	49,596.92	12,251.74	52,553.87
Total	\$ 5,091,010.57	\$ 6,897,384.08	\$ 4,893,021.25	\$ 2,431,682.58
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE				
Salaries	\$ 132,963.43	\$ 140,118.37	\$ 243,497.19	\$ 137,676.83
Wages	2,477.61	1,531.23	11,033.64	763.95
Fees	358.76	2,345.95	4,315.14	3,332.25
Materials, Supplies and Printing	43.48	47.81	66.12	33.75
Transportation, Communication and Information	8,705.92	11,657.23	14,116.09	9,197.35
Maintenance Services and Expenses	30.56	167.07	298.17	119.50
Construction, Equipment and Land	40.43	21.42	375.17	9.16
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	137,864.12	155,011.83	14,612.53	12,756.27
Total	\$ 282,482.31	\$ 310,900.91	\$ 288,314.05	\$ 163,889.06
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 5,373,492.88	\$ 7,208,284.99	\$ 5,181,335.30	\$ 2,595,571.64
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 538,293.94	\$ 1,471,204.47	\$ 850,783.30	\$ 475,285.63
Receipts to Federal Social Security Fund	6,306,403.41	6,587,863.82	4,805,837.63	2,717,886.89
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 6,844,697.35	\$ 8,059,068.29	\$ 5,656,620.93	\$ 3,193,172.52
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 1,471,204.47	\$ 850,783.30	\$ 475,285.63	\$ 597,600.88

FLOOD CONTROL FUND
STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS
INDICATED
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 80,166.66	\$ 117,122.96	\$ 194,668.23	\$ 131,854.30
Wages	47,534.76	24,678.34	28,725.97	16,469.18
Fees	1,408.93	4,525.55	17,187.16	4,181.01
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,950.98	3,656.10	6,554.22	3,062.63
Transportation, Communication and Information	14,166.74	8,254.68	14,555.77	11,249.65
Maintenance Services and Expenses	398,412.27	180,371.42	89,487.05	22,648.36
Construction, Equipment and Land	19,330.87	33,907.05	418,952.01	324,729.98
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	180.29	22.38	.....	.....
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts .....	.....	14,926.05	.....	2.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 565,151.50	\$ 387,464.53	\$ 770,130.41	\$ 514,197.61
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 882,493.60	\$ 325,630.22	\$ 515,343.60	\$ 170,287.41
Transferred from General Fund .....	.....	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Receipts to Flood Control Fund	8,288.12	77,177.91	425,074.22	247,823.88
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 890,781.72	\$ 902,808.13	\$ 940,417.82	\$ 918,111.29
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 325,630.22	\$ 515,343.60	\$ 170,287.41	\$ 403,913.68

APPENDIX TO THE

MILK CONTROL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 337,141.26	\$ 384,926.00	\$ 452,685.37	\$ 249,154.51
Wages	6,150.63	1,215.36	205.56	.....
Fees	4,019.58	29,198.01	48,304.10	8,500.90
Materials, Supplies and Printing	4,814.49	5,684.26	9,285.84	3,778.41
Transportation, Communication and Information	113,355.78	124,853.36	155,038.27	79,194.05
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20,628.91	22,730.23	27,580.34	16,072.12
Construction, Equipment and Land	2,647.30	6,483.76	9,596.55	2,913.85
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	53,373.19	12,585.21	78,082.59	14,775.26
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	222.00	35.00	185.00	15.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 542,353.14	\$ 587,711.19	\$ 780,963.62	\$ 374,404.10
Applicable To—1941-1943	\$ 3,746.40	.....	.....	.....
1943-1945	538,606.74	\$ 3,849.07	.....	.....
1945-1947 .....	.....	583,862.12	\$ 9,490.33	.....
1947-1949 .....	.....	.....	771,473.29	\$ 10,500.10
1949-1950 .....	.....	.....	.....	363,904.00
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 43,967.89	\$ 138,056.36	\$ 144,379.24	\$ 98,535.35
Licenses, Fees and Fines	295,791.18	256,009.25	334,265.67	142,264.01
Miscellaneous Revenue	650.43	18,024.82	854.06	9.80
Appropriation from General Fund	340,000.00	320,000.00	400,000.00	275,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 680,409.50	\$ 732,090.43	\$ 879,498.97	\$ 515,809.16
BALANCES—				
Transferred To Next Period	\$ 138,056.36	\$ 144,379.24	\$ 98,535.35	\$ 141,405.06

VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND (WORLD WAR I)

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Transportation, Communication and Information	\$ 1.50	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance Services and Expenses	20.00	.....	.....	.....
Construction, Equipment and Land	3.33	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items: Compensation to Veterans	12,063.00	\$ 18,995.00	\$ 27,160.00	\$ 1,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 12,087.83	\$ 18,995.00	\$ 27,160.00	\$ 1,000.00
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance from Prior Period	\$ 248,022.66	\$ 239,541.49	\$ 223,893.54	\$ 199,983.99
Interest on Deposits	3,604.14	3,347.05	3,250.45	1,639.99
Miscellaneous Revenue	2.52	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 251,629.32	\$ 242,888.54	\$ 227,143.99	\$ 201,623.98
BALANCES—				
Transferred To Next Period	\$ 239,541.49	\$ 223,893.54	\$ 199,983.99	\$ 200,623.98

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries	\$ 558,192.68	\$ 852,825.53	\$ 362,076.38	
Wages	5,535.00	31,570.00	22,667.50	
Fees	3,425.15	6,812.80	6,495.19	
Materials, Supplies and Printing	7,068.27	13,089.51	3,172.11	
Transportation, Communication and Information	84,477.00	113,305.34	52,012.21	
Maintenance Services and Expenses	76,948.52	102,097.17	50,636.82	
Construction, Equipment and Land	7,790.58	5,650.91	9.95	
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	944,556.85	1,719,592.31	1,162,312.58	
Transfer to General Fund (Unused Part of Appropriation)		324,875.72	165,610.12	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,687,994.05	\$ 3,169,819.29	\$ 1,824,992.86	
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance at Beginning of Period		\$ 267,183.91	\$ 204,844.39	
Transferred from General Fund	\$ 825,588.77	1,100,000.00	900,000.00	
Transferred from Federal Rehabilitation Fund	1,114,661.14	1,989,250.74	1,090,593.27	
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,928.05	18,229.03		
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 1,955,177.96	\$ 3,374,663.68	\$ 2,195,437.66	
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 267,183.91	\$ 204,844.39	\$ 370,444.80	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Salaries			\$ 441,219.43	\$ 61,059.87
Wages			61,661.47	55,581.28
Fees			1,473,520.71	463,105.77
Materials, Supplies and Printing			2,941.13	
Transportation, Communication and Information			70,246.15	17,314.94
Maintenance Services and Expenses			2,501.04	715.90
Construction, Equipment and Land			6,641,508.81	21,039,148.16
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items			4,187.00	8,766.50
Premium and Interest on Investments Purchased			699,957.21	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$ 9,397,742.95	\$ 21,645,692.42
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance at Beginning of Period				\$ 42,594,854.95
Receipts from Bond Issue			\$ 50,871,686.11	
Miscellaneous Revenue			1,120,911.79	751,489.95
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS			\$ 51,992,597.90	\$ 43,346,344.90
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period			\$ 42,594,854.95	\$ 21,700,652.48

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
Relief	\$ 15,254.36	\$ 23,942.97	\$ 48,636.45	\$ 996.19
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balance at Beginning of Period	\$ 255,181.72	\$ 275,027.33	\$ 251,084.36	\$ 202,447.91
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,591.25			
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 259,772.97	\$ 275,027.33	\$ 251,084.36	\$ 202,447.91
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 275,027.33	\$ 251,084.36	\$ 202,447.91	\$ 201,451.72

*Indicates deduction.

STATE STORES FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND BALANCES DURING THE PERIODS INDICATED

	Biennium 1943-1945	Biennium 1945-1947	Biennium 1947-1949	Year 1949-1950
EXPENDED FOR—				
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD				
Salaries	\$ 12,165,133.96	\$ 15,708,738.21	\$ 18,813,900.13	\$ 10,332,230.82
Wages	249,954.53	152,828.31	98,325.53	13,032.50
Fees	28,872.58	15,980.32	18,512.89	5,806.54
Materials, Supplies and Printing	331,903.23	496,023.28	679,643.92	357,544.51
Transportation, Communication and Information	2,609,059.55	3,307,877.89	3,717,855.12	1,988,223.28
Maintenance Services and Expenses	4,137,385.89	5,069,581.91	5,813,606.99	3,156,650.29
Construction, Equipment and Land	9,669.10	121,240.77	881,980.22	608,018.92
Refunds and Repayments of Receipts	240,696.97	94,416.75	19,429.97	*55,720.70
Advance Requisitions	205,000.00	10,000.00	*39,500.00	20,000.00
Stores (Purchase of Liquor)	260,084,636.82	323,047,084.18	274,105,525.04	131,784,261.52
Total	\$ 280,062,312.63	\$ 348,023,771.62	\$ 304,109,279.81	\$ 148,210,047.68
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Refunding Distiller's Licenses	\$ 2,500.00		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Replacement Checks	1.09	\$ 2,034.31	576.49	672.91
Interest on Investments	721.15			
STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT BOARD				
Subsidies, Indemnities and Other Items	\$ 459,300.00	\$ 439,900.00	\$ 737,623.00	\$ 361,655.00
PROFITS TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND ...	\$ 34,000,000.00	\$ 59,000,000.00	\$ 77,000,000.00	\$ 41,000,000.00
10% LIQUOR TAX TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND	\$ 23,677,325.61	\$ 30,974,801.94	\$ 37,763,984.86	\$ 17,778,643.36
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND—				
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES		\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 15,000,000.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 338,202,160.48	\$ 443,440,507.87	\$ 434,612,464.16	\$ 207,356,018.95
AVAILABLE FUNDS—				
Balances from Prior Period	\$ 10,220,731.69	\$ 1,454,040.84	\$ 349,434.33	\$ 465,578.01
Sales of Liquor	325,048,132.82	432,049,275.74	414,066,468.36	196,916,805.61
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,387,336.81	5,286,625.62	5,662,139.48	2,479,171.63
Advanced from General Fund		5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 339,656,201.32	\$ 443,789,942.20	\$ 435,078,042.17	\$ 209,861,555.30
BALANCES—				
Transferred to Next Period	\$ 1,454,040.84	\$ 349,434.33	\$ 465,578.01	\$ 2,505,536.35

* Indicates deduction.

BUDGET SUPPLEMENT—SECTION THREE
THE PRINCIPAL CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS EXCEPT THE SINKING FUNDS

NOTE: Statements of the Sinking Funds and the Public Debt will be found in the Budget.

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BALANCES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURES

	Balance June 1, 1949		June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950 Receipts	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950 Expenditures	Balance May 31, 1950	
	Cash	Investments Par Value			Cash	Investments Par Value
Sinking Fund	\$ 317,081.93	\$ 26,109,000.00	\$ 5,620,477.07	\$ 7,803,561.19	\$ 231,997.81	\$ 24,011,000.00
Veterans' Compensation Sinking Fund (World War I)	27,485.68	9,094,000.00	3,191,804.90	5,227,500.00	91,790.58	6,994,000.00
Public Building Construction Sinking Fund	74,011.95	4,700,000.00	2,315,000.00	740,909.85	48,102.10	6,300,000.00
Toll Bridge Sinking Fund			46,750.00	46,750.00		
Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	5,691.96	500,000.00	13,070.00	20,500.00	261.96	498,000.00
State College Experimental Farm Fund	262.74	17,000.00	425.00	600.00	87.74	17,000.00
Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	39,243.90	1,216,424.00	39,741.68	1,205.81	52,779.77	1,241,424.00
Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	4,536.72	671,744.00	10,525.00	9,843.87	5,217.85	671,744.00
Fire Insurance Tax Fund	3,928,553.53	231,000.00	2,413,832.48	1,961,698.96	4,880,687.05	231,000.00
Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	4,860,260.32		10,379,203.47	10,385,586.36	4,653,877.43	
State Workmen's Insurance Fund	1,697,130.35	14,157,744.22	4,184,662.89	4,233,181.12	1,828,297.00	13,978,059.34
State Insurance Fund	137,135.71	400,000.00	45,232.74	78,912.51	103,455.94	400,000.00
Federal Vocational Education Fund	1,210,909.84		1,659,195.16	1,288,596.25	1,581,508.75	
Federal Rehabilitation Fund	70,455.68		1,697,761.53	1,301,256.52	466,960.69	
State School Fund	198,151.24	2,891,500.00	262,073.75	113,408.92	256,816.07	2,981,500.00
School Employees Retirement Fund	1,234,294.38	289,537,105.00	37,471,990.44	13,405,930.83	572,153.99	314,265,305.00
State Employees Retirement Fund	936,153.98	64,913,600.00	16,787,923.81	3,821,214.20	837,618.59	77,978,845.00
Manufacturing Fund	1,778,157.60	617,000.00	2,400,003.43	3,204,124.80	974,036.23	617,000.00
State Work Relief Compensation Fund	14,444.40			351.05	14,093.35	
Liquor License Fund	1,918,429.69		5,830,425.34	5,795,458.36	1,953,396.67	
Pennsylvania Historical Commission Trust Fund	5,193.28	30,000.00	1,125.00	3,583.28	2,735.00	30,000.00
Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	13,672.53	10,000.00	302.50		14,975.03	9,000.00
Administration Fund (Unemployment Compensation)	1,377,128.40		13,535,207.78	14,513,704.15	398,632.03	
Bituminous Coal Open Pit Mining Reclamation Act	140,691.44		56,154.40	67,627.42	129,218.42	
Anthraxite Strip Mining Fund	36,890.99		28,888.00	27,708.33	38,070.66	
Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payment Fund	731,393.20		188,277,547.12	187,751,656.12	1,257,284.20	
Unemployment Compensation Contribution Fund	53,416.00		58,654,584.34	58,402,365.73	305,634.61	
Special Administration Fund	1,212,699.86		283,543.13	490,120.86	1,006,122.13	
Withholding Tax Fund	287,533.53		9,645,863.06	9,687,915.76	245,480.83	
Ephrata Cloisters Fund	9,114.09		6,744.73	50.00	15,808.82	
Hospital Construction Fund			2,787,360.84	2,787,360.84		
Toll Bridge Fund			9,352,814.64	7,372,888.90	1,979,925.74	
World War II Veterans' Compensation Fund			376,291,598.02	188,228,698.38	7,466,853.03	180,596,046.61
TOTAL BALANCES—CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS	\$ 22,320,124.92	\$ 415,096,117.22	\$ 753,291,832.25	\$ 528,974,270.37	\$ 30,913,880.07	\$ 630,819,925.95

APPENDIX TO THE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Investments and Deposits	\$ 28,390.66	\$ 27,175.00	\$ 25,616.66	\$ 13,070.00
Premiums on Sale of Securities	1,250.00	.....	2,695.31	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 29,640.66	\$ 27,175.00	\$ 28,311.97	\$ 13,070.00
EXPENDITURES—				
Interest Paid to Pennsylvania State College	\$ 33,500.00	\$ 25,023.00	\$ 26,700.00	\$ 20,500.00
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	12,500.00	.....	558.36	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 25,023.00	\$ 27,258.36	\$ 20,500.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *16,359.34	\$ 2,152.00	\$ 1,053.61	\$ *7,430.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	518,845.69	502,486.35	504,638.35	505,691.96
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 50,986.35	\$ 4,638.35	\$ 5,691.96	\$ 261.96
Investments	451,500.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	498,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 502,486.35	\$ 504,638.35	\$ 505,691.96	\$ 498,261.96
GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
LESS CASH AND INVESTMENTS	502,486.35	504,638.35	505,691.96	498,261.96
EXCESS OF CASH AND INVESTMENTS OVER GUAR- ANTEED PRINCIPAL	\$ 2,486.35	\$ 4,638.35	\$ 5,691.96	\$ #1,738.04

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

Indicates Deduction.

STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Securities	\$ 1,706.74	\$ 125.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 425.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,706.74	\$ 125.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 425.00
EXPENDITURES—				
.....	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 106.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 600.00
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *343.26	\$ 19.00	\$ 200.00	\$ *175.00
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	\$ 17,387.00	\$ 17,043.74	\$ 17,062.74	\$ 17,262.74
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 14,543.74	\$ 62.74	\$ 262.74	\$ 87.74
Investments	2,500.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 17,043.74	\$ 17,062.74	\$ 17,262.74	\$ 17,087.74

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Foreign Fire Insurance Premiums	\$ 1,806,066.59	\$ 2,513,633.75	\$ 4,006,573.06	\$ 2,413,832.48
Miscellaneous	557.63	292.83	853.53	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,806,624.22	\$ 2,513,926.58	\$ 4,007,426.59	\$ 2,413,832.48
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Return to Cities, Boroughs and Townships	\$ 2,124,004.82	\$ 1,807,642.00	\$ 2,494,910.10	\$ 1,961,661.04
Replacement Checks	1,485.08	457.53	47.10	37.92
Interest on Securities Purchased .....	.....	204.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS ..	\$ 2,125,489.90	\$ 1,808,303.53	\$ 2,494,957.20	\$ 1,961,698.96
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *318,865.68	\$ 705,623.05	\$ 1,512,469.39	\$ 452,133.52
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,260,326.77	1,941,461.09	2,647,084.14	4,159,553.53
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 1,441,461.09	\$ 2,317,084.14	\$ 3,928,553.53	\$ 4,380,687.05
Investments	500,000.00	330,000.00	231,000.00	231,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 1,941,461.09	\$ 2,647,084.14	\$ 4,159,553.53	\$ 4,611,687.05

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUID FUELS TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Liquid Fuels Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties)	\$ 11,086,743.21	\$ 15,043,058.52	\$ 18,618,775.66	\$ 10,325,441.78
Fuels Use Tax (Portion Returnable to Counties) .....	.....	.....	67,768.92	49,423.88
Miscellaneous .....	.06	.....	.....	4,337.81
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 11,086,743.27	\$ 15,043,058.52	\$ 18,686,544.58	\$ 10,379,203.47
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Counties	\$ 11,002,198.38	\$ 13,106,116.60	\$ 18,547,595.11	\$ 10,580,213.05
Refunding Liquid Fuels Tax .....	.....	.....	3,856.95	1,035.50
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	4,337.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 11,002,198.38	\$ 13,106,116.60	\$ 18,551,452.06	\$ 10,585,586.36
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 84,544.89	\$ 1,936,941.92	\$ 135,092.52	\$ *206,382.89
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,703,680.99	2,788,225.88	4,725,167.80	4,860,260.32
BALANCE AT END (CASH)	\$ 2,788,225.88	\$ 4,725,167.80	\$ 4,860,260.32	\$ 4,653,877.43

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

APPENDIX TO THE

STATE INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Transfer from General Fund (Repayment of Loan)	\$ 500,000.00			
Interest on Securities	2,892.06	\$ 10,818.75	\$ 9,587.68	\$ 7,500.00
Interest on Securities—Fire Insurance Tax Fund			3,465.00	19,490.82
Interest on Deposits	4,015.24	15,537.28	6,165.52	489.05
Interest on Deposits—Fire Insurance Tax Fund	21,727.53	12,320.88	24,145.00	2,598.75
Dividends on Policies	301.50	284.00	284.00	142.00
Recovered Damages		18,539.59	21,247.38	15,012.12
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 528,936.33	\$ 57,500.50	\$ 64,894.58	\$ 45,232.74
EXPENDITURES—				
Fire Losses and Claims	\$ 123,458.07	\$ 162,774.53	\$ 213,328.41	\$ 78,912.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 123,458.07	\$ 162,774.53	\$ 213,328.41	\$ 78,912.51
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 405,478.26	\$ *105,274.03	\$ *148,433.83	\$ *33,679.77
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	385,365.31	790,843.57	685,569.54	537,135.71
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 590,843.57	\$ 385,569.54	\$ 137,135.71	\$ 103,455.94
Investment	200,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 790,843.57	\$ 685,569.54	\$ 537,135.71	\$ 503,455.94

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	\$ 2,614,902.95	\$ 2,548,342.90	\$ 2,936,178.29	\$ 1,659,195.16
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 2,614,902.95	\$ 2,548,342.90	\$ 2,936,178.29	\$ 1,659,195.16
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Department of Public Instruction	\$ 2,658,380.41	\$ 2,521,796.11	\$ 2,909,284.97	\$ 1,288,596.25
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,658,380.41	\$ 2,521,796.11	\$ 2,909,284.97	\$ 1,288,596.25
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *43,477.46	\$ 26,546.79	\$ 26,893.32	\$ 370,598.91
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,200,947.19	1,157,469.73	1,184,016.52	1,210,909.84
BALANCE AT END	\$ 1,157,469.73	\$ 1,184,016.52	\$ 1,210,909.84	\$ 1,581,508.75

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	\$ 3,557.21	\$ 10,525.54	\$ 11,877.59	\$ 7,345.34
Interest and Premiums on Securities .....	.....	2,335.84	.....	.....
Hotel Liquor License Fees	881,966.67	1,112,550.00	1,277,250.00	692,450.00
Restaurant Liquor License Fees	8,896,704.20	9,008,537.57	9,006,100.00	4,588,600.00
Club Liquor License Fees	420,325.00	480,275.00	546,275.00	297,780.00
Hotel Beer License Fees	13,300.00	10,650.00	9,750.00	3,950.00
Restaurant Beer License Fees	601,625.00	567,337.51	477,350.00	232,550.00
Club Beer License Fees	19,950.00	18,400.00	16,125.00	7,750.00
Miscellaneous	100.00	250.00	150.00	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 10,837,528.08	\$ 11,210,861.46	\$ 11,344,877.59	\$ 5,830,425.34
EXPENDITURES—				
Returned to Political Subdivisions	\$ 10,685,098.91	\$ 11,033,249.30	\$ 11,501,122.90	\$ 5,795,458.36
Interest on Securities Purchased .....	.....	250.00	.....	.....
Replacement Checks .....	.....	408.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 10,685,098.91	\$ 11,033,907.30	\$ 11,501,122.90	\$ 5,795,458.36
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 152,429.17	\$ 176,954.16	\$ *156,245.31	\$ 34,966.98
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	1,745,291.67	1,897,720.84	2,074,675.00	1,918,429.69
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 897,720.84	\$ 2,074,675.00	\$ 1,918,429.69	\$ 1,953,396.67
Investments	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 1,897,720.84	\$ 2,074,675.00	\$ 1,918,429.69	\$ 1,953,396.67

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Old Cornwall Furnace Receipts	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 1,125.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 1,125.00
EXPENDITURES	\$ 641.35	\$ 463.14	\$ 2,352.26	\$ 3,583.28
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,608.65	\$ 1,786.86	\$ *102.26	\$ *2,458.28
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	31,900.03	33,508.68	35,295.54	35,193.28
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 3,508.68	\$ 5,295.54	\$ 5,193.28	\$ 2,735.00
Investments	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 33,508.68	\$ 35,295.54	\$ 35,193.28	\$ 32,735.00

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

APPENDIX TO THE

FEDERAL REHABILITATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Federal Government Appropriations	\$ 612,815.52	\$ 1,107,167.54	\$ 2,426,602.50	\$ 1,696,734.66
Transfer from General Fund .....	.....	13,235.85	8,318.36	1,026.87
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 612,815.52	\$ 1,120,403.39	\$ 2,434,920.86	\$ 1,697,761.53
EXPENDITURES—				
Transferred to General Fund for use of Departments of Labor and Industry and Welfare	\$ 434,425.98	\$ 1,288,559.02	\$ 2,310,123.16	\$ 1,301,256.52
Administration Expenses	37,207.87	27,571.68	56,391.70	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 471,633.85	\$ 1,316,130.70	\$ 2,366,514.86	\$ 1,301,256.52
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 141,181.67	\$ *195,272.31	\$ 68,406.00	\$ 396,505.01
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	56,595.32	197,776.99	2,049.68	70,455.68
BALANCE AT END	\$ 197,776.99	\$ 2,049.68	\$ 70,455.68	\$ 466,960.69

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE SCHOOL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Escheats	\$ 187,125.15	\$ 182,335.16	\$ 156,936.02	\$ 177,794.59
Interest on Investments and Deposits	100,093.91	120,357.50	154,076.22	82,475.84
Sale of Land	476.78	533.68	2,316.82	157.32
Rent of State Property	†11,656.02	.....	.....	.....
Premium on Sale of Securities	57,107.78	52,090.41	5,381.09	1,600.00
Miscellaneous .....	.....	21.00	72.00	46.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 333,147.60	\$ 355,337.75	\$ 318,782.15	\$ 262,073.75
EXPENDITURES—				
Aid to School Districts	\$ 94,347.24	\$ 81,696.40	\$ 94,932.80	\$ 97,590.75
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	4,911.32	14,409.67	6,962.31	15,818.17
Refund of Chain Store Tax	6,456.00	*33.00	.....	.....
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 105,714.56	\$ 96,073.07	\$ 101,895.11	\$ 113,408.92
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 227,433.04	\$ 259,264.68	\$ 216,887.04	\$ 148,664.83
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	2,386,066.48	2,613,499.52	2,872,764.20	3,089,651.24
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 242,999.52	\$ 250,264.20	\$ 198,151.24	\$ 256,816.07
Investments	2,370,500.00	2,622,500.00	2,891,500.00	2,981,500.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 2,613,499.52	\$ 2,872,764.20	\$ 3,089,651.24	\$ 3,238,316.07

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

† Indicates Deduction.

STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Premiums Collected	\$ 5,515,055.07	\$ 5,829,475.56	\$ 9,119,805.20	\$ 3,771,651.65
Miscellaneous Revenue	94,148.12	42,306.23	20,645.74	4,558.92
Interest on Deposits	4,109.73	4,859.84	18,248.57	12,169.88
Premiums on Sale of Securities	183,522.47	40,660.00	31,751.95	3,052.50
Income from Real Estate	55,223.38	17,527.25	3,828.67	.....
Sale of Real Estate	135,233.10	50,536.32	201,283.94	.....
Interest on Securities	794,799.98	729,414.71	714,389.43	393,229.94
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 6,782,091.85	\$ 6,714,779.91	\$ 10,109,953.50	\$ 4,184,662.89
EXPENDITURES—				
General Expenses	\$ 1,828,760.19	\$ 2,148,727.86	\$ 2,738,367.08	\$ 1,280,650.89
Losses Paid, Reinsurance Premiums and Amounts Re- turned to Policy Holders	5,070,487.09	4,680,904.71	4,666,776.06	2,922,924.73
Net Premiums on Securities Purchased	16,120.00	32,890.63	52,996.16	.....
Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	2,958.55	2,322.40	6,535.83	.....
State Employees' Retirement Board	34,000.00	42,900.00	63,225.00	29,605.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,952,325.83	\$ 6,907,745.60	\$ 7,527,900.13	\$ 4,233,181.12
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ * 170,233.98	\$ * 192,965.69	\$ 2,582,053.37	\$ * 48,518.23
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	13,604,160.89	13,504,476.91	13,269,071.20	15,854,874.57
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 603,718.72	\$ 1,040,361.75	\$ 1,697,130.35	\$ 1,828,297.00
Investments	c 12,900,758.19	d 12,228,709.45	e 14,157,744.22	13,978,059.34
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 13,504,476.91	\$ 13,269,071.20	\$ 15,854,874.57	\$ 15,806,356.34

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

c-Investments increased \$70,550.00 by addition of Mortgages.

d Investments decreased \$42,440.02 by foreclosure of Mortgages.

e Investments increased \$3,750.00 by addition of Mortgages.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)	\$ 375,000,000.00
Premium on Bonds	712,500.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds	234,375.00
Premiums and Interest on Other Securities	344,723.02
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 376,291,598.02
EXPENDITURES—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 261,611.57
Compensation Paid to Veterans	187,496,140.00
Premiums and Accrued Interest on Investments Purchased	470,946.81
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 188,228,698.38
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES'	\$ 188,062,899.64
BALANCE AT BEGINNING
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 7,466,853.03
Investments	180,596,046.61
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 188,062,899.64

APPENDIX TO THE

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	\$ 6,785,037.70	\$ 8,313,297.59	\$ 13,652,320.79	\$ 14,407,298.55
Contributions of School Districts	7,117,554.08	8,008,886.79	10,464,496.51	5,680,823.04
Contributions of School Employees	10,525,794.49	11,887,299.83	14,331,668.01	8,515,655.39
Interest on Securities and Deposits	15,816,817.04	14,614,122.00	15,853,679.18	8,472,907.54
Returned Contributions of School Employees	39,523.28	206,145.99	231,063.61	377,467.29
Premiums on Sale of Securities	630,198.49	87,933.60	285,125.85	15,428.38
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,409.92	7,702.11	3,905.79	2,410.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 40,916,335.00	\$ 43,125,387.91	\$ 54,822,259.74	\$ 37,471,990.44
EXPENDITURES—				
Administration				
Salaries	\$ 155,934.26	\$ 171,147.84	\$ 16,384.31	Appropriation
Wages	7,753.38	20,272.42		from
Fees	5,560.00	6,210.00		from
Materials, Supplies and Printing	3,770.38	4,706.08		General Fund
Transportation, Communication and Information	9,047.15	10,028.52		General Fund
Maintenance Services and Expenses	2,050.12	1,558.57	19,885.10	
Equipment and Machinery	50.59	1,154.80		
Replacement Checks	168.31	548.51	5,391.81	249.82
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 184,334.19	\$ 215,626.74	\$ 41,661.22	\$ 249.82
Retirement Annuities	\$ 15,558,306.32	\$ 20,162,342.47	\$ 20,431,512.19	\$ 12,522,553.38
Return of Contributions				
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased	108,330.60	1,018,091.54	783,645.49	883,127.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 15,850,971.11	\$ 21,396,060.75	\$ 21,256,818.90	\$ 13,405,930.83
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 25,065,363.89	\$ 21,729,327.16	\$ 33,565,440.84	\$ 24,066,059.61
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	210,411,267.49	235,476,631.38	257,205,958.54	290,771,399.38
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 6,574,161.65	\$ 436,253.54	\$ 1,234,294.38	\$ 572,153.99
Investments	228,902,469.73	256,769,705.00	289,537,105.00	314,265,305.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 235,476,631.38	\$ 257,205,958.54	\$ 290,771,399.38	\$ 314,837,458.99

STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Interest on Deposits	\$ 1,259.54			
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 1,259.54			
EXPENDITURES—				
	\$ 94,466.06	\$ 6,925.41	\$ 1,733.87	\$ 351.05
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ *93,206.52	\$ *6,925.41	\$ *1,733.87	\$ *351.05
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	116,310.20	23,103.68	16,178.27	14,444.40
BALANCE AT END	\$ 23,103.68	\$ 16,178.27	\$ 14,444.40	\$ 14,093.35

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Appropriations from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania . . .	\$ 3,950,310.00	\$ 4,557,050.00	\$ 6,247,497.00	\$ 3,994,236.50
Contributions of State Employes	6,433,496.08	8,522,781.99	12,620,060.32	9,594,180.86
Interest on Securities and Deposits	2,413,209.18	2,308,390.47	2,901,956.44	1,934,438.00
Miscellaneous Revenue	74,463.51	353.84	1,343.33	44.08
Casualty Premium Tax Contribution . . . . .	.....	225,970.18	243,490.97	175,346.09
Premiums on Sale of Securities	730,968.67	175,142.41	68,447.03	44,405.08
Income from Real Estate	23,798.60	.....	.....	.....
State Annuity Payments by Other Agencies	134,560.08	153,954.85	379,213.26	1,045,273.20
Sale of Real Estate	330,000.00	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 14,090,806.12	\$ 15,943,643.74	\$ 22,462,008.35	\$ 16,787,923.81
EXPENDITURES—				
Retirement Annuities	\$ 4,726,486.72	\$ 7,001,408.42	\$ 6,424,463.50	\$ 3,602,664.54
Return of Contributions				
Premiums and Interest on Securities Purchased				
Expense of Administering Real Estate	18,037.00	† 51.08	753.12	13,108.13
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,843,817.66	\$ 7,244,268.93	\$ 6,575,890.32	\$ 3,821,214.20
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,246,988.46	\$ 8,699,374.81	\$ 15,886,118.03	\$ 12,966,709.61
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	32,027,172.68	41,274,161.14	49,963,635.95	65,849,753.98
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash on Deposit	\$ 1,970,161.14	\$ 729,535.95	\$ 936,153.98	\$ 837,618.59
Investments	39,304,000.00	49,234,100.00	64,913,600.00	77,978,845.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 41,274,161.14	\$ 49,963,635.95	\$ 65,849,753.98	\$ 78,816,463.59

† Deduction.

‡ Investments reduced \$9,900.00—Reduction in value of Bonds—Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

MANUFACTURING FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Manufactured Articles	\$ 2,885,974.75	\$ 2,807,037.19	\$ 3,964,011.77	\$ 2,161,385.69
Interest on Deposits and Securities	9,751.11	27,873.56	29,651.28	16,602.82
General Maintenance—Wages	358,055.85	358,589.96	426,553.29	221,936.92
Miscellaneous Revenue	780.00	1,087.41	92.93	78.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ 3,254,561.71	\$ 3,194,588.12	\$ 4,420,309.27	\$ 2,400,003.43
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS—				
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 2,482,490.98	\$ 2,676,654.03	\$ 3,993,611.83	\$ 2,045,494.80
State Employes' Retirement Board	11,100.00	11,400.00	17,042.00	8,630.00
Appropriation to General Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,150,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	\$ 2,493,590.98	\$ 2,688,054.03	\$ 4,010,653.83	\$ 3,204,124.80
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ 760,970.73	\$ 506,534.09	\$ 409,655.44	\$ *804,121.37
BALANCE AT BEGINNING	717,997.34	1,478,968.07	1,985,502.16	2,395,157.60
BALANCE AT END—				
Cash	\$ 678,968.07	\$ 1,329,502.16	\$ 1,778,157.60	\$ 974,036.23
Investments	800,000.00	656,000.00	617,000.00	617,000.00
TOTAL BALANCE AT END	\$ 1,478,968.07	\$ 1,985,502.16	\$ 2,395,157.60	\$ 1,591,036.23

* Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.

APPENDIX TO THE

TOLL BRIDGE FUND

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES FOR PERIODS INDICATED

	June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1945	June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1947	June 1, 1947 to May 31, 1949	June 1, 1949 to May 31, 1950
RECEIPTS—				
Sale of Bonds (Par Value)				\$ 8,500,000.00
Premium on Bonds				3,485.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds				2,597.22
Interest on Other Securities				6,732.42
Toll Receipts—Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg				282,152.22
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Market Street Bridge—Harrisburg				452,847.78
Toll Receipts—Clarks Ferry Bridge				43,137.59
Cash Surplus Included in Purchase of Clarks Ferry Bridge				6,862.41
Toll Receipts—Charleroi-Monessen Bridge				20,000.00
Toll Receipts—Eighth Street Bridge—Allentown				5,000.00
Toll Receipts—Minsi Trail Bridge—Bethlehem				5,000.00
Toll Receipts—New Street Bridge—Bethlehem				5,000.00
Toll Receipts—Sunbury Bridge				20,000.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS				\$ 9,352,814.64
EXPENDITURES—				
Wages and Fees				\$ 76,179.17
Purchase of Bridges				7,249,959.73
Interest and Sinking Fund				46,750.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				\$ 7,372,888.90
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES				\$ 1,979,925.74
BALANCE AT BEGINNING				
BALANCE AT END				\$ 1,979,925.74

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE

MAY 31, 1950

(For balance of this statement, see following page)

Obligations of	Manufacturing Fund	Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund	State Insurance Fund	School Employees' Retirement Fund	Sinking Fund	State Employees' Retirement Fund	State School Fund	State Workmen's Insurance Fund	Fire Insurance Tax Fund
United States ..	\$ 617,000.00	\$ 472,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 232,050,000.00	\$ 23,899,000.00	\$ 52,812,245.00	\$ 1,884,500.00	\$ 9,050,150.00	\$ 231,000.00
Pennsylvania	4,000.00	112,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania
Counties	\$ 4,673,000.00	.....	\$ 774,000.00	.....	\$ 30,000.00	.....
Cities	18,082,500.00	.....	3,292,000.00	.....	1,207,000.00	.....
Boroughs	6,546,400.00	.....	446,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	182,100.00	.....
Townships	2,360,300.00	.....	225,000.00	.....	102,000.00	.....
School Districts	29,041,105.00	.....	1,696,500.00	.....	806,000.00	.....
Pennsylvania	\$ 26,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turnpike	4,000,000.00	.....	4,000,000.00	300,000.00	800,000.00	.....
Delaware River Bridge Commission	50,000.00	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 26,000.00	.....	\$ 64,703,305.00	.....	\$ 10,433,500.00	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 3,177,100.00	.....
Sub-Divisions of Other States	\$ 12,492,000.00	.....	\$ 500,000.00	.....	\$ 1,012,500.00	.....
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals	\$ 100.00	.....	.....	.....
Mortgage Loans to Individuals	620,909.34	.....
Pennsylvania State College—Mortgage	13,500,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total	\$ 13,500,100.00	.....	\$ 620,909.34	.....
Industrial Stock	\$ 3,400.00	.....
Federal Savings and Loan Associations	20,000.00	.....
Philadelphia Gas Revenue Certificates	\$ 5,016,000.00	.....	\$ 733,000.00	\$ 547,000.00	\$ 94,000.00	.....
GRAND TOTAL ..	\$ 617,000.00	\$ 498,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 814,265,305.00	\$ 24,011,000.00	\$ 77,978,845.00	\$ 2,981,500.00	\$ 13,978,059.34	\$ 231,000.00

CUSTODIAL SPECIAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS—PAR VALUE (Concluded)
MAY 31, 1950

Obligations of	State College Experimental Farm Fund	Historical Commission Trust Fund	World War I Veterans Compensation Sinking Fund	Conrad Weiser Memorial Park Trust Fund	Mutual Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund	Public Buildings Construction Sinking Fund	World War II Veterans Compensation Fund	Total All Funds
United States ...	\$ 17,000.00	.....	\$ 6,994,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 671,744.00	\$ 1,241,424.00	\$ 6,300,000.00	\$ 180,596,046.61	\$ 517,242,109.61
Pennsylvania	116,000.00
Sub-Divisions of Pennsylvania									
Counties	\$ 30,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 5,507,000.00
Cities	22,834,500.00
Boroughs	7,174,500.00
Townships	2,687,500.00
School Districts	31,569,605.00
Pennsylvania	9,100,000.00
Turnpike
Delaware River Bridge Com- mission	50,000.00
Sub-Total	\$ 30,000.00	.....	\$ 3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 78,922,905.00
Sub-Divisions of Other States									
Pennsylvania Real Estate Liens	\$ 14,004,500.00
Mortgage Bonds to Individuals
Mortgage Loans to Individuals	\$ 100.00
Pennsylvania State Col- lege—	620,909.34
Mortgage	13,500,000.00
Sub-Total	\$ 14,121,009.34
Industrial Stock	\$ 3,400.00
Federal Savings and Loan As- sociations	\$ 20,000.00
Philadelphia as Revenue Cer- tificates	\$ 6,390,000.00
GRAND TOTAL ..	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 6,994,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 671,744.00	\$ 1,241,424.00	\$ 6,300,000.00	\$ 180,596,046.61	\$ 630,819,923.95

Admissions and Student Relations
Girard Estate Within the City
Girard Estate Without the City

Executive

At the call of the Chairman

Board of Directors of City Trusts
1869—1950Members of the Original Board Appointed
September 2, 1869

Gustavus S. Benson	.....Died March 22, 1883
Alexander Biddle	.....Resigned Dec. 22, 1884
James Campbell	.....Died Jan. 27, 1893
James L. Claghorn	....." Aug. 25, 1884
Charles H. T. Collis	.....Resigned June 11, 1884
J. Gillingham Fell	....." Sept. 9, 1874
Edward King	....." Feb. 14, 1872
William B. Mann	.....Died Oct. 17, 1896
John H. Michener	....." Sept. 16, 1906
Henry M. Phillips	....." Aug. 28, 1884
George H. Stuart	....." April 11, 1890
William Welsh	....." Feb. 11, 1878

Appointments on Board Subsequent to
September 2, 1869

Appointed	
W. Heyward Drayton	.....Feb. 14, 1872
Died Oct. 9, 1892	
Louis Wagner	.....Jan. 4, 1875
Died Jan. 15, 1914	
George L. Harrison	.....March 18, 1878
Resigned Dec. 17, 1882	
Benjamin B. Comegys	.....Jan. 7, 1882
Died March 29, 1900	
Joseph L. Caven	.....March 31, 1883
Died March 17, 1907	
William L. Elkins	.....Oct. 6, 1884
Died Nov. 7, 1903	
James Simpson	.....Oct. 6, 1884
Resigned March 5, 1888	
Richard Vaux	.....Oct. 6, 1884
Died March 22, 1895	
William Henry Rawle	.....Jan. 12, 1885
Died April 19, 1899	
Alexander Biddle (Reappointed)	.....April 2, 1888
Died May 2, 1899	
John H. Converse	.....June 3, 1889
Died May 3, 1910	
Edward S. Buckley	.....June 2, 1890
Resigned May 18, 1903	
John K. Cuming	.....Dec. 5, 1892
Died Dec. 17, 1915	
Dallas Sanders	.....March 6, 1893
Resigned March 15, 1906	
John M. Campbell	.....April 15, 1895
Died Dec. 25, 1920	
Edwin S. Stuart	.....Dec. 7, 1896
Resigned Nov. 12, 1931	
William H. Lambert	.....June 5, 1899
Died June 1, 1912	
Alfred Moore	.....June 4, 1900
Resigned Jan. 8, 1920	
Francis Shunk Brown	.....Sept. 21, 1903
Died May 6, 1940	
William Potter	.....Jan. 4, 1904
Died April 29, 1926	
Edward B. Smith	.....March 26, 1906
Died Jan. 7, 1918	
Charles E. Morgan	.....Dec. 17, 1906
Died March 4, 1917	
Samuel Dickson	.....June 3, 1907
Died May 28, 1915	
Samuel Bell, Jr.	.....June 3, 1910
Resigned April 3, 1929	
Hobart A. Hare	.....Oct. 4, 1912
Died June 15, 1931	

D. Newlin Fell	.....Dec. 4, 1914
Died Sept. 22, 1919	
George W. Kendrick, Jr.	.....June 4, 1915
Died Feb. 25, 1916	
Mayer Sulzberger	.....Jan. 3, 1916
Died April 20, 1923	
Charlemagne Tower	.....May 24, 1916
Died Feb. 24, 1923	
George J. Elliott	.....June 6, 1917
Died Nov. 11, 1925	
Hampton L. Carson	.....March 1, 1918
Died Nov. 29, 1930	
Owen J. Roberts	.....Dec. 5, 1919
Resigned Nov. 20, 1922	
William H. Kingsley	.....Feb. 20, 1920
Died Nov. 1, 1945	
Murtha P. Quinn	.....March 4, 1921
Died June 8, 1940	
Thomas S. Gates	.....Dec. 1, 1922
Resigned March 29, 1928	
William L. Nevin	.....April 23, 1923
Resigned Sept. 15, 1933	
Samuel D. Lit	.....June 4, 1923
Died Feb. 28, 1929	
Sydney E. Hutchinson	.....Dec. 4, 1925
Resigned June 15, 1939	
Albert M. Greenfield	.....June 4, 1926
Charles Y. Audenried	.....April 10, 1928
Resigned March 4, 1929	
Ernest T. Trigg	.....March 18, 1929
Joseph Gilfillan	.....March 18, 1929
Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	.....April 17, 1929
Morris Wolf	.....Dec. 5, 1930
J. Willison Smith	.....July 1, 1931
Died March 10, 1942	
Roland S. Morris	.....Dec. 4, 1931
Died Nov. 23, 1945	
Thomas A. Shallow	.....Jan. 5, 1934
John A. Diemand	.....Nov. 10, 1939
E. Lawrence Fell	.....June 14, 1940
Died Sept. 26, 1943	
Walter B. Gibbons	.....Dec. 6, 1940
Joseph R. Rollins	.....Dec. 3, 1942
Resigned April 2, 1946	
Thomas B. K. Ringe	.....Dec. 2, 1943
Geo. F. Norton	.....Dec. 6, 1945
Hubert J. Horan, Jr.	.....March 7, 1946
Herbert W. Goodall	.....June 6, 1946

Eightieth Annual Report

of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Council of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the will of Stephen Girard, deceased, and the Act of Assembly approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration for 1949.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31 to \$65,936,074.53, or \$622,129.17 more than at the end of the year 1948.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to \$2,081,885.51, a decrease of \$294,591.82 from the preceding year. The average number of students maintained was 1,304 and the cost of maintenance per capita, \$1,596.54. This is a decrease of \$212.04 from the year 1948.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1949..	1,306	
Students admitted during the year	178	1,484
Indentures cancelled	107	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age .	69	
Students deceased	1	177
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1949....	1,307	

The most significant change at Girard College during the year was the reorganization of its administrative personnel, brought about largely because of the retirement in September of the Principal of the High School, the Superintendent of Household, the Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation, and the Assistant Supervisor of Elementary Schools, all of whom had made significant contributions to Girard College. After a lapse of years, the office of Vice-President was re-established, and it is now filled by the former Principal of the Elementary Schools. This position and the four positions vacated by retirements were discontinued, and the following were established: Director and Associate Director of Secondary Education, and Director and Associate Director of Elementary Education. In connection with the reorganization, several additional positions were discontinued because of financial retrenchment. The Department of Admission and Discharge, whose Assistant Superintendent was made Secretary of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, continues to function without this position under the name of Office of Admissions and Student Relations.

Numerous changes in the schedule of the College have been made, including some changes in curriculum. Girard boys have appeared more extensively in outside activities. On the campus itself a student-managed center, or store, has been opened. The alumni initiated this year the Alumni Fund for Girard College to assist undergraduate activities and to aid younger alumni who desire to attend institutions of higher learning.

The higher costs of services and materials and the necessity of restricting the College budget made retrenchment necessary wherever eliminations and curtailments of services could be made which would do the least harm. An unexpected expense was the cost of extensive renovation of the capitals of the columns and adjacent areas of Founder's Hall. Their dangerous condition was disclosed when two large pieces fell. Replacement of the elevator, kitchen equipment, and roof of the Infirmary, and of the refrigeration equipment in the House Group have been made. The major part of the work of renovating the Power Plant, including installation of two new boilers, has been completed.

The income from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City, as compared with the preceding year, is as follows:

	Gross	Net
1949	\$2,939,624.35	\$1,043,206.10
1948	2,939,525.67	1,085,054.99
Increase (Decrease) ..	\$ 98.68	(\$ 41,848.89)

During the latter part of the year 1949 the generation of steam in the power plant located in the Stephen Girard Building, supplying heat for the building and the stores on Chestnut Street, was discontinued, and steam is now being purchased from the Philadelphia Electric Company, the generation of electricity having been discontinued in 1948.

Due to the approaching condemnation by the United States Government of the Third Street Power Plant, which is included among the buildings to be razed in connection with the East Mall of the "Independence National Historical Park," professional engineering services have been engaged for the study of the substitution of alternating current, to be purchased from the Philadelphia Electric Company, for the direct current now being generated by this power plant.

During the year 1949 the Fairmount Park Commission planted 210 shade trees along Oregon and Vare Avenues

from Eighteenth Street and Oregon Avenue to the intersection of Vare Avenue and Shunk Street, improving the appearance of some 20 acres of vacant land lying between Oregon Avenue and the houses of the Girard Estate.

The city block of ground bounded by Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Johnston and Bigler Streets was taken under condemnation proceedings by the City of Philadelphia for playground purposes. Upon appeal from the award of \$42,600 made by the Board of View, a jury trial before Judge Oliver in Common Pleas Court No. 7 resulted in an award of \$50,000.

During the year the improvement of the north side of Chestnut Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, begun in 1940, was finished with the completion of alterations to enlarge and remodel the existing stores under lease to Lane Bryant, Inc., and the Algee Shoe Corporation.

The amount invested on December 31, 1949, in bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages for the Residuary Fund was \$55,911,480.14, or \$352,122.05 more than in 1948, and the net income therefrom amounted to \$1,593,103.19.

The City of Philadelphia, as guardian of 937 minors, at present or formerly students in Girard College, holds assets amounting to \$634,298.31, composed as follows:

\$ 16,600, par value, United States Treasury Bonds	\$ 16,789.39
310,900, maturity value, United States Savings Bonds	234,121.50
Cash—Philadelphia Saving Fund Society	193,359.37
Cash—Western Saving Fund Society	184,940.35
Cash—Philadelphia National Bank	5,087.70
	<u>\$634,298.31</u>

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to \$628,243.02. The risks being carried amount to \$4,950,300, of which \$2,459,000 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City the expense of lighting and of minor items incident thereto of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been paid in the amount of \$19,898.73.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
1949	\$1,259,543.86	\$453,977.68
1948	1,410,262.24	552,808.47
Decrease	\$ 150,718.38	\$ 98,830.79

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1949 was 1,228,559.15 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1948 of 356,189.20 gross tons, or 22.48%. The shipments were made up as follows:

	Tons
Shipped to market—Fresh mined	1,158,418.55
Bank coal	70,140.60
Total	<u>1,228,559.15</u>

The total rail shipment from the region for the year 1949 was 27,956,438 tons, a decrease of 14,274,259 tons, or 33.80% as compared with 42,230,697 tons for 1948. The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 4.39% as compared with 3.75% in 1948.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 32,942.40 tons, 2.61% of the total production of 1,261,501.55 tons, and represented an increase of 825.05 tons, or an increase of 0.62% as compared with 1.99% in 1948. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity, was 10.92%.

During the eighty-seven years of active mining on the Girard Estate properties there have been marketed from them 134,604,662.55 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were twenty in number, one less than at the end of 1948, as follows:

COAL LEASES

Lease	Lessee
Hammond	Hammond Coal Company
East Bear Ridge	Gilberton Coal Company
East Bear Ridge—Wm. Penn	
Barrier Pillar	Stauffer and Klimas
Packer No. 5	Gilberton Coal Company
Packer Nos. 2-3-4	Locust Coal Company
Packer No. 2 and Packer No. 5	
Barrier Pillar	Locust Coal Company
Weston and Packer Nos. 2	
and 4 Silt Banks	Weston Dodson & Co., Inc.
Continental	Hazle Brook Coal Company
Packer No. 4 and Wm. Penn	
Barrier Pillar	Locust Coal Company
Wm. Penn Banks and Strip-	
pings	Gilberton Coal Company
Wm. Penn Refuse Bank on	
Joseph Paschall Tract	George W. Ryon
Wm. Penn Banks Nos. 1 and 2.	McCormick Associates
Wm. Penn Shaft Pillar	George W. Ryon
Kehley's Run	Gilberton Coal Company
Girard and West Bear Ridge ..	Gilberton Coal Company
John Blakey Tract—Buck	
Mountain Bed	Gilberton Coal Company
Oxford Washery Refuse Bank.	Locust Coal Company
John Brady, Edward Lynch	
and Joseph Howell Tracts ..	Anthony Tarone
Weston Strippings (Middle) ..	Zimmerman and Gotaskie
Weston Strippings (East) ...	George W. Ryon

The separate trust funds included in the group designated Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts number seventy-eight (78), the same as in the preceding year.

The total principal of these trusts on December 31, 1949, amounted to \$3,793,479.38, exclusive of the value of real estate devised and still held by the several trusts. The income received during the year amounted to \$723,158.45, of which \$610,371.78 represented income from the Wills Eye Hospital and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$679,684.32, of which \$611,430.14 represents the cost of operation and maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute. The cost of administration amounted to \$15,903.96, which was charged to the several trusts in proportion to their investments.

The Wills Eye Hospital is the largest of the Minor Trusts, having an endowment fund of \$531,793.32, exclusive of the value of building and grounds. It was established in 1832 by a bequest of \$108,396.00 from James Wills a philanthropic Quaker merchant, from which amount \$65,344.88 remained for endowment after the erection of the first hospital building.

The original Wills Eye Hospital was erected in 1832 on the south side of Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and continued at this location until 1932 when the new, modern hospital building at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets was completed.

Because it is a Trust of the City, administered by the same Board of Directors as Girard College, many citizens have the impression that the Hospital receives substantial financial support from the City and benefits from the income of the Girard Estate and other Trusts administered by the Board. The hospital receives no financial support whatever from either the City of Philadelphia or the Girard Estate.

The Hospital receives biennial appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which meet a part of the cost of caring for ward patients only. State funds cannot be applied toward the cost of rendering service to thousands of patients attending the clinics.

Donations and bequests to the hospital have been quite small in comparison with other hospitals of like reputation. One of the greatest needs of the Hospital today is the

means for conducting adequate research in connection with the various diseases of the eye, no other institution having available such a large number of case histories, the detailed study of which would mean so much to the profession and, through it, to those afflicted with eye trouble of any kind.

During the year 38,565 patients were admitted to the free clinics and 14,127 admitted to the accident ward; these patients made a total of 103,504 visits, representing an increase of 64 per cent over the total of 32,077 patients admitted ten years ago. The number of bed patients has increased 53 per cent during the decade, from 2,622 to 4,019.

Sixty per cent of the patients admitted were cared for in the public wards, none of whom paid the full cost of their care, and a large percentage of whom paid nothing. During the year over 1,000 pairs of glasses were supplied without charge.

The present professional Staff consists of seventy (70) ophthalmologists, considered to be outstanding in their field, and twenty-three (23) consultants. The Board of Attending Surgeons is presently composed of:

Warren S. Reese, M.D., President
 James S. Shipman, M.D., Vice-President
 Wilfred E. Fry, M.D., Secretary
 Louis Lehrfield, M.D.
 Carroll R. Mullen, M.D., Executive Surgeon
 Edmund B. Spaeth, M.D.
 William J. Harrison, M.D.
 Isaac H. Tassman, M.D.
 P. Robb McDonald, M.D.

In May 1949 the Hospital and the Medical Staff held its First Annual Clinical Conference which was attended by more than 200 ophthalmologists from all sections of the United States, also 1 from Cuba and 1 from the Dominican Republic. Fifteen (15) formal papers on subjects related to the eye and its diseases were presented. It is expected that similar conferences will be held annually in order to acquaint ophthalmologists generally with new procedures and methods of treatment developed at the Hospital during the year.

During the year members of the Staff, as usual, published a number of articles in recognized medical journals on subjects relating to the eye, and also they were in great demand for lectures to medical groups throughout the country.

During the year 1949, in accordance with the provisions contained in the instruments creating the Trusts, the income of the remaining seventy-seven (77) Minor Trusts was applied as follows:

Due to the adjustment of the books of account to conform with the recommendations of Hon. George W. Pepper, Auditor, resulting in income adjustments, no distribution for the purpose of the trust was made in the Henry B. Palethorp Fund, the income of which is applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital.

Under authority of an Act of Assembly, dated April 16, 1838, permitting such use of the income when not needed for the purpose for which the fund was created, \$320.00 of the income of the John Bleakley Yellow Fever Fund was applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital.

From the income of the Mary Shields Hospital Fund, the sick and insane poor at the Philadelphia General Hospital have been provided with comforts not otherwise available at a cost of \$3,225.00.

By Decree of Court, dated September 10, 1934, the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute was established on the mezzanine floor of the Wills Eye Hospital building. During the year 1949 a total of 2,277 patients were admitted for clinic and hospital care at a cost of \$51,814.39.

The Philadelphia General Hospital made no recommendations for the purchase, from the income of the Margaret E. Cavanaugh Fund, of delicacies for the female sick suffering from cancer in Philadelphia General Hospital.

From the income of the George L. and Mary McMichael

Harrison Memorial Fund the sum of \$531.42 was applied to extend and conduct the work of the Radiological Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

From the income of the Abraham and Hannah Merzbacher and Sadie Merzbacher Windner Memorial Fund the sum of \$75.00 has been applied toward the maintenance of the Wills Eye Hospital.

The Philadelphia General Hospital made no recommendations for financial assistance, from the income of the J. William White Fund, to patients discharged from the Surgical Wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital, to help them secure steady employment.

From the income of the C. Henderson Supplee Fund the sum of \$3,784.70 was expended for convalescent care of fifty-six (56) individuals whose applications had been approved in accordance with the provisions of the instrument creating the trust, as follows:

	No.	Cost
Dunwoody Home, Newtown Square, Pa...	28	\$1,890.75
Broomall Convalescent Home, Broomall, Pa.	25	1,653.95
Bethesda Home, Collingdale, Pa.	1	80.00
Greiser Convalescent Home, Phila., Pa. ...	1	80.00
Willow Crest, Willow Grove, Pa.	1	80.00
	56	\$3,784.70

Income in excess of the amount expended for convalescent care was distributed to the following Visiting Nurse Societies:

Little Sisters of the Assumption	\$ 500.00
Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia	500.00
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

From the income of the Juliana H. Good Fund the sum of \$102.05 was expended for the purchase of books for the library of the House of Correction at Holmesburg.

From the income of the Roberts School Fund the sum of \$9.00 was expended for the purchase of magazines for use in the John Marshall School, Griscom and Sellers Streets, Frankford, in the district formerly known as Oxford Township.

From the income of the Stephen Girard School Fund the sum of \$142.80 was expended for the purchase of books for the use of the George W. McCall Public School, Sixth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia.

From the income of the Rittenhouse School Fund the sum of \$30.36 was expended for the purchase of scholastic equipment for the use of the Alfred Crease School on Wissahickon Avenue, above Walnut Lane.

From the income of the James E. Lennon Fund the sum of \$30.00 was expended for the purchase of books and scholastic equipment for Francis McGovern, a graduate of Girard College attending St. Joseph's College.

The scholarships presently being awarded from the Simon Muhr Scholarship Fund are for a term of four (4) years at \$600 per annum. At present the fund is maintaining seven scholarships, as follows:

	Ex-	Paid
Attending	pires	During
	1949	1949
Jean S. Abrams .....Univ. of Pennsylvania	1950	\$400.00
Francis J. Patti .....Drexel Institute	1950	360.00
Solomon Rudman ...Univ. of Pennsylvania	1951	600.00
Joseph Cramer .....Temple University	1952	557.90
Sarah A. Heinhardt..W. Chester Teachers	1952	133.53
Sandra Schwartz ....Temple University	1953	238.92
Martin Brill .....Drexel Institute	1953	294.80
		<u>\$2,585.15</u>

Miss Doris Spera, who had been attending Temple University, and whose scholarship would have expired in 1951, withdrew from school in 1949 to accept a secretarial position.

Under rules adopted by the Board of Directors of City Trusts on July 9, 1896, the scholarships are awarded upon

the recommendation of the Simon Muhr Scholarship Commission, presently composed of:

Dr. Paul H. Musser, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania
 Dr. Merle M. Odgers, President of Girard College
 Walter Biddle Saul, President of the Board of Public Education
 Hon. James Gay Gordon, Jr., President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2
 Hon. Nochem S. Winnet, Bert W. Levy, and Henry N. Wessel, Secretary, Executors and Trustees of the Estate of Simon Muhr, deceased

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College the Lawrence Todd Scholarship Fund provided financial aid in the amount of \$1,650.00 to twenty-one (21) graduates of Girard College who are attending higher institutions of learning, and who, in the opinion of the Board, are worthy of such assistance.

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College financial aid in the amount of \$100.00 was granted from the income of the James H. Windrim Scholarship Fund to Richard E. Frey, a graduate of Girard College, attending the University of Pennsylvania.

From the income of the Fred Gowing Memorial Scholarship Fund financial aid in the amount of \$320.00 was granted to the following graduates of the Philadelphia High School for Girls:

Louise A. Jung ....Univ. of Penna.	\$ 45.00
Goldie Bernstein ....Temple University	210.00
Gloria M. Coccia ....Temple University	65.00
	<u>\$320.00</u>

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College financial aid in the amount of \$200.00 was granted from the income of the George L. Meyer Scholarship Fund to the following graduates of Girard College:

Donald Baker .....Univ. of Penna.	\$70.00
Bernard J. McDowell ..Cornell Univ.	130.00
	<u>\$200.00</u>

The scholarships presently being awarded from the George W. Fetter Scholarship Fund are for a term of four (4) years at \$400 per annum. At present the fund is maintaining six scholarships, as follows:

		Ex-	Paid
		pires	During
Attending			1949
Betty S. Edelman	Drexel Institute	1949	\$ 150.00
Gloria S. Mitchell	Temple Univ.	1950	380.00
Claire J. Baldwin	Temple Univ.	1951	389.95
Rosemary T. Mulvaney ..	Immaculata Col.	1951	393.00
Inge Hoffman	Pen State Col.	1951	400.00
Marjorie A. Brophy	Immaculata Col.	1953	390.50
			<hr/>
			\$2,103.45

By Decree of Court, dated July 1, 1947, the income of the Inez Walsh Fulton Scholarship Fund is being accumulated until the amount is adequate and sufficient to provide a scholarship to Jefferson Medical College for a Protestant graduate of Girard College for training in general medicine during a course of four years.

Due to a contemplated major improvement to the real estate comprising the only asset of the Harry Brocklehurst Fund, made necessary by the condemnation by State authorities of an elevator, nor distribution for the use and benefit of former students of Girard College was made during the year.

From the income of the John R. Neison Fund the sum of \$2,298.59 was expended in providing assistance to twenty-six (26) graduates of Girard College attending higher institutions of learning, and the sum of \$2,553.60 was applied for placement aid to unemployed graduates in an endeavor to obtain steady employment for them.

From the income of the Elmer E. Rodenbough Fund the sum of \$100.75 was expended in providing assistance to two (2) graduates of Girard College attending higher

institutions of learning, and the sum of \$806.39 was applied for placement aid to unemployed graduates in an endeavor to obtain steady employment for them.

From the income of the William C. Scott Fund the sum of \$4,817.08 was applied to the use of Girard College, for the purchase of school supplies and expenses incidental to social activities.

Under the provisions of the instrument creating the trust the income of the John Scott Medal Fund was to be "laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription 'to the most deserving.'" The original bequest of \$4,000, made in 1816, has since increased to \$109,535.71.

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919, and November 20, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income in premiums of the maximum value of \$2,000, to be accompanied by the usual copper medal; and to make such rules and regulations for enabling it to make a wise selection of beneficiaries, either by the selection of an Advisory Board or otherwise, as it deems best; the premiums to be awarded for inventions that will be useful to mankind in the advancement of chemical, medical or any other science or development of industry in any form, the test being that the invention is, in the judgment of the Trustees, definitely accomplished and that it may add to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind.

An Advisory Committee has been formed, presently composed of:

Ernest T. Trigg, Chairman
John W. Iliff, Secretary, Director Phila. Laboratory,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Edwin G. Conklin, Emeritus Professor of Biology, Princeton University
J. Warren Kinsman, Vice-President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Thomas A. Shallow, Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College
Wendel M. Stanley, Head of Department of Biochemistry, Univ. of California
Carroll P. Streeter, Managing Editor, Farm Journal
Edward R. Weidlein, Director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh

Corresponding Members:

Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor, Washington University
Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard College Observatory, Harvard University
Harold C. Urey, Professor, University of Chicago Institute for Nuclear Studies

Upon the recommendations of the Advisory Committee the following awards were made during the year:

Frank W. Caldwell, Director of Research, United Aircraft Corporation, for "Development of Controllable Pitch Propeller."
Dr. Charles Glen King, Scientific Director, The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., for "Isolation and Identification of Vitamin C."
Dr. Selman A. Waksman, Professor of Microbiology, Rutgers University, for "Discovery and Development of Streptomycin."
Harry T. Bennett, Chief Chemist, Mid-Continental Petroleum Corporation, and Dr. Leroy S. Story, Head of Patent Division, Swift and Company, joint award for "Stabilization of Cracked Gasoline."

Each of the above awards were in the amount of \$1,000. Expenses incidental to the awards, including medals, engraving, certificates, etc., amounted to \$864.32.

From the income of the Hannah Matilda Dodd Fund the sum of \$51.00 was expended in the purchase and engraving of medals which were presented to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, as follows:

Gold Medal Violet E. Simmons
Silver Medal Elizabeth D. Moore

From the income of the George A. Vare Medal Fund the sum of \$36.00 was expended in the purchase of a gold medal which was presented to Andrew Bozzelli, Class of June 1949, at the commencement of the Southern Manual Training High School, for attaining the highest standing in his class.

In accordance with Decree of Court, dated August 24, 1942, the sum of \$25.00 was contributed to the Firemen's Pension Fund of the City of Philadelphia from the income of the Daniel Baugh Medal Fund.

Pending the outcome of litigation relative to an interpretation of certain provisions contained in the will, no award has as yet been made from the Edward Powell Fund. The Award Committee appointed by Hon. Bernard S. Samuel, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is composed of:

William M. Hollenback, Chairman
Philip Klein, Secretary
Walter H. Grosscup

This Committee has approved and selected the design of the gold medal to be awarded in January 1951, the cost of which, including the dies, amounted to \$1,912.00.

The Philadelphia Normal School was discontinued in June 1938 and the Board of Public Education recommended that the income of the Obadiah Wheelock Fund be used for the purchase of books for the Pedagogical Library of the Board of Public Education. Upon this recommendation and in accordance with a resolution of the Board, adopted November 10, 1938, the sum of \$17.61 was expended in the purchase of books for the aforesaid Library.

From the income of the Louis Wagner Prize Fund the sum of \$58.00 was applied to the purchase of a gold watch which was presented to Walter W. Wagner who graduated from Girard College in June 1949 with highest honors.

From the income of the Simon Gratz Prize Fund the sum of \$200.00 was awarded in prizes of \$25.00 each, to the following High School graduates who had attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use, oral, and written, of the English language:

	January 1949	June 1949
High School for Girls	Joan C. Fricker	Anne D. Moore
Central High School	Peter Bauland	Charles Alcorn
West Philadelphia High School for Girls	Charlotte Zislin	Gloria Becker
Northeast High School	Gerald Klein	Walter Mueller

From the income of the Joseph C. Ferguson Prize Fund the sum of \$16.00 was awarded in prizes of \$4.00 each to the boy and girl passing the best examinations or whose work in the last term of attendance at the Joseph C. Ferguson School at Seventh and Norris Streets, Philadelphia, was most satisfactory. The prizes were awarded to:

January 1949	June 1949
Deane Giella	Mildred Birk
Melvin Sharp	Sidney Libson

From the income of the Early Eighties Prize Fund the sum of \$65.00 was distributed in prizes to eleven (11) members of the student body of Girard College, as follows:

Chemistry	—Walter W. Wagner	\$10.00
	Irvin A. Miller	7.00
Penmanship	—Emanuel Gerstein	7.00
	Raymond J. Schlechtweg	5.00
Short Stories	—Jerome S. Goldman	7.00
	Walter W. Wagner	5.00
Safety Essays	—Stephen J. Winnick	6.00
	James J. Raciti	4.00
	Edward O. Gordon	2.00
Manual Training	—Jerome S. Goldman	7.00
	Ralph Gentle	5.00
		<u>\$65.00</u>

From the income of the Ruth Dene Award Fund the sum of \$15.00 was awarded in January 1949 to Irene Block, a graduate of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, who was judged to have shown marked growth in character during her high school years.

The Philadelphia Normal School was discontinued in June 1938 and the donors of the fund requested that the income of the Edward Gideon Memorial Fund be used for the purchase of books to be added to "The Edward Gideon Memorial Book Shelf" in the Library for Teachers. Upon this request and in accordance with a resolution of the Board, adopted July 8, 1938, the sum of \$13.00 was expended in the purchase of books for the aforesaid Library.

From the income of the Joseph G. Simcock Prize Fund the sum of \$8.00 was awarded in June 1949 for having submitted the best essays on the latest developments in the steel industry, to the following students of Girard College:

Earl K. Guiles	\$5.00	
Richard C. Hutchinson	3.00	\$8.00

From the income of the Sherwood Githens Prize Fund the sum of \$21.00 was distributed in prizes for having performed outstanding work in public speaking, to the following members of the graduating classes of Girard College:

	February 1949	June 1949
1st Prize \$7.00	James P. Rabbit	John M. Toutkaldjian
2d Prize \$3.50	Edward H. Powers	David Pustilnick

During the year 1949 one loan was granted by the Benjamin Franklin Fund. The will of Benjamin Franklin bequeathed the sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling to be "loaned to an amount not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to young married artificers under the age of twenty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory sureties for the return of the money in ten annual installments with interest at 5 per cent."

By Decree of Court, dated May 20, 1949, the maximum amount of the loans has been increased to \$6,000, the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent., one-fifteenth part of the principal to be repaid annually, and loans were authorized to any properly qualified worker, skilled, unskilled and clerical, without regard to the place where or the mode whereby he or she has obtained his or her qualifications and notwithstanding that he or she has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference to be given, however, to married artificers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in the City of Philadelphia; the loans to be made upon well secured first mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

This fund was established in 1790 and provided that at the end of the first hundred years a certain proportion of the fund was to "be laid out in public works * * * or whatever may make living in the town more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health or a temporary residence." In accordance with this provision in 1908 the sum of \$133,076.46 was used for the establishment of the Franklin Institute Building Fund. When this fund was terminated in 1930 it had grown to \$1,522,805.33 and was contributed toward the erection of the building of the Franklin Institute on the Parkway. The fund will continue to run for a second one hundred years when it will terminate and be divided equally between the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1949 no loans were granted by the John Scott Loan Fund, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

This fund was established in 1816 and its provisions are identical to those contained in the will of Benjamin Franklin. In accordance with the provision for a partial distribution at the end of the first one hundred years, \$66,697.80 was expended from this fund for the erection of the bandstand on Reyburn Plaza. The fund will continue to run for a second one hundred years when it will

terminate and be divided equally between the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the amount expended for fuel, from the income of the George Emlen Fund, the sum of \$87.82 was applied to the purchase of clothing for needy persons who had been discharged from the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various Fuel Funds, coal was distributed at a cost of \$21,129.67, as follows:

Fund	Tons	Cost
George Emlen	7	\$ 128.80
City	6	106.74
Elias Boudinot	189½	2,487.07
Stephen Girard	24	427.71
Esther Waters	34	602.87
Paul Beck	44	779.75
Thomas D. Grover	399	7,372.20
Frederic A. Sheaff	6	111.30
Mary Shields	14	254.30
John E. Maynes	356½	6,954.53
Murtha P. Quinn	15	270.60
Philip R. Freas	2	36.80
James Dutton	22	405.10
Spring Garden	10	180.55
Henry Seybert	33	592.80
William Carter	2	35.00
James Claypoole	1	17.50
Ann Armitt	1	17.50
B. W. and I. W. Morris	2	35.00
Bernard McMahon	1	17.50
Joseph Wright	16	296.05
Totals	1,185	\$21,129.67

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the Elias Boudinot Fund, the recipients of the coal furnished from this fund themselves paid \$7.00 per ton, or \$1,326.50.

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of \$23.80 was expended from the income of the Thomas D. Grove Fund for the care and maintenance of his cemetery lots in Union Burial ground.

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of \$150.000 was expended from the income of the Murtha P. Quinn Fund in the purchase of eyeglasses for the poor.

From the income of the Archibald Thomson Fund 2,118 loaves of bread have been delivered to the poor of the City of Philadelphia at a cost of \$338.88.

From the income of the Samuel Scotten Fund 49 loaves of bread were distributed on February 23, 1949, this being his birthday, to the poor of the City of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$7.84.

From the income of the Paul Beck Soup Fund the sum of \$335.00 was contributed to the Western Soup Society to aid in their work of supplying the poor with soup.

From the income of the Andrew R. Chambers Fund the sum of \$27.00 was contributed to the following Soup Societies:

Kensington Soup Society	\$9.00	
Spring Garden Soup Society	9.00	
Western Soup Society	9.00	\$27.00

From the income of the Jacob J. Snyder Fund the sum of \$200.00 was contributed to the Children's Heart Hospital.

Pending the presentation of a petition to permit the merger of the Ellen Kinnier Fund with the Philip R. Freas Fund, no distribution for the relief of the poor of the Township of Germantown was made during the year.

From the income of the Selden Twitchell Fund the sum of \$270.00 was paid over to the City Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia to be applied toward the care and maintenance of Independence Hall.

Upon the recommendations of the Board of Public Education the sum of \$6,000.00 was applied from the income of the Simon Gratz Teachers Fund to provide pecuniary re-

lief in special cases of teachers and clerical assistants in the Public Schools of Philadelphia.

As the distribution of money to the Alexander G. Mercer Fund has been received in instalments during the years when conditions arising from the war and post-war developments have made it impossible to carry out the intention of the testator to provide low cost housing, the fund is being held for use at a time when it will be more practicable to accomplish the desired purpose.

From the income of the Arthur J. Bedell Fund the sum of \$100.00 was distributed in awards for the best clinical presentation submitted by the resident physicians at Wills Eye Hospital, as follows:

Dr. Thomas J. Cogswell	First Prize	\$75.00
Dr. John P. Hobach	Second Prize	25.00
		<u>\$100.00</u>

In addition to the amount expended in the purchase of fuel the sum of \$135.00 was paid from the income of the Joseph Wright Fund to the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, for the exclusive use of the Frankford Branch.

From the income of the William D. and Mary Steuber Fund the sum of \$265.00 was distributed in December 1949 to the following:

Catholic Children's Bureau	132.50	
Crime Prevention Association	132.50	<u>\$265.00</u>

From the income of the Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund the sum of \$60.00 was expended for the care and maintenance of the cemetery lots in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

From the income of the Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund the following contributions have been made:

Police Pension Fund	\$120.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	120.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	120.00	<u>\$360.00</u>

From the income of the Christian Schrack Fund the following contributions have been made:

Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal		
City Mission	\$525.00	
Evangelical Lutheran Missions	525.00	
Catholic Missionary Society	525.00	
Visiting Nurse Society	525.00	<u>\$2,100.00</u>

From the income of the Samuel H. Ashbridge Fund the sum of \$1,576.00 was expended in providing shelter and maintenance for four (4) indigent widows and single women, whose circumstances compel them to seek such assistance, and who met the requirements of the Decree of Court under which the fund is administered.

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949, for the several Funds under the care of this Board are shown in the attached statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

JOSEPH GILFILLAN,
President.

December 31, 1949.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND

For the Maintenance of Girard College

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1949

Principal Accounts

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949, excluding balance in the gain and loss account	\$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1949, as shown on page 30 temporarily included in principal	<u>3,296,025.65</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on page 29	<u>\$46,791,272.31</u>
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Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$19,057,297.15
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Increases:

Real estate without the City:

Net rents and royalties from collieries	\$1,220,272.88
Other	39,270.98

Real estate within the City:

Proceeds from condemnation of land ...	49,000.00	1,308,543.86
		<u>\$20,365,841.01</u>

Decreases:

Real estate without the City:

Taxes and other ex- penses	\$ 355,004.55
Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery, etc.	450,561.63
Set aside for permanent improvement to col- lieries	415,472.61

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as shown on pages 29 and 30	<u>\$19,144,802.22</u>
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Composition of Balance of Principal of Personal Estate and of Real Estate, December 31, 1949

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

United States Government

(Par value \$28,810,300) per Schedule A	\$29,035,923.56
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Corporate

(Par value \$20,198,000) per Schedule B	20,747,340.69
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\$49,783,264.25

Preferred stocks of corporations, per Schedule C, at cost

3,022,521.41

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost

3,105,694.48

Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost

4,904,943.61

General Manager's working funds

225,000.00

\$61,041,423.75

Less advanced from:

Principal of real estate

for investment

Income for temporary

investment

14,250,151.44

Balance of principal of personal estate ..	<u>\$46,791,272.31*</u>
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Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost

\$ 87,999.50

* Includes \$3,296,025.65 balance in the gain and loss account.

GIRARD ESTATE RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less \$2,584,821.58 provision for obsolescence*	6,232,057.89
Mining Engineer's working fund	7,500.00

* Exclusive of \$4,095,387.91 estimated obsolescence for which provision has been deferred.

Less:

Amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements	325,665.47
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\$ 6,001,891.92

Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	13,142,910.30
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Balance of principal of real estate	\$19,144,802.22
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Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$ 2,761,401.55
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Increases:

Net gains on sales and maturities of bonds	544,114.28
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\$ 3,305,515.83

Decreases:

Losses, net of gains, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	9,490.18
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Balance, December 31, 1949, included in balance of principal (page 28)	\$ 3,296,025.65
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Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account

Income from bonds, mortgages and preferred stocks:	
Interest on bonds	\$1,383,445.85
Interest on mortgages	122,730.83
Dividends on preferred stocks	86,926.51
	\$ 1,593,103.19

Anonymous contribution for the use of Girard College	2,500.00
--	----------

Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City	\$2,939,624.35
--	----------------

Less:

Taxes	\$547,050.01
Salaries and wages	316,766.24
Repairs	237,854.96
Fuel	143,855.56
Other expenses	296,652.05

\$1,542,178.82

Depreciation

of improvements to real estate set aside in reserve for obsolescence .	209,950.72*
--	-------------

* Current	\$77,125.94
Deferred	132,824.78

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Amortization of improvements made for tenants	144,288.71	1,896,418.25	1,043,206.10
--	------------	--------------	--------------

Carried forward			\$ 2,638,809.29
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Income Account

Brought forward	\$ 2,638,809.29
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Less:

Administration and general expenses	\$256,923.78	
Initial payment to a Retirement Plan Reserve Fund to offset increase in past service liability	300,000.00	556,923.78

Net income for the year	\$ 2,081,885.51
-------------------------------	-----------------

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$ 1,498,223.24
--	-----------------

Net income for the year, as shown by the income account above, available for distribution	2,081,885.51
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Total available for distribution	\$3,580,108.75
--	----------------

Distribution to Girard College:

For support and maintenance:	
Household	\$1,491,601.47
Instruction	553,524.79
Admission and Student Relations	36,759.25
	\$2,081,885.51

New boilers, electric equipment, renovation of Infirmary, etc.	259,657.84	2,341,543.35
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, composed as shown on page 33 .	\$ 1,238,565.40
--	-----------------

Composition of Balance of Income Undistributed
December 31, 1949

Income temporarily invested	\$ 1,107,241.14
Cash in bank	633,384.27
Improvement for tenants, at cost, less \$582,064.14 amortization	797,939.99
	\$2,538,565.40

Less:

Amount set aside as Gen- eral Income Reserve . . .	\$1,000,000.00	
Initial payment to a Retire- ment Plan Reserve Fund to offset increase in past service liability	300,000.00	1,300,000.00

Balance of income undistributed	\$ 1,238,565.40
---------------------------------------	-----------------

Schedule A—United States Government
Owned, December 31, 1949

Par Value	Description	Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
\$38,000	Treasury 1's 9-15-53-51	\$38,611.56
6,715,000	Treasury 2¼'s 6-15-62-59	6,802,081.73
779,500	Treasury 2¼'s 12-15-62-59	779,500.00
250,000	Treasury 2½'s 10- 1-65	250,000.00
2,000,000	Treasury 2½'s 12-15-68-63	2,100,000.00
6,673,500	Treasury 2½'s 6-15-69-64	6,677,234.05
4,216,500	Treasury 2½'s 12-15-69-64	4,216,772.46

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

5,335,000	Treasury 2½'s	3-15-70-65	5,335,000.00
1,067,000	Treasury 2½'s	12-15-72-67	1,100,923.76
1,735,800	Savings Bonds— Series "G"	1953-61	1,735,800.00
<u>\$28,810,300</u>			<u>\$29,035,923.56</u>

Schedule B—Corporate Bonds Owned, December 31, 1949

Par Value	Description	Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
\$250,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 2½% Deb.	6- 1-87 \$251,014.54
250,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb.	12- 1-73 257,381.25
250,000	Bell Telephone Com- pany of Pennsyl- vania 3% Deb. ...	4-15-74 254,425.00
78,000	Bell Telephone Com- pany of Pennsyl- vania 5's	10- 1-60-57 95,593.59
400,000	Boston Edison Co. 2¾'s	12- 1-70 423,143.70
200,000	Central New York Power Corpora- tion 3's	10- 1-74 211,049.11
392,000	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company 2¾'s	10- 1-75 411,553.45
300,000	Columbia Gas & Electric Company 3¼% Deb.	4- 1-73 303,750.00
200,000	Columbia Gas Sys- tem 3% Deb.	3- 1-74 200,000.00
176,000	Columbia Gas Sys- tem 3% Deb.	8- 1-74 180,871.36
500,000	Commonwealth Edi- son Co. 3's	6- 1-78 504,950.00
250,000	Commonwealth Edi- son Co. 3's	4- 1-99 254,062.50
300,000	Connecticut Light and Power Co. 3's	10- 1-80 333,124.70
500,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York 2½'s	4- 1-77 504,500.00
200,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York 2¾'s	3- 1-82 206,547.25
300,000	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Bal- timore 2¾'s	4- 1-81 318,285.33
250,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb.	4- 1-68 252,812.50
400,000	Consumers Power Company 2½'s ...	9- 1-75 419,256.32
200,000	Detroit Edison Co. 2¾'s	9- 1-82 202,250.00
295,000	Detroit Edison Co. 3's	12- 1-70 318,039.98
125,000	Duquesne Light Co. 2¾'s	8- 1-77 125,781.25
283,000	Illinois Bell Tele- phone Company 2¾'s	1-15-81 306,352.21
200,000	Illinois Bell Tele- phone Company 3's	6- 1-78 205,500.00
200,000	Kansas City Power and Light Co. 2¾'s	12- 1-76 209,018.75
250,000	Kansas Power and Light Co. 2½'s ...	4- 1-79 252,812.50

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

250,000	Metropolitan Edison Co. 2½'s	11- 1-74 266,389.98
250,000	Michigan Bell Tele- phone Co. 3½% Deb.	10-15-88 252,781.25
272,000	Mountain States Telephone & Tele- graph Co. 3½% Deb.	4- 1-78 274,380.00
200,000	Narrangansett Elec- tric Company 3's	9- 1-74 218,500.00
250,000	New England Tele- phone & Telegraph Co. 3% Deb.	10- 1-82 254,062.50
400,000	New York Power & Light Company 2¾'s	3- 1-75 422,639.92
1,000,000	New York Telephone Company 2¾'s ...	7-15-82 1,026,250.00
178,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3½%	8- 1-73 182,519.03
70,000	Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3¾'s	11- 1-78 71,050.00
250,000	Northern Natural Gas Company 3½% Deb.	5- 1-69 250,934.70
200,000	Northern States Power Company 2½'s	4- 1-77 201,250.00
250,000	Northwestern Bell Telephone Com- pany 3¼% Deb. ...	11-15-79 256,875.00
300,000	Ohio Power Com- pany 3's	4- 1-78 302,970.00
50,000	Pacific Gas & Elec- tric Company 3's	6- 1-71 52,611.16
300,000	Pacific Gas & Elec- tric Company 3's	6- 1-74 310,983.05
500,000	Pacific Gas & Elec- tric Company 3's	6- 1-83 503,195.00
250,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb.	10- 1-87 253,125.00
250,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3¼% Deb.	3- 1-78 256,875.00
200,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company 2¾'s ...	6- 1-76 203,992.05
100,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company 3½'s ...	9- 1-73 104,195.81
300,000	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 3% Deb.	10- 1-65 299,965.00
1,000,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 2¾'s ...	11- 1-67 1,004,456.50
200,000	Philadelphia Electric Company 2¾'s ...	12- 1-81 209,250.00
500,000	Public Service Elec- tric & Gas Com- pany 2½'s	6- 1-79 506,250.00
486,000	Public Service Elec- tric & Gas Com- pany 3% Deb.	11- 1-63 491,875.74
200,000	Southern California Edison Co. 3's	9- 1-65 211,500.33
262,000	Southern California Edison Co. 3½'s ..	1-15-73 267,729.94
500,000	Southwestern Bell Telephone Com- pany 3½% Deb. ...	5- 1-83 512,500.00
250,000	Standard Oil Com- pany of New Jer- sey 2¾% Deb. ...	7-15-74 251,250.00
200,000	Toledo Edison Com- pany 2½'s	4- 1-77 206,329.40

GIRARD ESTATE, RESIDUARY FUND—Continued
Schedule B—Corporate Bonds Owned—Continued

Par Value	Description		Cost, Less Required Amortization of Premiums
300,000	Union Electric Com- pany 3% Deb.	5- 1-68	302,250.00
250,000	Westchester Lighting Company 3's	5- 1-79	254,687.50
250,000	West Penn Electric Company 3½'s ...	11- 1-74	256,315.00
200,000	Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 2½'s ..	6- 1-76	204,000.00
500,000	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company 3½'s	12- 1-73	512,708.75
250,000	Chicago Union Sta- tion Company 2½'s	7- 1-63	251,427.75
500,000	Great Northern Rail- way Company 2¼'s	1- 1-61	493,927.31
198,000	New York, Chicago & St. Louis Rail- road Co. 3¼'s	6- 1-80	201,411.69
496,000	New York Connect- ing Railroad Co. 2½'s	10- 1-75	511,624.55
64,000	Pennsylvania Rail- road Company 4½'s	8- 1-60	77,000.69
300,000	Texas & New Or- leans Railroad Co. 3¼'s	4- 1-70	307,975.69
400,000	Virginia Railway Company 3's	5- 1-95	424,841.98
193,000	Washington Terminal Company 2½'s ...	2- 1-70	196,945.63
130,000	Shell Union Oil Co. 2½% Deb.	4- 1-71	123,462.50
<u>\$20,198,000</u>			<u>\$20,747,340.69</u>

Schedule C—Preferred Stocks Owned
December 31, 1949

No. Shares	Description	Cost
40	American Viscose Corp. 5%	\$4,700.32
1,000	Appalachian Electric Power Company 4.50%	104,655.60
1,000	Caterpillar Tractor Co. 4.20%	100,128.27
2,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York \$5.00 Cumulative	214,738.42
1,730	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 4½% Cu- mulative	195,296.30
1,000	Consumers Power Company \$4.52	104,973.55
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company 4.28% Cumulative	204,750.00
2,000	General Motors Corp. \$5.00	245,079.27
1,000	New York State Electric and Gas Company 3¾%	87,961.61
1,900	Northern States Power Co. \$3.60	170,388.73
100	Northern States Power Co. 4.80%	10,636.60
1,000	Ohio Edison Company 4.40%	106,742.12
2,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company 4% Cumulative	200,400.87
5,000	Philadelphia Electric Co. 4.40%	520,000.00
2,000	R. J. Reynolds Co. 4.50%	203,147.48
5,000	Southern California Edison Company 4.88% Cumulative	133,473.98
1,000	Union Electric Company of Missouri \$3.50	86,267.42
1,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation 3.80%	99,786.40
2,000	West Penn Power Company 4½%	224,394.47
		<u>\$3,022,521.41</u>

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate.

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, excluding balance in gain and loss account	\$287,628.99
Increase:	
Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income	2,217.36
Decrease:	
Premium paid on term fire and catastrophe insurance	2,423.50
Balance, December 31, 1949, before including balance in gain and loss account	\$287,422.85
Add balance in gain and loss account, Decem- ber 31, 1949, as shown below, temporarily included in principal	26,921.32

Balance, December 31, 1949, including bal- ance in gain and loss account	<u>\$314,344.17</u>
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Gain and Loss Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$26,764.04
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	157.28
Balance, December 31, 1949, temporarily in- cluded in principal	<u>\$26,921.32</u>

(See Note on Page 7477)

Balance of principal, December 31, 1949, com-
posed as follows:Bonds, at cost less required
amortization of premiums:

\$7,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9-15-53-51 ..	\$7,112.66
163,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6-15-62-59	166,148.07
7,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12-15-62-59	7,000.00
83,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	83,575.45
55,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-69-64	55,501.98
108,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	108,000.00
11,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-72-67	11,110.00
17,400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G," due 1955-59	17,400.00
7,000 Columbia Gas System 3% Deb., due 8-1-74	7,297.50
8,000 Cincinnati Gas & Elec- tric Co. 2¾'s, due 10-1-75	8,407.84
4,000 Detroit Edison Com- pany 3's, due 12-1-70	4,360.77
13,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 2¾'s, due 1-15-81	14,088.99
17,000 Mountain States Tele- phone & Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb., due 4-1-78	17,148.75
2,000 Northern Indiana Pub- lic Service Co., 3½'s, due 8-1-73	2,050.78
	<u>\$509,202.79</u>

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost ..	4,240.67
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceed- ings, at cost	<u>70,429.08</u>

GIRARD ESTATE, FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	43,444.00
	<u>\$627,316.54</u>
Less income temporarily invested	312,972.37
	<u>\$314,344.17</u>

Income Account

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	\$12,108.29	
Interest on mortgages	263.56	
Rents from real estate	8,121.30	
Dividend on perpetual deposits ..	1,944.00	\$22,437.15
Less:		
Real estate and other expenses ..	\$5,273.85	
Administration expenses	1,476.31	\$6,750.16
		<u>\$15,686.99</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$298,211.86
Net income for the year, as above	15,686.99
	<u>\$313,989.85</u>
Available for distribution	none
Distribution	
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$313,898.85</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested ...	\$312,972.37
Cash in bank	926.48
	<u>\$313,898.85</u>

GIRARD ESTATE

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Accounts for the Year Ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$500,000.00</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
\$39,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6-15-62-59	\$39,088.70
15,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	15,000.00
82,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-69-64	82,500.00
100,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	100,500.00
1,300 United States Savings Bonds—Series "G," due 1955-59	1,300.00
7,000 Columbia Gas System 3's, due 8-1-74	7,297.50
1,000 Detroit Edison Company 3's, due 12-1-70	1,090.19
4,000 Illinois Bell Telephone Co. 2¾'s, due 1-15-81	4,313.84
11,000 Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb., due 4-1-78	11,096.25

GIRARD ESTATE, IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE—Continued

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	\$25,200.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost ..	212,073.94
	<u>\$499,460.42</u>
Cash in bank	539.58
	<u>\$500,000.00</u>

Gain and Loss Account

Deficit, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$	426.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income		426.35
		<u></u>

(See Note on Page 7477)

Income Account

Income from investments:		
Interest on bonds	\$ 6,279.58	
Interest on mortgages	1,106.75	
Rents from real estate	24,479.95	
	<u>\$31,866.28</u>	
Other income	84.00	\$31,950.28
Less:		
Real estate and other expenses ..	\$15,418.75	
Administration expenses	1,214.71	16,633.46
		<u>\$15,316.82</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949, net of \$426.35, temporary reimbursement of the deficit in the gain and loss account, as shown on page 46	\$ 6,192.95
Net income for the year, as above	15,316.82
	<u>\$21,509.77</u>
Available for distribution	
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware Front of the City	19,898.73
	<u>\$ 1,611.04</u>

OTHER GIRARD ESTATE FUNDS

The Stephen Girard School Fund and Stephen Girard Fuel Fund are included in the Minor Trusts for Administrative Purposes. The accounts for these trusts are shown on pages 72 and 118.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts" now number seventy-eight.

The details of the accounts for each individual fund will be found in the reports following this statement. The aggregate transactions of these funds during the year 1949 were as follows:

Principal Accounts

Balances, January 1, 1949	<u>\$3,741,759.94</u>
Increases:	
Net gains on sales of bonds and stocks	\$10,258.68
Net gains on sale of real estate	1,018.31
Legacies and bequests to Wills Eye Hospital	22,768.59
Additional distribution received in liquidation of estates	10,097.86

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS—
Continued

Additional contribution to fund by donor	1,176.00	
Income transferred to principal accounts	6,400.00	51,719.44
Balances, December 31, 1949		<u>\$3,793,479.38</u>
Balance of principal, December 31, 1949: composed as follows:		
Bond at cost less required amortization of premiums, except, as noted:		
\$5,000 United States Treasury 1½'s due 12-15-50	\$5,046.87*	
29,000 United State Treasury 2's, due 9-15-53-51	29,466.87	
4,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 6-15-62-59	4,092.50	
43,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12-15-62-59	43,604.06	
214,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	214,630.28†	
109,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-69-64	110,326.87	
61,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	61,531.25‡	
1,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-72-67	1,000.00§	
15,000 United States Treasury 2¾'s, due 12-15-65-60	16,087.50*	
10,000 United States Treasury 2¾'s, due 3-15-60-55	10,700.00*	
2,380,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G" 2½'s, due 1954-61	2,380,700.00	
3,000 School District of the Township of West Mahanoy 4½'s, due 10-1-51 ..	3,000.00	
271,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73	276,358.10	
20,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb., due 10-1-75	20,254.53	
41,000 Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb., due 4-1-68	41,461.25	
50,000 Duquesne Light Company 2½'s, due 10-1-79	50,260.00	
20,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Company 3½'s, due 8-1-73	20,510.82	
28,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 3¼% Deb., due 11-15-79	28,770.00	
150,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Company 3's, due 6-1-83	154,312.50	
10,000 Westchester Lighting Company 3's, due 5-1-79	10,387.50	
8,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company 3½'s, due 12-1-73	8,224.10	
1,000 Great Northern Railway Company 5's, due 1-1-73	971.25	
2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4¼'s, due 4-1-81	2,025.44	
3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4½'s, due 8-1-60	3,000.00*	
60,000 Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Co. 3½'s, due 3-1-66	60,000.00	
8,000 Reading Company 3½'s, due 5-1-95	7,960.00	
30,000 Shell Union Oil Corporation 2½% Deb., due 4-1-71	28,575.00	
		<u>\$3,593,256.69</u>
Stocks, at cost, except as noted:		
1 Sh. Central Vermont Railway Company stock	\$ 3.00*	
20 shs. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 4% Preferred Stock	2,075.09	

* At value in award.

† Includes \$8,000 par at value in award of \$8,060.

‡ Includes \$4,000 par at value in award of \$4,031.25.

§ At value when received from donor.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS—
Continued

182 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	19,656.93	
10 shs. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 4½% Preferred stock	1,131.32	
71 shs. Consumers Power Company \$4.52 Preferred stock ..	7,747.20	
21 shs. Mission Corporation stock		
10½ shs. Mission Development Corporation stock (including transfer tax)	1,176.57†	
120 shs. New York States Electric & Gas Company 3¾% Preferred stock	10,548.88	
227 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock ..	22,913.83	
20 shs. Peoples Light & Power Corporation stock	1,200.00*	
410 shs. Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 4.08% Preferred stock	42,996.80	
58 shs. Scovill Manufacturing Co. 3.65% Preferred stock ..	5,323.01	
100 shs. Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation stock	2,266.67†	
16 shs. West Penn Power Co. 4½% Preferred stock	1,786.06	
25 shs. Elmwood Federal Savings & Loan Association stock	5,000.00	
25 shs. Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association stock ..	5,000.00	
85 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock	17,000.00	145,825.36
Saving fund accounts, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society	2,118.70	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	209,460.65	
Certificates of participation in mortgages ..	1,717.18	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	114,384.19	
Certificate of participation in real estate ...	1,950.00	
Ground rents	13,066.66	
Less income temporarily invested	299,564.44	
		<u>\$3,782,214.99</u>
Advances to income accounts .. \$	137.38	
Principal cash in bank	11,127.01	11,264.39
		<u>\$3,793,479.38</u>
Income Accounts		
Net income from invested fund	\$112,786.67	
Income from Wills Eye Hospital and Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute	610,371.78	
		<u>\$723,158.45</u>
Less administration and other expenses ..	16,240.76	
Net income for the year	\$706,917.69	
Distribution Accounts		
Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$421,269.47	
Net income for the year, as above	706,917.69	
		<u>\$1,128,187.16</u>

* At value in award.

† At value when received from donor.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS— Continued

Distributed as follows:

Maintenance and operation of Wills Eye Hospital	\$559,615.75	
Maintenance and operation of B. W. James Eye and Ear Institute	51,814.39	
Relief of the sick and insane poor	8,936.12	
Relief of the poor	2,802.82	
Books for the House of Correction	102.05	
Supplies for public schools	182.16	
Scholarships	6,958.60	
Medals and premiums for inventors	7,776.32	
Medals and prizes for distinguished Pupils	318.00	
Books for Teachers' Library	31.51	
Prizes for Girard College students	152.00	
Food distributed to the poor	346.72	
Fuel distributed to the poor	21,129.67	
Contributions to soup societies ..	362.00	
Care of cemetery lots	83.80	
Contributions to pension funds ..	385.00	
Care and maintenance of Independence Hall	270.00	
Relief of teachers	6,000.00	
Benefit of former students of Girard College	5,789.33	
Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia	135.00	
Benefit of Girard College	4,817.08	
Advancement of resident physicians at Wills Eye Hospital ..	100.00	
Maintenance and support of indigent widows and single women	1,576.00	
Income transferred to principal accounts	6,400.00	686,084.32
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	\$ 442,102.84	

Balances of income, December 31, 1949, composed of

Income temporarily invested ..	\$299,564.44
Income cash in bank	142,675.78
	<u>\$442,240.22</u>
Less advances from principal ..	137.38
	<u>\$442,102.84</u>

Summary of Cash Balances

Principal accounts	\$ 11,127.01
Income accounts	142,675.78
Unallocated mortgage receipts (see page 158) ..	3,572.52
Total cash balances, December 31, 1949 ..	<u>\$157,375.31</u>

HOSPITAL

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND

Created 1802

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."
The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Eye Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16, 1838.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$14,265.11
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JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND—Continued

Decrease:

Loss at maturity of bonds06
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$14,265.05</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$14,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1956-59	\$14,300.00
Savings fund account	80.15

\$14,380.15

Less income temporarily invested	115.10
--	--------

\$14,265.05

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$360.50
Less administration expenses	40.91
Net income for the year	<u>\$319.59</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$208.13
Net income for the year, as above	319.59

\$527.72

Transferred to use of Wills Eye Hospital ..	320.00
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$207.72</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$115.10
Cash in bank	92.62
	<u>\$207.72</u>

HOSPITALS

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL

The Wills Hospital for the Relief of the Indigent Blind and Lame

Founded 1825

"For the sole use and benefit of the indigent Blind and Lame," preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$507,140.49
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Increases:

Legacies and bequests:

Estate of Lewis Elkin	\$11,100.00
Estate of Andrew C. Craig ..	28.39
Estate of Ella M. Eppler ..	207.67
Estate of Jennie M. Stirling ..	11,342.53
Estate of Thomas W. Hodgson	90.00
	<u>22,768.59</u>

Gains, net of losses, on sales and maturity of bonds	\$1,331.35
Gain on sale of real estate ...	552.89
	<u>1,884.24</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$531,793.32</u>
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WILLS EYE HOSPITAL—Continued

Balance of principal, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

\$10,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12-15-62-59	\$10,000.00
32,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	32,028.07
43,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-69-64 ...	43,787.50
35,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	35,031.25*
332,900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-60	332,900.00
57,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3½% Deb., due 12-1-73	58,203.60
5,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 3½'s, due 12-1-73	5,118.75
25,000 Duquesne Light Company 2½'s, due 10-1-79	25,130.00
4,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Company 3½'s, due 8-1-73	4,101.35
12,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Company 3¼% Deb., due 11-15-79	12,330.00
40,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	41,150.00

Preferred stocks, at cost:

20 shs. Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 4% Preferred stock	2,075.09
10 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	1,078.50
230 shs. Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 4.08% Preferred stock	24,120.16
48 shs. Scovill Manufacturing Co. 3.65% Preferred stock ..	4,405.45
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	89,136.94
Certificate of participation in mortgage	1,211.18
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost ..	17,139.49
Ground rent	900.00

\$739,847.33

Less income temporarily invested

208,054.01

\$531,793.32

Income Account

Net income from invested funds ..	\$20,606.10
Income from Hospital	500,748.35
Income from other funds	395.00
State appropriation	67,000.00
	\$588,749.45

Less administration and other expenses .. 6,501.78

Net income for the year

\$582,247.67

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$253,478.26
Net income for the year, as above	582,247.67

\$835,725.93

Support and maintenance of Wills Eye Hospital	559,615.75
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* Includes \$4,000 par at value in award of \$4,031.25.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL—Continued

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949

\$276,110.18

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..\$208,054.01
Cash in bank

68,056.17

\$276,110.18

HOSPITALS

MARY SHIELDS HOSPITAL FUND

Created 1880

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$102,350.19
Decrease:	
Loss at maturity of bonds	1.03
Balance, December 31, 1949	\$102,349.16

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$97,100 United States Savings Bonds Series "G"—2½'s due 1955-60 \$97,100.00

Preferred stocks at cost:

30 shs. New York State Electric and Gas Co. 3¾% Preferred stock

2,640.00

2 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock

205.62

Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost

1,001.16

Ground rent

1,333.33

Cash in bank

69.05

\$102,349.16

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$2,679.87
Less administration expenses	294.29

Net income for the year

\$2,385.58

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$3,648.04
Net income for the year, as above	2,385.58

\$6,033.62

Philadelphia General Hospital

3,225.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash

\$2,808.62

HOSPITALS

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE

Created 1904

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, treatment and operation of eye, ear, nose, throat, cardiac and pulmonary diseases."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated September 10, 1934, authority was given to establish "The Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute" on the mezzanine floor of the Wills Eye Hospital Building, and to apply the income arising

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR
INSTITUTE—Continued

from the property and estate of the decedent, set apart for that purpose, for and toward the maintenance of said institute.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$242,948.25
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	990.94
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$243,939.19</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds at cost:

\$2,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	\$2,000.00
142,800 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-60	142,800.00
2,000 School District of the Township of West Mahoning 4½'s, due 10-1-51	2,000.00
30,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73	30,483.00
4,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3½'s, due 8- 1-73	4,101.35
10,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	10,287.50

Preferred stocks, at cost:

13 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Pre- ferred stock	1,402.10
90 shs. New York State Elec- tric and Gas Co. 3¾% Pre- ferred stock	7,908.88
10 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	1,028.11
20 shs. Public Service Electric and Gas Co. 4.08% Pre- ferred stock	2,097.41
25 shs. Elmwood Federal Sav- ings and Loan Association stock	5,000.00
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock ...	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real es- tate, at cost	18,849.63
Real estate, acquired by fore- closure proceedings, at cost ..	10,659.35
Cash in bank	321.86

\$243,939.19

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$7,590.78
Income from Institute	42,228.43
	<u>\$49,819.21</u>
Less administration expenses	701.76
Net income for the year	<u>\$49,117.45</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$7,229.43
Net income for the years, as above	49,117.45
	<u>\$56,346.88</u>
Support and maintenance of Bushrod Wash- ington James Eye and Ear Institute	51,814.39

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR
INSTITUTE—Continued

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$4,532.49</u>
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HOSPITALS

HENRY B. PALETHORP FUND

Created 1915

"To the Board of Directors of City Trusts to be invested by them according to law and the income applied to the maintenance and support of Wills Eye Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$5,227.57</u>
--	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$5,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1956-59	\$5,000.00
---	------------

Preferred stocks, at cost:

1 sh. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	102.81
Savings funds account	61.03
Advance to income account	53.47
Cash in bank	10.26

\$5,227.57

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$125.00
Less administration expenses	14.30
Net income for the year	<u>\$110.70</u>

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949	\$164.17
Net income for the year, as above	<u>110.70</u>

Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1949, advanced from principal account ..	<u>\$ 53.47</u>
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HOSPITALS

MARGARET E. CAVANAUGH FUND

Created 1926

"For the purchase of delicacies for the female sick in Philadelphia General Hospital suffering from cancer and for no other purpose."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,830.67</u>
--	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1954-60	\$1,400.00
Savings fund account	52.40
Bond and mortgage on real es- tate, at cost	300.00
Cash in bank	78.27

\$1,830.67

MARGARET E. CAVANAUGH FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$51.52
Less administration expenses	5.07
Net income for the year	<u>\$46.45</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$101.12
Net income for the year, as above	46.45
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$147.57</u>

HOSPITALS

GEORGE L. AND MARY McMICHAEL HARRISON
MEMORIAL FUND

Created 1935

"To extend and conduct the work of the Radiological Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$23,044.79</u>
---	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$23,100 United States Savings Bonds Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1956-59 ...	\$23,100.00
Savings fund account	41.87

\$23,141.87

Less income temporarily in- vested	97.08
---	-------

\$23,044.79

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$577.50
Less administration expenses	65.39
Net income for the year	<u>\$512.11</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,650.15
Net income for the year, as above	512.11

\$2,162.26

Philadelphia General Hospital, Radiological Department	531.42
--	--------

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,630.84</u>
--	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$97.08
Cash in bank	1,533.76

\$1,630.84

HOSPITALS

ABRAHAM AND HANNAH MERZBACHER AND SADIE
MERZBACHER WINDNER MEMORIAL FUND

Created 1938

"To the said Wills Eye Hospital * * * as a separate fund."

ABRAHAM AND HANNAH MERZBACHER AND SADIE
MERZBACHER WINDNER MEMORIAL FUND—
Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$3,386.08</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$3,400 United States Savings Bonds Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1954-59	\$3,400.00
Savings fund account	27.87

\$3,427.87

Less income temporarily in- vested	41.79
---	-------

\$3,386.08

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$85.00
Less administration expenses	9.68
Net income for the year	<u>\$75.32</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$41.36
Net income for the year, as above	75.32

\$116.68

Transferred to use of Wills Eye Hospital ...	75.00
--	-------

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$41.68</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$41.79
Cash overdrawn .....	.11

\$41.68

CONVALESCENT

J. WILLIAM WHITE FUND

Created 1925

"Income to be paid annually to that patient male or female, who has been discharged from the Surgical Wards, etc., of the Philadelphia Hospital, who will be most likely to be helped thereby to procure steady employment and to earn a decent livelihood."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$7,689.00</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$7,900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1958-59	\$7,900.00
Savings fund account	77.20

\$7,977.20

Less income temporarily in- vested	288.20
---	--------

\$7,689.00

J. WILLIAM WHITE FUND—Continued—

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$197.50
Less administration expenses	22.54
Net income for the year	<u>\$174.96</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,013.83
Net income for the year, as above	174.96
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,188.79</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$288.20
Cash in bank	900.59
	<u>\$1,188.79</u>

CONVALESCENT

C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE FUND

Income Account

Created 1934

"To apply not more than Twenty Dollars per week to the maintenance of convalescent persons for not more than one month in any one year. Any income in any year that is not so used shall be distributed to such visiting nurse societies of Philadelphia as the Board of City Trusts shall determine, to be used by them in their work."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$209,069.82
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	482.81
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$209,552.63</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:	
\$63,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-69-64	\$63,500.00
105,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-60 ...	105,200.00
25,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Company 3½% Deb., due 12-1-73	25,402.50
15,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83 ...	15,431.25
Cash in bank	18.88
	<u>\$209,552.63</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$5,443.83
Less administration expenses	590.88
Net income for the year	<u>\$4,852.95</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,030.71
Net income for the year, as above	4,852.95
	<u>\$5,883.66</u>

C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE FUND—Continued

Convalescent care	\$3,784.70	
Visiting nurse societies	1,000.00	4,784.70
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash		<u>\$1,098.96</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND

Created 1876

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said City" (Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$3,311.13
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	39.11
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$3,350.24</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost:	
\$2,600 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-59 ..	\$2,600.00
Preferred Stock, at cost:	
7 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	705.47
Savings fund account	8.67
Cash in bank	36.10
	<u>\$3,350.24</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$95.16
Less administration expenses	9.36
Net income for the year	<u>\$85.80</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$42.02
Net income for the year, as above	85.80
	<u>\$127.82</u>
Books for House of Correction	102.05
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$25.77</u>

SCHOOLS

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND

Created 1763

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children & other Inhabitants of the said (Bristol) Township, & the Northern Liberty & Oxford Township, or any Meeting the sd Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustee shall think fit Provided it don't interfere or interrupt the said school."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$524.14</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND—Continued

Bonds, at cost:	
\$500 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-56 ..	\$500.00
Savings fund account	26.72
	<u>\$526.72</u>
Less income temporarily invested	2.58
	<u>\$524.14</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$12.50
Less administration expenses	1.49
Net income for the year	<u>\$11.01</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$5.89
Net income for the year, as above	11.01
	<u>\$16.90</u>
School supplies	9.00
	<u>\$7.90</u>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$7.90</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested ..	\$2.58
Cash in bank	5.32
	<u>\$7.90</u>

SCHOOLS

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

Created 1831

"For the use of schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$12,277.67
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost:	
\$12,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1958-59 ..	\$12,300.00
Savings fund account	64.69
	<u>\$12,364.69</u>
Less income temporarily invested	87.02
	<u>\$12,277.67</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$307.50
Less administration expenses	34.94
Net income for the year	<u>\$272.56</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$90.11
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STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND—Continued

Net income for the year, as above	272.56
	<u>\$362.67</u>
Supplies for public schools	142.80
	<u>\$219.87</u>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$219.87</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested ..	\$87.02
Cash in bank	132.85
	<u>\$219.87</u>

SCHOOLS

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND

Created 1839

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the children of the vicinity of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$3,987.59
Increase:	
Net gain on sale of and maturity of bonds	11.03
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$3,998.62</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost:	
\$3,600 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1956-59 ..	\$3,600.00
Preferred stock, at cost:	
3 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co 4% Preferred stock	304.38
Savings fund account	78.39
Cash in bank	15.85
	<u>\$3,998.62</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$101.61
Less administration expenses	11.25
Net income for the year	<u>\$90.36</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$174.88
Net income for the year, as above	90.36
	<u>\$265.24</u>
Supplies for Alfred Crease School	30.36
	<u>\$234.88</u>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$234.88</u>

SCHOOLS

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1896

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the Public Schools of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$122,585.18
Increases:	
Gains on sale of bonds	\$283.03
Gain on sale of real estate ..	1,382.19
Additional distribution from Estate of Simon Muhr, deceased	9,394.95
	11,060.17
Balance, December 31, 1949	\$133,645.35
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost:	
\$2,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-51..	\$2,031.88
85,900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1955-59 ...	85,900.00
1,000 Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb., due 4/1/68	1,011.25
Preferred stocks, at cost:	
39 shs. Consumers Power Co. \$4.52 Preferred stock	4,254.75
66 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	6,626.14
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	5,160.00
Real estate acquired by fore- closure proceedings, at cost	23,533.10
Cash in bank	5,128.19
	\$133,645.35

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$3,658.68
Less administration expenses, etc.	487.31
Net income for the year	\$3,171.37

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$10,730.68
Net income for the year, as above	3,171.37
	\$13,902.05
Scholarships	2,585.15
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$11,316.90

SCHOOLS

LAWRENCE TODD SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1921

"Income therefrom to be used for scholarships for such graduates of Girard College as are desirous of securing, and who in the opinion of the Board are worthy of a higher education."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$83,387.07
Decrease:	
Loss at maturity of bonds .....	.06
Balance, December 31, 1949	\$83,387.01
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	

LAWRENCE TODD SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Bonds, at cost:

\$77,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1954-60 ..	\$77,300.00
6,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 3¾% Deb., due 11/15/79	6,165.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	1,750.00
Less income temporarily in- vested	1,827.99
	\$83,387.01

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$2,273.34
Less administration expenses	246.66
Net income for the year	\$2,026.68

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$4,464.31
Net income for the year, as above	2,026.68

Scholarships and scholarship aid	\$6,490.99
	1,650.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	\$4,840.99
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$1,827.99
Cash in bank	3,013.00
	\$4,840.99

SCHOOLS

JAMES H. WINDRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1921

The income therefrom "to be used to assist a graduate of Girard College who desires to prosecute his studies further in school, college or university and who is deemed deserving of such opportunity by said Board, which Board shall also approve of the school, college or university to be entered by the beneficiary."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$7,248.24
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$6,800 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1955-60 ..	\$6,800.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	510.00
	\$7,310.00
Less income temporarily in- vested	61.76
	\$7,248.24

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$183.63
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JAMES H. WINDRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND—

Continued

Less administration expenses 20.76

Net income for the year \$162.87

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$267.57

Net income for the year, as above 162.87

\$430.44

Scholarship 100.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$330.44

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested .. \$61.76

Cash in bank 268.68

\$330.44

SCHOOLS

JAMES E. LENNON FUND

Created 1922

"The income arising therefrom to be used in the purchase of text books or other scholastic equipment, for such graduates of Girard College as are pursuing their studies in other institutions of learning, and who may be deemed by the Board of Directors of City Trusts as worthy of such assistance."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$1,096.93

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1959 \$1,000.00

Savings fund account 45.00

Cash in bank 51.93

\$1,096.93

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$25.00

Less administration expenses 2.95

Net income for the year \$22.05

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$25.24

Net income for the year, as above 22.05

\$47.29

Books and scholastic equipment purchased 30.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$17.29

SCHOOLS

FRED GOWING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1930

To provide Scholarships for graduates of Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

FRED GOWING MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND—

Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$11,820.54

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

\$1,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1956-58 .. \$ 1,200.00

1,000 Great Northern Railroad Co. 5's, due 1/1/73 971.25

8,000 Reading Company 3½'s, due 5/1/95 .. 7,960.00

2,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 4¼'s, due 4/1/81 2,025.44

Savings fund account 31.35

\$12,188.04

Less income temporarily invested 367.50

\$11,820.54

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$415.00

Less administration expenses 34.44

Net income for the year \$380.56

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$379.98

Net income for the year, as above 380.56

\$760.54

Scholarships 320.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$440.54

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested .. \$367.50

Cash in bank 73.04

\$440.54

SCHOOLS

GEORGE L. MEYER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1934

"to give one deserving boy of the Girard College one year's education in some University or College to advance him in his chosen profession."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$7,969.56

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$6,800 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, Due 1954-60 .. \$6,800.00

Stock, at value in award:

20 shs. Peoples Light and Power Corporation stock.. 1,200.00

GEORGE L. MEYER SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Savings fund account	20.86
	<u>\$8,020.86</u>
Less income temporarily in- vested	51.30
	<u>\$7,969.56</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$170.00
Less administration expenses	22.66
Net income for the year	<u>\$147.34</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$101.50
Net income for the year, as above	147.34
	<u>\$248.84</u>
Scholarship	200.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$48.84</u>
---	----------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Income temporarily invested..	\$51.30
Cash overdrawn	2.46
	<u>\$48.84</u>

SCHOOLS

GEORGE W. FETTER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1943

"To collect the income therefrom and expend it in the purchase of Scholarships in the higher institutions of learning for such poor, young women of the City of Philadelphia as may in the judgment of the Board of City Trusts be most worthy of the benefit."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$52,047.76</u>
--	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-51	\$1,015.94
50,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1956-60 ...	50,200.00

Certificates of participation in
mortgages 506.00 |

Certificate of participation in
real estate 1,950.00 |

• \$53,671.94

Less income temporarily in-
vested 1,624.18 |

\$52,047.76

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$1,340.16
Less administration expenses	156.15
Net income for the year	<u>\$1,184.01</u>

GEORGE W. FETTER SCHOLARSHIP FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$4,107.92
Net income for the year, as above	1,184.01

\$5,291.93

Scholarships 2,103.45 |

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$3,188.48</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$1,624.18
Cash in bank	1,564.30

\$3,188.48

SCHOOLS

INEZ WALSH FULTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Created 1945

"to purchase a scholarship in the Medical School, Jefferson Col-
lege, for a Protestant graduate of Girard College, at graduation, who
has an excellent record during his entire period of residence in
Girard College for character and scholarship."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated
July 1, 1947, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized and
empowered to accumulate the income and when in its opinion the
said income is adequate and sufficient, to use same in payment to
The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for or toward, tuition
fees, costs and expenses, in training in general medicine during a
course of four years, in accordance with its established standards,
Protestant graduates of Girard College regardless of date of gradu-
ation therefrom, who had, in the opinion of the Board of Directors
of City Trusts, an excellent record for character and scholarship
during the entire period of residence in Girard College, with an
allowance to such medical students, during the sessions of The
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, should the Trustee find
the same available, of an amount not in excess of \$30.00 a month.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$23,062.85</u>
--	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$4,000 United States Treasury 2's, Due 9/15/53-51 ..	\$4,063.75
23,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1957-60 ..	23,000.00

\$27,063.75

Less income temporarily in-
vested 4,000.90 |

\$23,062.85

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$655.00
Less administration expenses	76.48
Net income for the year	<u>\$578.52</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$4,413.47
Net income for the year, as above	578.52

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$4,991.99</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

INEZ WALSH FULTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND—
Continued

Income temporarily invested ..	\$4,000.90
Cash in bank	991.09
	<u>\$4,991.99</u>

AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE
HARRY BROCKLEHURST FUND

Created 1926

"To be applied for the use and benefit of former students of Girard College."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost..	\$52,869.13
Less income temporarily invested	2,869.13
	<u>\$50,000.00</u>

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$2,664.69
Less administration expenses	149.39
Net income for the year	<u>\$2,515.30</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$7,594.58
Net income for the year, as above	<u>2,515.30</u>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$10,109.88</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$2,869.13
Cash in bank	7,240.75
	<u>\$10,109.88</u>

AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE
JOHN R. NEISON FUND

Created 1944

"The income to aid and assist graduates of the Girard College in obtaining a higher education after leaving Girard College and also to help boys who are educated in Girard when in need."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$192,740.66</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$177,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G" — 2½'s, due 1956-60	\$177,700.00
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JOHN R. NEISON FUND—Continued

15,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3% Deb., due 12/1/73	15,241.50
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\$192,941.50

Less income temporarily invested

200.84

\$192,740.66

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$4,948.75
Less administration expenses, etc.	547.75
Net income for the year	<u>\$4,401.00</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$736.38
Net income for the year, as above	<u>4,401.00</u>

\$5,137.38

Aid to graduates of Girard College

4,852.19

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949

\$285.19

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$200.84
Cash in bank	84.35

\$285.19AID TO FORMER STUDENTS OF GIRARD COLLEGE
ELMER E. RODENBOUGH FUND

Created 1947

"use and apply the net income for the needs, service or benefit of any and all graduates, past, present and future, of Girard College, Philadelphia * * * including but not restricted to the helping of any graduate at anytime within three years of graduation from Girard College, to enter or continue studies in any school, college, university or other institution of learning."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$50,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1959	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
--	--------------------

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$1,250.00
Less administration expenses	141.28
Net income for the year	<u>\$1,108.72</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$432.28
Net income for the year, as above	<u>1,108.72</u>

\$1,541.00

Aid to graduates of Girard College

907.14

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash

\$633.86

USE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

WILLIAM C. SCOTT FUND

Created 1947

By adjudication of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, dated July 25, 1947, approval was given to an Agreement of Settlement whereby the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, administering Girard College, was awarded one-half of the principal of this Trust for the use of Girard College.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$108,004.35

Decrease:

Loss on sale of bonds 12.50
Balance, December 31, 1949 \$107,991.85

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost, except as noted:

\$5,000 United States Treasury 1½'s, due 12/15/50..	\$5,046.87*
7,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-51 ..	7,111.56
4,500 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12/15/62-59	4,604.06
2,600 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1960	2,600.00
15,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12/1/73	15,241.50
40,000 Consolidated Natural Gas Co. 2¾% Deb., due 4/1/68	40,450.00
10,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6/1/83	10,287.50
30,000 Shell Union Oil Corporation 2½% Deb., due 4/1/71	28,575.00
Savings fund account	52.33

\$113,968.82

Less income temporarily invested 5,976.97

\$107,991.85

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$3,004.78

Less administration expenses 325.58

Net income for the year \$2,679.20

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$8,821.54
Net income for the year, as above 2,679.20

\$11,500.74

For use of Girard College 4,817.08

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$6,683.66

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

* At value in award.

WILLIAM C. SCOTT FUND—Continued

Income temporarily invested .. \$5,976.97
Cash in bank 706.69

\$6,683.66

MEDALS

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND

Created 1816

Income "to be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars and along with which shall be given a copper medal."

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919 and November 29, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income * * * in premiums of the maximum value of \$2,000.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$109,535.83

Decrease:

Loss at maturity of bonds12

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$109,535.71

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$98,800 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59 ..	\$98,800.00
5,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12/1/73	5,080.50
5,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 3¼% Deb., due 11/15/79	5,137.50

Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost 1,280.00

\$110,298.00

Less income temporarily invested 762.29

\$109,535.71

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$2,876.00

Less administration expenses 312.78

Net income for the year \$2,563.22

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$10,108.44
Net income for the year, as above 2,563.22

\$12,671.66

Premiums, medals, etc. 5,864.32

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$6,807.34

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested .. \$762.29
Cash in bank 6,045.05

\$6,807.34

MEDALS

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND

Created 1872

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, with their name and year of graduating engraved thereon."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$1,517.89

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds at cost:

\$1,500 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1959 \$1,500.00
Savings fund account 15.23
Cash in bank 2.66

\$1,517.89

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$37.50
Less administration expenses 4.28

Net income for the year \$33.22

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$95.30
Net income for the year, as above 33.22

\$128.52

Medals and engraving 51.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$77.52

MEDALS

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND

Created 1910

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold medals one to be awarded to the student attaining the highest standing of each semi-annual graduation from the Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$1,175.70

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1957-59 ... \$1,100.00
Savings fund account 5.18
Advance to income account ... 36.40
Cash in bank 34.12

\$1,175.70

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$27.50
Less administration expenses 3.23

Net income for the year \$24.27

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949 \$24.67
Net income for the year, as above 24.27

\$.40

Medal 36.00

Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1949, advanced from principal account .. \$36.40

MEDALS

DANIEL BAUGH MEDAL FUND

Created 1915

"To be invested and reinvested and the net income therefrom applied to procuring and annually awarding a gold medal to that member of the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphia who shall during the previous calendar year have performed in that City the most heroic act in the saving of life or property at his personal risk."

By Decree of Court, dated August 24, 1942, the net income is paid to the Firemen's Pension Fund of the City of Philadelphia for the benefit of its members.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$1,100.00

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
due 1957 \$1,100.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$27.50
Less administration expenses 3.11

Net income for the year \$24.39

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$.80
Net income for the year, as above 24.39

\$25.19

Firemen's Pension Fund 25.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$.19

AWARDS

EDWARD POWELL FUND

Created 1943

"The income from this principal sum shall be allowed to accumulate for the term of four years and at the expiration of said period shall be awarded, distributed and disposed of as follows * * * 'Unto any citizen of the City of Philadelphia, irrespective of sex, race, creed or color, who shall have in the judgment of a majority of said Committee by his or her individual efforts and personal application to the Manufacturing and Commercial interests of the City of Philadelphia in the previous four years, succeeded in producing the best results for the benefit and prosperity of the City of Philadelphia in that line' * * * a suitable medal or decoration to be given to the person receiving the award."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$101,746.41

EDWARD POWELL FUND—Continued

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-15-62-59	\$1,000.00
49,400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1956-59 ..	49,400.00
11,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb., due 10-1-75	11,139.99
60,000 Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad Co. 3½'s, due 3-1-66	60,000.00

\$121,539.99

Less income temporarily invested 19,793.58

\$101,746.41

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$3,312.12
Less administration expenses	311.97

Net income for the year \$3,000.15

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$18,693.10
Net income for the year, as above	3,000.15

\$21,693.25

Medal, dies, engraving, etc. 1,912.00

Balance of income undistributed December 31, 1949 \$19,781.25

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested . \$19,793.58
Cash overdrawn 12.33

\$19,781.25

PRIZES

OBADIAH WHELOCK FUND

Created 1887

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not to be consolidated with any other prize), either in coin or United States currency, to a Meritorious Scholar of The Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia."

In view of the Normal School having been abolished and upon recommendation of the Board of Public Education, the income is to be paid semi-annually to the Pedagogical Library of the Board of Public Education for the purchase of books in memory of Obadiah Wheelock.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$413.19

Decrease:

Loss at maturity of bonds23

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$412.96

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

OBADIAH WHELOCK FUND—Continued

Bonds, at cost:

\$300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-56 \$300.00

Preferred stock, at cost:

1 sh. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock 102.81

Savings fund account 12.93

\$415.74

Less income temporarily invested 2.78

\$412.96

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$9.00
Less administration expenses	1.17

Net income for the year \$7.83

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$11.26
Net income for the year, as above	7.83

\$19.09

Books for Pedagogical Library 17.61

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$1.48

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested . \$2.78
Cash overdrawn 1.30

\$1.48

PRIZES

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND

The income to be used each year "in the purchase of two good gold watches, the same to be suitably engraved and known as Wagner Prize, which shall be presented to the person graduating with the highest honors in each of the two classes graduating during every year at Girard College."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$2,000.00

Increases:

Gain on sale of bonds \$.60
Gain on sale of real estate .. 43.67

44.27

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$2,044.27

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Stock at cost:

10 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock \$2,000.00

Cash in bank 44.27

\$2,044.27

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$38.93
Less administration expenses	6.01

Net income for the year \$32.92

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$514.39
Net income for year as above	32.92
	<u>\$547.31</u>
Watch and engraving	58.00
	<u>\$489.31</u>

PRIZES

SIMON GRATZ PRIZE FUND

Created 1922

"The income arising therefrom to be divided equally among the Philadelphia Normal School, the High School for Girls, the Central High School, the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, and the Northeast High School, for the award at each commencement of each of said schools, of a prize (in money) to that members of the graduating class of each school who, in the judgment of the faculty of the school, has attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use, oral and written, of the English language."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$5,803.83</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	

Bonds, at cost:

\$4,600 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-59 ..	\$4,600.00
Savings fund account	49.57
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	<u>\$1,230.00</u>

\$5,879.57

Less income temporarily invested	75.74
--	-------

\$5,803.83

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$173.05
Less administration expenses	16.95
Net income for the year	<u>\$156.10</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$630.09
Net income for the year, as above	156.10

\$786.19

Prizes	200.00
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$586.19</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$75.74
Cash in bank	510.45

\$586.19

PRIZES

EARLY EIGHTIES PRIZE FUND

Created 1925

"The income of this fund is to be used for prizes for the pupils of Girard College."

EARLY EIGHTIES PRIZE FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$3,143.91</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$3,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1959	\$3,100.00
Savings fund account	35.00
Cash in bank	8.91

\$3,143.91

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$77.50
Less administration expenses	8.86

Net income from invested funds	<u>\$68.64</u>
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Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$84.92
Net income for the year, as above	68.64

\$153.56

Prizes	65.00
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$88.56</u>
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PRIZES

RUTH DENE AWARD FUND

"Income from \$500 to be presented annually at the mid-year Commencement of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, to a student of the graduating class who, in the judgment of the Principal and the Award Committee, shall have shown marked growth in character during her high school years."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$525.09</u>
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\$500 United States Savings

Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1959	\$500.00
Savings fund account	22.50
Cash in bank	2.59

\$525.09

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$12.50
Less administration expenses	1.48

Net income for the year	<u>\$11.02</u>
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Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$12.67
Net income for the year, as above	11.02

\$23.69

Award	15.00
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$8.69</u>
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PRIZES

EDWARD GIDEON MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND

Created 1933

"Income to be used annually as a prize to that member of the graduating class of the Philadelphia Normal School who has done the most distinguished work in the field of social science."

In view of the Philadelphia Normal School having been abolished, the donors of this fund have requested that the income be used in the purchase of books related to teaching to be added to "The Edward Gideon Memorial Book Shelf" in the Library for Teachers.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$611.21

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$600 United State Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1959-60 \$600.00
Savings fund account 9.92
Cash in bank 1.29

\$611.21

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$15.00
Less administration expenses 1.72
Net income for the year \$13.28

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$1.10
Net income for the year, as above 13.28

\$14.38

Books for Library for Teachers 13.90

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$.48

PRIZES

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON PRIZE FUND

Created 1922

"To provide cash prizes for the boy and girl in the highest class of the JOSEPH C. FERGUSON SCHOOL, at 7th and Norris Streets, Phila., passing the best examinations or whose work in the last term of attendance at the school shall be most satisfactory, the certificate of the Supervising Principal to be the authority for the award of the prizes."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$600.00

Increase:

Gain on sale of bonds 33.52

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$633.52

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$400 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1961 \$400.00
Preferred stocks, at cost:
1 sh. Consolidated Edison Co.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON PRIZE FUND—Continued

of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock 107.85
1 sh. Consumers Power Company \$4.52 Preferred stock 109.75
Cash in bank 15.92
\$633.52

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$22.24
Less administration expenses 1.70
Net income for the year \$20.54

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$11.14
Net income for the year, as above 20.54

Prizes \$31.68
16.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$15.68

PRIZES

JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK PRIZE FUND

Created 1941

"The interest derived therefrom, shall be given annually in two cash prizes to be known as 'The Joseph G. Simcock Prize' to the two boys of the Senior Class of Girard College, who compose and submit or deliver orally the best essays on the recent process of development in the steel industry, including not only the making of steel or steel alloys, but any new application to the use of steel in any form."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$400.00

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$400 United States Saving
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1954 \$400.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$10.00
Less administration expenses 1.13
Net income for the year \$8.87

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$26.95
Net income for the year, as above 8.87

Prizes \$35.82
8.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$27.82

PRIZES

SHERWOOD GITHENS PRIZE FUND

Created 1948

"To use the net income to provide a first prize and a second prize of Seven Dollars (\$7.00) and Three Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$3.50) respectively, to be awarded and paid semi-annually to two members

SHERWOOD GITHENS PRIZE FUND—Continued

of each graduating class of Girard College who have in the opinion of the President of Girard College, performed outstanding work in public speaking."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$1,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at value when received from donor:	
\$1,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 12-51-72-67	\$1,000.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$25.00
Less administration expenses	2.83
Net income for the year	\$22.17

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$14.50
Net income for the year, as above	22.17
Prizes	\$36.67
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$15.67

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND

Created 1790

To "be loaned to an amount not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent."

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated May 20, 1949, the maximum amount of each loan was increased to \$6,000, at four per cent. interest per annum, one-fifteenth part of the principal to be repaid annually, and loans were authorized to any properly qualified worked, skilled, unskilled and clerical, without regard to the place where or the mode whereby he or she has obtained his or her qualification, and notwithstanding he or she has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference to be given, however, to workers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in the City of Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$202,669.77
Increases:	
Gains on sale of bonds	\$561.33
Transferred from income account	5,800.00
Balance, December 31, 1949	\$209,031.10
Balance of principal, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

\$3,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	\$3,500.00
131,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due	131,100.00

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND—Continued

1,000 School District of the Township of West Mahanoy 4½'s, due 10-1-51	1,000.00
24,000 American Telephone Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73 ..	24,577.00
2,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. 3¾'s, due 12-1-73	2,047.50
10,000 Northern Indiana Public Service Co. 3¾'s, due 8-1-73	10,257.41
10,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	10,287.50
Preferred stocks, at cost:	
15 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	1,630.36
60 shs. Public Service Electric and Co. 4.08% Preferred stock	6,292.21
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	11,072.64
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	6,464.63
Cash in bank	801.85
	\$209,031.10

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$5,454.81
Less administration expenses, etc.	657.16
Net income for the year	\$4,797.65

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,114.12
Transferred to principal account	\$5,911.77
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	5,800.00
	\$111.77

Loans to Artificers

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND

Created 1816

To be applied to the same purpose as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin (See page 108).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$38,600.08
Increases:	
Gain on sale of bonds	\$37.71
Transferred from income account	600.00
Balance, December 31, 1949	637.71
	\$39,237.79

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$36,400 United States Savings Bonds Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59 ...	\$36,400.00
Preferred stocks at cost:	
18 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	1,956.66

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND—Continued

9 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	903.56
	<u>\$39,260.22</u>
Less income temporarily invested	22.43
	<u>\$39,237.79</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$1,003.93
Less administration expenses	107.96
Net income for the year	<u>\$895.97</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$285.19
Net income for the year, as above	895.97
	<u>\$1,181.16</u>
Transferred to principal account	600.00
Balance of income, undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$581.16</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested ..	\$22.43
Cash in bank	558.73
	<u>\$581.16</u>

FUEL

GEORGE EMLÉN FUND

Created 1776

Income "to be laid out and distributed in wood * * * during the three Winter Months * * * to Objects included either in the City or two Suburbs of Phila. * * * and if * * * a sufficient Number of such Objects Cannot Sometimes be found * * * to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to such Objects as are Discharged from said Bettering House and Hospital."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$8,334.02</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:	
\$8,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—	
2½'s due 1956-59	\$8,300.00
Savings fund account	27.16
Cash in bank	6.86
	<u>\$8,334.02</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$207.50
Less administration expenses	23.53
Net income for the year	<u>\$183.97</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,205.12
Net income for the year, as above	183.97
	<u>\$1,389.09</u>
Fuel distributed to the poor	\$128.80

GEORGE EMLÉN FUND—Continued

Clothing purchased for the poor ..	87.82	216.62
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash		<u>\$1,172.47</u>

FUEL

CITY FUEL FUND

Created 1793-1809

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:

The Freemason's Fund	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court Fund	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick legacy	1801
John Bleakley's legacy	1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$7,651.86</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:	
\$7,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—	
2½'s, due 1957-59	\$7,300.00
Preferred stock, at cost:	
3 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	308.43
Advanced to income account ..	43.43
	<u>\$7,651.86</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$182.50
Less administration expenses	20.63
Net income for the year	<u>\$161.87</u>

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949	\$268.00
Net income for the year, as above	161.87

	<u>\$106.13</u>
Fuel distributed to the poor	106.74

Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1949	<u>\$212.87</u>
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Over-distribution, December 31, 1949, composed as follow:

Advanced from principal account	\$43.43
Cash overdrawn	169.44
	<u>\$212.87</u>

FUEL

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND

Created 1821

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able to provide it for themselves) at a price during the Winter Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small quantities) with fuel of such kind and sorts as to the sd Mayor & Corporation may seem more likely to answer the purposes afd."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$154,579.84
Increase:	
Gains on sale of bonds	2,705.33
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$157,285.17</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$119,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G" — 2½'s, due 1954-60	\$119,000.00
10,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 3¾% Deb., due 12/1/73	10,637.50
10,000 Westchester Lighting Co. 3's, due 5/1/79	10,387.50

Stocks, at cost:

60 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	6,471.21
25 shs. Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association stock	5,000.00
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock	5,000.00
Cash in bank	788.96

\$157,285.17

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$3,740.29*
Less administration expenses, etc.	484.39
Net income for the year	<u>\$3,255.90</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$995.91
Net income for the year, as above	3,255.90
	<u>\$4,251.81</u>
Fuel distributed to the poor	2,487.07

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,764.74</u>
--	-------------------

* Net of expenses of real estate in award.

FUEL

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Created 1831

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$10,189.04
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	11.09
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$10,200.13</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND—Continued

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9/15/53-51 ..	\$1,015.94
9,900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59 ..	9,900.00

Preferred stock, at cost:

2 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	201.57
Savings fund account	87.98

\$11,205.49

Less income temporarily invested	1,005.36
--	----------

\$10,200.13

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$276.12
Less administration expenses	31.67
Net income for the year	<u>\$244.45</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,759.75
Net income for the year, as above	244.45

\$2,004.20

Fuel distributed to the poor	427.71
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Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	\$1,576.49
--	------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$1,005.36
Cash in bank	571.13

\$1,576.49

FUEL

ESTHER WATERS FUND

Created in 1833

Income to be used to "give, distribute and deliver such Firewood or other fuel to and amongst such of the poor of the City of Philadelphia as shall be found upon careful enquiry to be most deserving of such aid."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$10,989.11</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$10,900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59 ..	\$10,900.00
Savings fund account	87.35
Cash in bank	1.76

\$10,989.11

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$272.50
Less administration expenses	31.05
Net income for the year	<u>\$241.54</u>

ESTHER WATERS FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$430.72
Net income for the year, as above	241.45
	<hr/>
Fuel distributed to the poor	\$672.17
	602.87
	<hr/>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$69.30
	<hr/>

FUEL

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND

Created 1844

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Outdoor poor, residing within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$10,276.76
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$11,400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1958	\$11,400.00
Savings funds account	70.80

\$11,470.80

Less income temporarily invested

1,194.04

\$10,276.76

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$285.00
Less administration expenses	32.41
	<hr/>
Net income for the year	\$252.59

Distribution Account.

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,754.56
Net income for the year, as above	252.59
	<hr/>
Fuel distributed to the poor	\$2,007.15
	779.75
	<hr/>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	\$1,227.40

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$1,194.04
Cash in bank	33.36

\$1,227.40

FUEL

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND

Created 1849

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co. \$300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark \$300 per annum and the balance of the income in fuel "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$236,943.37
Increase:	
Gains on sale of bonds	592.34
Balance, December 31, 1949	\$237,535.71

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

\$4,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9-15-53-51 ..	\$4,063.75
10,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12-15-62-59	10,000.00
14,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	14,042.21
13,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65	13,000.00
108.700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59 ..	108,700.00
30,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3% Deb., due 12-1-73 ..	30,483.00
25,000 Duquesne Light Company 2%½'s, due 10-1-79	25,130.00
15,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	15,431.25

Preferred stocks, at cost:

5 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	503.90
100 shs. Public Service Electric and Gas Co. 4.08% Preferred stock	10,487.02
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	3,681.16
Cash in bank	2,013.42

\$237,535.71

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$7,051.58
Less administration expenses, etc.	739.45
	<hr/>
Net income for the year	\$6,312.13

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$10,785.39
Net income for the years, as above	6,312.13
	<hr/>
	\$17,097.52

Fuel distributed to the poor	\$7,372.20
Care of cemetery lot	23.80
	<hr/>
	7,396.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$9,701.52
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FUEL

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND

Created 1874

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and September in every year forever and in the month of February in every year forever to distribute the same among poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$3,603.25

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$3,900 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1954-59 \$3,900.00
Savings fund account 99.78

\$3,999.78

Less income temporarily in-
vested 396.53

\$3,603.25

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$97.50
Less administration expenses 11.30

Net income for the year \$86.20

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$517.54
Net income for the year, as above 86.20

\$603.74

Fuel distributed to the poor 111.30

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$492.44

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested \$396.53
Cash in bank 95.91

\$492.44

FUEL

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND

Created 1880

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to indigent widows, single women and men, without respect to color."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$10,473.33
Increase:

Gain on sale of bonds 28.33

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$10,501.66

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$9,800 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1955-59 \$9,800.00

Preferred stock, at cost:
6 shs. Panhandle Easter Pipe-
line Co. 4% Preferred stock 606.71

Savings fund account 7.77

Advance to income account 2.49

Cash in bank 84.69

\$10,501.66

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND—Continued

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$266.53
Less administration expenses 29.13

Net income for the year \$237.40

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$14.41
Net income for the year, as above 237.40

\$251.81

Fuel distributed to the poor 254.30

Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1949, advanced from principal account \$2.49

FUEL

PHILIP R. FREAS FUND

Created 1910

To "the Managers of the Poor of Germantown Township * * * the income of which shall be annually applied to the purchase of fuel for the benefit of the poor of said Township."

By Act of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 (No. 396) The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown was abolished as of January 1, 1938, and by Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated November 22, 1940, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was appointed substituted trustee.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$3,867.63

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Treasury
2's, due 9-15-53-51 \$1,015.93

3,800 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1955-59 3,800.00

Savings fund account 71.83

\$4,887.76

Less income temporarily in-
vested 1,020.13

\$3,867.63

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$115.00
Less administration expenses 13.81

Net income for the year \$101.19

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$1,217.94
Net income for the year, as above 101.19

\$1,319.13

Fuel distributed to the poor 36.80

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$1,282.33

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested . \$1,020.13

Cash in bank 262.20

\$1,282.33

FUEL

JOHN E. MAYNES FUND

Created 1919

Income "shall be applied to furnishing fuel in winter to needy poor families."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$266,819.89
Increase:	
Gains on sale of bonds	1,493.89
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$268,313.78</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds at cost:

\$18,000 United States Treasury 2¼'s, due 12-15-62-59	\$18,000.00
20,500 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64 ..	20,500.00
8,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-70-65 ..	8,000.00
152,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1955-59	152,200.00
24,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73	24,386.40
25,000 Pacific Gas and Electric 3's, due 6-1-83 ...	25,718.75

Stocks, at cost; except as noted:

30 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	3,023.46
25 shs. Provident Building and Loan Association stock ...	5,000.00
1 sh. Central Vermont Railway Company stock	3.00*

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost

\$270,322.84

Less income temporarily invested

\$268,313.78

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$7,479.18
Less administration expenses	770.58
Net income for the year	<u>\$6,708.60</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$4,909.04
Net income for the year, as above	6,708.60
	<u>\$11,617.64</u>
Fuel distributed to the poor	6,954.53
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$4,663.11</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ...	\$2,009.06
Cash in bank	2,654.05
	<u>\$4,663.11</u>

* At value in award.

FUEL

MURTHA P. QUINN FUND

Created 1941

"To be applied, one-half part thereof for the purchase of eye glasses for the poor, preference being given to children and old people, and one-half part thereof for coal for the poor."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$13,790.20</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$13,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-55	\$13,700.00
Savings fund account	58.14
Cash in bank	32.06
	<u>\$13,790.20</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$342.50
Less administration expenses	38.87
Net income for the year	<u>\$303.63</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$144.74
Net income for the year, as above	303.63
	<u>\$448.37</u>
Eyeglasses purchased for the poor	\$150.00
Fuel distributed to the poor	270.60
	<u>420.60</u>
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$27.77</u>

FOOD

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND

Created 1799

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$10,636.17</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$9,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-60	\$9,200.00
Savings fund account	53.35
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost ..	1,683.67
	<u>\$10,937.02</u>
Less income temporarily invested	300.85
	<u>\$10,636.17</u>

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND—Continued

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$452.95
Less administration expenses	30.90
Net income for the year	<u>\$422.05</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$702.21
Net income for the year, as above	422.05
	<u>\$1,124.26</u>
Bread distributed to the poor	338.88
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$785.38</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$300.85
Cash in bank	484.53
	<u>\$785.38</u>

FOOD

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND

Created 1810

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and of Southwark twelve dollars' worth of bread annually."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$450.56</u>
---	-----------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:	
\$400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1956	\$400.00
Savings fund account	49.50
Cash in bank	1.06
	<u>\$450.56</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$10.00
Less administration expenses	1.26
Net income for the year	<u>\$8.74</u>

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949	\$64
Net income for the year, as above	8.74
	<u>\$8.10</u>
Bread distributed to the poor	7.84
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$26</u>

FOOD

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND

Created 1844

Income to be paid "to such Soup Societies established in the (old) City of Philadelphia to aid such Societies in their humane Endeavors to supply the poor with Soup."

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$8,333.33</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Ground rent	<u>\$8,333.33</u>
-------------------	-------------------

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$360.00
Less administration expenses	23.55
Net income for the year	<u>\$336.45</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1.32
Net income for the year, as above	336.45
	<u>\$337.77</u>
Western Soup Society	335.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$2.77</u>

FOOD

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND

Created 1871

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City of Philadelphia every year so long as the said Societies shall continue their charities to the poor."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$2,324.04</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:	
\$2,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1956-59	\$2,300.00
Savings fund account	8.13
Cash in bank	15.91
	<u>\$2,324.04</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$57.50
Less administration expenses	6.51
Net income for the year	<u>\$50.99</u>

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949	\$13.66
Net income for the year, as above	50.99
	<u>\$37.33</u>

Kensington Soup Society	\$9.00
Spring Garden Soup Society	9.00
Western Soup Society	9.00
	<u>27.00</u>

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$10.33</u>
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FUEL AND FOOD

JAMES DUTTON FUND

Created 1813

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food, Clothing and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the Northern Liberties only."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$5,233.98

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$2,700 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1956-59 \$2,700.00
Savings fund account 11.21
Ground rents 2,500.00
Cash in bank 22.77
\$5,233.98

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$217.50
Less administration expenses 14.73
Net income for the year \$202.77

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$393.43
Net income for the years, as above 202.77
\$596.20
Fuel distributed to the poor 405.10
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$191.10

FUEL AND FOOD

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND

Created 1847

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and no other purpose and * * * distributed during the winter months of each and every year among such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district east of Broad Street."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$3,442.91

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$3,400 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1955-60 \$3,400.00
Savings fund account 27.61
Cash in bank 15.30
\$3,442.91

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$85.00
Less administration expenses 9.68
Net income for the year \$75.32

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$105.72
Net income for the year, as above 75.32

Fuel distributed to the poor \$181.04
180.55

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$49

FUEL AND FOOD

SEYBERT FUND

Created 1883

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the deserving Poor, during the winter season."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$10,075.04

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$6,100 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1954-59 \$6,100.00
2,000 Northern Indiana Pub-
lic Service Co. 3½'s,
due 8-1-73 2,050.71
Savings fund account 72.50
Bond and mortgage on real es-
tate, at cost 75.00
Real estate acquired by fore-
closure proceedings, at cost .. 2,034.82
\$10,333.03

Less income temporarily in-
vested 257.99

\$10,075.04

Income Account

Net income from invested funds \$163.93
Less administration expenses 29.23
Net income for the year \$134.70

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$683.70
Net income for the year, as above 134.70

Fuel distributed to the poor \$818.40
592.80

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949 \$225.60

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested .. \$257.99
Cash overdrawn 32.39
\$225.60

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLIAM CARTER FUND

Created 1739

Income "to and for ye use and Service of ye alms houses belong-

WILLIAM CARTER FUND—Continued

ing to ye sd City (Philadelphia), and for ye reliefe of ye poor people in the same forever."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$1,725.26
Increase:	
Net gain on sale and maturity of bonds	5.43
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,730.69</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,400 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s due 1954-60	\$1,400.00
Preferred stock, at cost	
3 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipe-line Co. 4% Preferred Stock	306.40
Savings fund account	24.46

\$1,730.86

Less income temporarily invested

\$1,730.69

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$45.30
Less administration expenses	4.87
Net income for the year	<u>\$40.43</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$15.28
Net income for the year, as above	40.43

\$55.71

Fuel distributed to the poor

35.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$20.71</u>
--	----------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$17
Cash in bank	20.54

\$20.71

MISCELLANEOUS

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND

Created 1769

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$1,100.97
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	5.55
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,106.52</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-56	\$900.00
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JAMES CLAYPOOL FUND—Continued

Preferred stock, at cost:

1 sh. Panhandle Eastern Pipe-line Co. 4% Preferred stock	100.78
Savings fund account	99.91
Cash in bank	5.83

\$1,106.52

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$26.80
Less administration expenses	3.11

Net income for the year

\$23.69

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$9.25
Net income for the year, as above	23.69

\$32.94

Fuel distributed to the poor

17.50

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$15.44</u>
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MISCELLANEOUS

ANN ARMITT FUND

Created 1797

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Manager of the Bettering House."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$952.98</u>
---	-----------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$900 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—2½'s, due 1954-59	\$900.00
Savings fund account	51.79
Cash in bank	1.19

\$952.98

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$22.50
Less administration expenses	2.69

Net income for the year

\$19.81

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$14.01
Net income for the year, as above	19.81

\$33.82

Fuel distributed to the poor

17.50

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$16.32</u>
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MISCELLANEOUS

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND

Created in 1806

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia the district of Southwark and the Township of the Northern Liberties."

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$1,096.51

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$1,000 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1955-59 \$1,000.00
Savings fund account 89.96
Advanced to income account .. 1.59
Cash in bank 4.96

\$1,096.51

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$25.00
Less administration expenses 3.08

Net income for the year \$21.92

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$11.49
Net income for the year, as above 21.92

Fuel distributed to the poor \$33.41
35.00

Over-distribution of income, December 31, 1949, advanced from principal account \$1.59

MISCELLANEOUS

BERNARD McMAHON FUND

Created 1816

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$1,041.10
Increase:
Gain on sale of bonds 11.09

Balance, December 31, 1949 \$1,052.19

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$800 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1954-59 \$800.00
Preferred stock, at cost:
2 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipe-
line Co. 4% Preferred stock 201.57
Savings fund account 42.13
Cash in bank 8.49

\$1,052.19

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$28.61
Less administration expenses 2.95

Net income for the year \$25.66

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949 \$3.23

BERNARD McMAHON FUND—Continued

Net income for the year, as above 25.66

Fuel distributed to the poor \$28.89
17.50

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$11.39

MISCELLANEOUS

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND

Created 1874

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City Trusts as they may deem best in aid of the poor people in this City" (Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949 \$11,162.13

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$11,100 United States Savings
Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1956-59 .. \$11,100.00
Savings fund account 21.87
Cash in bank 40.26

\$11,162.13

Income Account

Income from invested funds \$277.50
Less administration expenses 31.43

Net income for the year \$246.07

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949 \$43.39
Net income for the year, as above 246.07

Contribution to Children's Heart Hospital .. \$202.68
200.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash \$2.68

MISCELLANEOUS

ALEXANDER G. MERCER "HALL FUND"

Created 1884

(By Decree of Supreme Court of Rhode Island)

"to purchase suitable lots of ground in said City of Philadelphia contiguous to each other, or located in various parts of said City as shall seem most expedient, and to erect thereon substantial and comfortable buildings, and to let the same to the worthy laboring poor of said City, as rentals, sufficient to pay taxes, water rates, insurance premiums, repairs, and expenses of managing them; but if * * * inexpedient * * * then suitable lands with the buildings already erected thereon may be purchased and adapted to the purpose aforesaid."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949 \$205,899.89
Increase:

Proportionate share of proceeds in liquidation of undivided assets in the Estate of Alexander G. Mercer .. \$702.91

ALEXANDER G. MERCER "HALL FUND"—Continued

Gain on sale of bonds	831.25	1,534.16
Balance, December 31, 1949		<u>\$207,434.05</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$7,000 United States Treasury	
2's, due 9-15-53-51 ..	\$7,116.24
4,000 United States Treasury	
2¼'s, due 6-15-62-59	4,092.50
140,000 United States Treasury	
2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	140,000.00
3,000 United States Treasury	
2½'s, due 12-15-69-64	3,039.37
35,000 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—	
2½'s, due 1955-58 ..	\$35,000.00
30,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73	\$30,483.00
9,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 2¾% Deb., due 10-1-75	9,114.54
20,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	20,575.00

\$249,420.65

Less income temporarily invested

\$207,434.05

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$6,235.39
Less administration expenses	677.43
Net income for the year	<u>\$5,557.96</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$39,200.04
Net income for the year, as above	5,557.96
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$44,758.00</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$41,986.60
Cash in bank	2,771.40
	<u>\$44,758.00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND

Created 1904

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot of Bushrod W. James in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,759.14</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$2,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—	
2½'s, due 1956-59 ..	\$2,700.00

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND—Continued

Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	609.42
	<u>\$3,309.42</u>
Less income temporarily invested	1,550.28
	<u>\$1,759.14</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$100.44
Less administration expenses	9.54
Net income for the year	<u>\$90.90</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$2,397.69
	<u>\$2,488.59</u>
Care of cemetery lots	60.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$2,428.59</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$1,550.28
Cash in bank	878.31
	<u>\$2,428.59</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND

Created 1909

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three equal parts and pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$15,262.70</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds at cost:

\$12,100 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—	
2½'s, due 1954-60 ..	\$12,100.00
Preferred stock, at cost:	
4 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co 4% Preferred stock	411.24
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	2,625.29
Cash in bank	126.17
	<u>\$15,262.70</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$424.11
Less administration expenses	42.55
Net income for the year	<u>\$381.56</u>

Distribution Account

Over-distribution of income, January 1, 1949	\$9.56
Net income for the year, as above	381.56
	<u>\$372.00</u>

RUDOLPH BLANKENBERG PENSION FUND—Continued

Police Pension Fund	\$120.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	120.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	120.00	360.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$12.00
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MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTIAN SCHRACK FUND

Created 1917

"I give and devise all the rents, interests and income of my Estate to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to be distributed by them according to the best of their judgment into the hands of the Missionary Societies of the Said City for the Relief of the Poor; but if there be no such society or societies at that time then the said Corporation may distribute or designate the proper means for distributing the same for the Relief of the Poor of the said City. But no part thereof shall be appropriated towards the Almshouse of the Said City or any of its inmates."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$87,615.36
---	-------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$79,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1954-60 .. \$79,700.00

Preferred stock, at cost:

15 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock 1,542.16 |

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost 6,170.61 |

Cash in bank 202.59 |

\$87,615.36

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$2,320.92
Less administration expenses	247.74

Net income for the year \$2,073.18 |

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$716.35
Net income for the year, as above	2,073.18

\$2,789.53

Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission	\$525.00	
Evangelical Lutheran Missions ..	525.00	
Catholic Missionary Society	525.00	
Visiting Nurse Society	525.00	2,100.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$689.53
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MISCELLANEOUS

ELLEN KINNIER FUND

Created 1922

To "The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the Township of Germantown."

By Act of June 24, 1937, P. L. 2017 (No. 396) The Managers for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the Township of Germantown was abolished as of January 1, 1938, and by Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated November 19, 1940, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was appointed substituted trustee.

ELLEN KINNIER FUND—Continued

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$1,243.00
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Decrease:

To remove from account awarded value of real estate acquired by foreclosure and sold by Sheriff for nonpayment of taxes for years prior to date of acquisition of fund by the substituted trustee 700.00 |

Balance, December 31, 1949	\$543.00
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$500 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1959 \$500.00 |

Savings fund account 43.00 |

\$543.00

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$12.50
Less administration expenses	3.51

Net income for the year \$8.99 |

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$337.35
Net income for the year, as above	8.99

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	\$346.34
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MISCELLANEOUS

SELDEN TWITCHELL FUND

Created 1924

"To apply the net income for the care and maintenance of Independence Hall in said City" (Philadelphia).

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$11,893.12
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Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$12,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"—
2½'s, due 1956-59 .. \$12,200.00

Savings fund account 76.80 |

\$12,276.80

Less income temporarily invested 383.68 |

\$11,893.12

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$305.00
Less administration expenses	34.69

Net income for the year \$270.31 |

SELDEN TWITCHELL FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$382.27
Net income for the year, as above	270.31
	<u>\$652.58</u>
Care and maintenance of Independence Hall	270.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$382.58</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$383.68
Cash overdrawn	1.10
	<u>\$382.58</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

SIMON GRATZ TEACHERS' FUND

Created 1926

"For the purpose of affording pecuniary relief in special cases of teachers and clerical assistants employed or who have been employed in the Public Schools of Philadelphia who are in need of such assistance and cannot obtain it elsewhere."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$204,075.61
Decrease:	
Loss on sale of real estate	260.44
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$203,815.17</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost, except as noted:

\$142,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G" — 2½'s, due 1954-60	\$142,300.00
1,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 3¼% Deb., due 11-15-79	1,027.50
3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 4½'s, due 8-1-60	3,000.00*

Preferred stocks, at cost:

55 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. 4% Preferred stock	5,521.78
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Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	50,900.13
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Cash in bank	1,065.76
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\$203,815.17

Income Account

Net income from invested funds	\$6,075.20
Less administration expenses	582.37
Net income for the year	<u>\$5,492.83</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$3,605.34
Net income for the year, as above	5,492.83
	<u>\$9,098.17</u>

* At value in award.

SIMON GRATZ TEACHERS' FUND—Continued

Relief of teachers	6,000.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$3,089.17</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTHUR J. BEDELL FUND

Created 1941

Income "to be applied to the use, benefit, welfare and professional advancement of the Resident Physicians of Wills Hospital during the term of such residency."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$12,500.00
Increase:	
Market value of stock donated to the fund by Dr. Arthur J. Bedell	\$1,176.00
Net gain on sale of stock and bonds	946.13
	<u>2,122.13</u>
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$14,622.13</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost, except as noted:

\$3,300 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G" — 2½'s, due 1954-60	\$3,300.00
1,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3¾% Deb., due 12-1-73	1,058.10
1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. 3¾'s 12-1-73	1,057.85

Stocks, at cost, except as noted:

10 shs. Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 4½% Preferred stock	1,131.32
21 shs. Mission Corporation stock	1,176.57*
10½ shs. Mission Development Co. stock (including transfer tax)	
2 shs. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co 4% Preferred stock	206.93
10 shs. Scoville Manufacturing Co. 3.65% Preferred stock	917.56
100 shs. Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation stock	2,266.67*
16 shs. West Penn Power Company 4½% Preferred stock	1,786.06
Savings funds account	56.66
Bond and mortgage on real estate, at cost	1,617.44
Cash in bank	46.97

\$14,622.13

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$619.50
Less administration expenses, etc.	35.12
Net income for the year	<u>\$584.38</u>

* At value when received from donor.

ARTHUR J. BEDELL FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,761.93
Net income for the year, as above	584.38
	<u>\$2,346.31</u>
For professional advancement of Resident Physicians at Wills Eye Hospital	100.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$2,246.31</u>

MISCELLANEOUS

JOSEPH WRIGHT FUND

Created 1947

By Decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, dated June 26, 1946, Wright's Industrial and Beneficial Institute of Frankford was dissolved and the assets of the corporation were awarded to the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, in trust, one-third of the income therefrom to be paid over to the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia for the exclusive benefit of the Frankford Branch, and the balance of said income to be used for the poor as near as may be in keeping with the purposes specified in the will of Joseph Wright, deceased. (Those living within a circuit of one mile from the corner of Main and Sellers Streets in Frankford.)

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$18,220.49
---	-------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$18,200 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1959	\$18,200.00
---	-------------

Savings fund account

\$18,220.49

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$455.00
Less administration expenses	51.49
Net income for the year	<u>\$403.51</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$314.24
Net income for the year, as above	403.51
	<u>\$717.75</u>

Trustees of the Free Library	\$135.00
Fuel distributed to the poor	296.05
	<u>431.05</u>

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$286.70</u>
--	-----------------

MISCELLANEOUS

WILLIAM D. AND MARY STEUBER FUND

Created 1947

"to distribute the net income therefrom annually at Christmas time to poor people in the City of Philadelphia according to the judgment and discretion of the said Board of City Trusts."

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

WILLIAM D. AND MARY STEUBER FUND—Continued

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$11,739.66</u>
---	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost:

\$11,700 United States Savings Bonds, Series "G"— 2½'s, due 1960	\$11,700.00
Savings fund account	39.66
	<u>\$11,739.66</u>

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$292.50
Less administration expenses	33.17
Net income for the year	<u>\$259.33</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$6.25
Net income for the year, as above	259.33
	<u>\$265.58</u>

Catholic Children's Bureau	\$132.50
Crime Prevention Association ...	132.50
	<u>265.00</u>

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$.58</u>
--	---------------

MISCELLANEOUS

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE FUND

Created 1948

By Decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, dated March 8, 1948, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was awarded this Fund under the following terms and conditions:

The net income when, and as often as, same is sufficient in amount shall be used for the support and maintenance, without charge, cost or expense to them, in appropriate homes, public or private, in the City of Philadelphia or its immediate suburbs, of indigent and worthy widows and single women, irrespective of race, creed or religion, of not less than fifty years of age, whose circumstances and necessities compel them to seek shelter and maintenance.

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$58,599.14
Decrease:	
Net loss on sale of bonds	129.18
Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$58,469.96</u>

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost, except as noted:

\$2,000 United States Treasury 2's, due 9-15-53-51	\$2,031.88
--	------------

8,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 6-15-69-64	8,060.00*
---	-----------

15,000 United States Treasury 2¾'s, due 12-15-65-60	16,087.50*
---	------------

10,000 United States Treasury 2½'s, due 3-15-60-55	10,700.00*
--	------------

5,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3% Deb., due 12-1-73 ..	5,080.50
--	----------

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE FUND—Continued

4,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. 3¼% Deb., due 11-15-79 ..	4,110.00
5,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Co. 3's, due 6-1-83	5,143.75

Preferred stocks, at cost:

65 shs. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York \$5.00 Preferred stock	7,010.25
31 shs. Consumers Power Company \$4.52 Preferred stock	3,382.66

\$61,606.54

Less income temporarily invested	3,136.58
--	----------

\$58,469.96

Income Account

Income from invested funds	\$1,911.34
Less administration expenses	174.95
Net income for the year	<u>\$1,736.39</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$5,003.99
Net income for the year, as above	1,736.39

\$6,740.38

Support and maintenance of indigent widows and single women	1,576.00
---	----------

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$5,164.38</u>
--	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Income temporarily invested ..	\$3,136.58
Cash in bank	2,027.80
	<u>\$5,164.38</u>

UNALLOCATED MORTGAGE RECEIPTS

Fund	Balance Jan. 1, 1949	Receipts	Allocated	Balance Dec. 31, 1949
Wills Eye Hospital	\$2,215.06	\$3,889.00	\$4,590.80	\$1,513.26
Simon Muhr Scholarship	599.28	1,314.50	1,477.39	436.39
John Scott Medal	211.69	455.00	415.14	251.55
Simon Gratz Prize	130.62	270.00	268.98	131.64
Thomas D. Grover	264.06	780.00	777.94	266.12
John E. Maynes .	265.59	1,560.00	1,561.96	263.63
Rudolph Blankenburg	124.24	318.00	350.50	91.74
Simon Gratz Teachers	705.58	1,450.00	1,537.39	618.19
Totals	<u>\$4,516.12</u>	<u>\$10,036.50</u>	<u>\$10,980.10</u>	<u>\$3,572.52</u>

These accounts represent monthly instalment receipts on mortgages, which are applied to interest, taxes and water rents, when due, and to reduction of principal.

* At value in award.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts,
Philadelphia.

We have examined the foregoing accounts of the Board of Directors of City Trusts acting for the City of Philadelphia, Trustees of the Girard Estate, Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts for the year ended December 31, 1949. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary.

Bonds and stocks owned on December 28, 1949, were examined or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for. Mortgages owned on September 10, 1949, were confirmed as to principal, interest and taxes, by correspondence with the mortgagors who were in possession of their properties.

In our opinion, the foregoing accounts, pages 28 to 158, present fairly the respective balances of principal and income, in the Girard Estate, Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts at December 31, 1949, and the increases and decreases therein for the year then ended, in conformity with the reports of the Auditor on the First Account stated as of December 31, 1937, approved by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, Penna.,
June 19, 1950.

Residuary Fund

Principal Accounts
Gain and Loss Account
Income Account
Distribution Account
Composition of Investments

Fire Insurance Fund

Principal Account
Gain and Loss Account
Composition of Investments
Income Account
Distribution Account

Delaware Avenue Fund

Principal Account
Composition of Investments
Gain and Loss Account
Income Account
Distribution Account

Wills Eye Hospital and Minor Trusts

Principal Accounts
Composition of Investments
Income Accounts
Distribution Accounts

(Refer to Index for details of the individual Minor Trusts)

INDEX

Minor Trusts

Fund

Armistead, Ann
Ashbridge, Samuel
Baugh, Daniel
Beck Fuel, Paul
Beck Soup, Paul
Bedell, Arthur J.
Blankenburg, Rudolph
Bleakley, John
Boudinot, Elias
Brocklehurst, Harry
Carter, William
Cavanaugh, Margaret E.

Chambers, Andrew R.
 City Fuel
 Claypoole, James
 Dene, Ruth
 Dodd, Hannah M.
 Dutton, James
 Early Eighties
 Emlen, George
 Ferguson, Joseph C.
 Fetter, George W.
 Franklin, Benjamin
 Freas, Philip R.
 Fulton, Inez Walsh
 Gideon, Edward
 Girard Fuel, Stephen
 Girard School, Stephen
 Githens, Sherwood
 Good, Juliana H.
 Gowing, Fred
 Gratz Prize, Simon
 Gratz Teachers, Simon
 Grover, Thomas D.
 Harrison, George L., and Mary McMichael
 James Cemetery, Bushrod W.
 James Eye and Ear Institute, Bushrod W.
 Kinnier, Ellen
 Lennon, James E.
 McMahon, Bernard
 Maynes, John E.
 Mercer, Alexander G.
 Merzbacher, Abraham and Hannah
 Meyer, George L.
 Morris, B. W. and I. W.
 Muhr, Simon
 Neison, John R.
 Palethorp, Henry B.
 Powell, Edward
 Quinn, Murtha P.
 Rittenhouse School
 Roberts School
 Rodenbough, Elmer E.
 Schrack, Christian
 Scott Loan, John
 Scott Medal, John
 Scott, William C.
 Scotten, Samuel
 Seybert, Henry
 Sheaff, Frederic A.
 Shields, Fuel, Mary
 Shields, Hospital, Mary
 Simcock, Joseph G.
 Snyder, Jacob J.
 Spring Garden Fuel
 Steuber, William D. and Mary
 Supplee, C. Henderson
 Thomson, Archibald
 Todd, Lawrence
 Twitchell, Selden
 Vare, George A.
 Wagner, Louis
 Waters, Esther
 Wheelock, Obadiah
 White, J. William
 Wills, James
 Windrim, James H.
 Wright, Joseph

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY
 TRUSTS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH OF PENN-
 SYLVANIA FOR 1949

May 4, 1950

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-
 sylvania.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of
 Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the

Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a
 detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed
 estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments
 and application of the same, together with a report of the
 state of Girard College, for the year 1949.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the mainte-
 nance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1949
 to \$65,936,074.53, or \$622,129.17 more than at the end of
 the year 1948.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of
 Girard College amounted to \$2,081,885.51, a decrease of
 \$294,591.82 under the preceding year. The average number
 of pupils maintained was 1,304 and the cost of maintenance
 per capita, \$1,596.54. This is a decrease of \$212.04 under
 1948.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1949 ..	1,306
Students admitted during the year	178 1,484
Indentures cancelled	107
Students leaving at eighteen years of age ...	69
Students deceased	1 177

Total student enrollment, December 31, 1949	1,307
---	-------

The most significant change at Girard College during the
 year was the reorganization of its administrative personnel,
 brought about largely because of the retirements in Sep-
 tember of the Principal of the High School, the Superin-
 tendent of Household, the Supervisor of Playgrounds and
 Recreation, and the Assistant Supervisor of Elementary
 Schools, all of whom had made significant contributions to
 Girard College. After a lapse of years, the office of Vice-
 President was re-established, and it is now filled by the
 former Principal of the Elementary Schools. This position
 and the four positions vacated by retirements were discon-
 tinued, and the following were established: Director and
 Associate Director of Secondary Education, and Director
 and Associate Director of Elementary Education. In con-
 nection with the reorganization, several additional posi-
 tions were discontinued because of financial retrenchment.
 The Department of Admission and Discharge, whose As-
 sistant Superintendent was made Secretary of the Board
 of Directors of City Trusts, continues to function without
 this position under the name of Office of Admissions and
 Student Relations.

Numerous changes in the schedule of the College have
 been made, including some changes in curriculum. Girard
 boys have appeared more extensively in outside activities.
 On the campus itself a student-managed center, or store,
 has been opened. The alumni initiated this year the Alumni
 Fund for Girard College to assist undergraduate activities
 and to aid younger alumni who desire to attend institu-
 tions of higher learning.

The higher costs of services and materials and the neces-
 sity of restricting the College budget made retrenchment
 necessary wherever eliminations and curtailments of serv-
 ices could be made which would do the least harm. An
 unexpected expense was the cost of extensive renovation
 of the capitals of the columns and adjacent areas of
 Founder's Hall. Their dangerous condition was disclosed
 when two large pieces fell. Replacements of the elevator,
 kitchen equipment, and roof of the Infirmary, and of the
 refrigerator equipment on the House Group have been
 made. The major part of the work of renovating the Power
 Plant, including installation of two new boilers, has been
 completed.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate
 Within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1949	\$2,939,624.35	\$1,043,206.10
(See details on page A-4)		

The receipts for the year 1949 from the property of the
 Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as
 follows:

Gross receipts	\$1,259,543.86	
Taxes and other expenses ..	355,004.55	\$904,539.31
Amount expended on Re- habilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery	\$260,648.98	
Other extraordinary expendi- tures	189,912.65	450,561.63
Net receipts		<u>\$453,977.68</u>

During the year 1949 the sum of \$415,472.61 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested in bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages for the Residuary Fund is \$55,911,480.14, or \$352,122.05 more than in 1948, and the gross receipts therefrom amounted to \$1,593,103.19.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to \$628,-243.02. The risks being carried amount to \$4,950,300, of which \$2,459,000 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year 1949.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of \$19,898.73.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1949 was 1,228,559.15 gross tons, a decrease as compared with 1948 of 356,189.20 gross tons, or 22.48%. The shipments were made up as follows:

	Tons	Cwt.
Shipped to market—Fresh mined	1,158,418	55
Bank coal	70,140	60
	<u>1,228,559</u>	<u>15</u>

The total rail shipment from the region for the year 1949, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, was 27,956,438 gross tons, a decrease of 14,274,259 gross tons, or 33.80% as compared with 42,230,697 gross tons for 1948.

The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipments was 4.39% as compared with 3.75% in 1948.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 32,-942.40 tons, 2.61% of the total production of 1,261,501.55 tons, an increase of 825.05 tons, and an increase of 0.62% as compared with 1.99% in 1948. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity was 10.92%.

During the eighty-seven years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 134,604,-662.55 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were twenty in number, one (1) less than at the end of 1948.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of \$142.80 was expended in the purchase of scholastic supplies for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1949 the sum of \$427.71 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

JOSEPH GILFILLAN
President.

GIRARD ESTATE

RESIDUARY FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF
GIRARD COLLEGE

Principal Accounts

For the year ended December 31, 1949.

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949, excluding balance in the gain and loss account	\$43,495,246.66
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1949, as shown on page A-3, temporarily included in principal	3,296,025.65

Balance, December 31, 1949, including balance in gain and loss account, com- posed as shown on page A-2	<u>\$46,791,272.31</u>
---	------------------------

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$19,057,297.15
--------------------------------	-----------------

Increases:

Real estate without the City:		
Net rents and royal- ties from collieries	\$1,220,272.88	
Other	39,270.98	
Real estate within the City:		
Proceeds from con- demnation of land	49,000.00	1,308,543.86
		<u>\$20,365,841.01</u>

Decreases:

Real estate without the City:		
Taxes and other ex- penses	\$ 355,004.55	
Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Col- liery, etc.	450,561.63	
Set aside for per- manent improve- ments to collieries	415,472.61	1,221,038.79
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as shown on A-2		<u>\$19,144,802.22</u>

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL OF PERSONAL ESTAAE AND OF REAL ESTATE

December 31, 1949.

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government (Par. value \$28,810,300)	\$29,035,923.56	
Corporate (Par value \$20,198,000)	20,747,340.69	
Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost	3,022,521.41	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	3,105,694.48	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure pro- ceedings, at cost	4,904,943.61	
General Manager's working funds	225,000.00	
		<u>\$61,041,423.75</u>

Less advance from:

Principal of real estate for investment	\$13,142,910.30	
Income for temporary investment	1,107,241.14	14,250,151.44

Balance of principal of personal estate	<u>\$46,791,272.31*</u>
--	-------------------------

* Includes \$3,296,025.65 balance in the
gain and loss account.

RESIDUARY FUND, Continued

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost	\$ 87,999.50
Improvement to real estate in Philadelphia (paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less \$2,584,821.58 provision for obsolescence	6,232,057.89
Mining Engineer's working fund	7,500.00

Less:

Amounts set aside for royalties for permanent improvements	325,665.47
--	------------

Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment	13,142,910.30
---	---------------

Balance of principal of real estate	\$19,144,802.22
-------------------------------------	-----------------

Gain and Loss Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$2,761,401.55
Increases:	

Net gains on sales of and maturities of bonds	544,114.28
	\$3,305,515.83

Decreases:

Losses, net of gains, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	9,490.18
---	----------

Balance, December 31, 1949, included in balance of principal (page A-1)	\$3,296,025.65
---	----------------

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

Income Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Income from bonds, mortgages and preferred stocks:

Interest on bonds	\$1,383,445.85
Interests on mortgages	122,730.83
Dividends on preferred stocks	86,926.51
	\$1,593,103.19

Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City	\$2,939,624.35
--	----------------

Less:

Taxes	\$ 547,050.01
Salaries and wages	316,766.24
Repairs	237,854.96
Fuel	143,855.56
Other expenses	296,652.05

\$1,542,178.82

Depreciation of improvements to real estate, set aside in reserve for

RESIDUARY FUND, Continued

obsolescence ..	209,950.72		
Amortization of improvements made for tenants	144,288.71	1,896,418.25	1,043,206.10
			\$2,636,309.29

Less:

Administration and general expenses	\$ 256,923.78		
Initial payment to a Retirement Plan Reserve Fund to offset increase in past service liability		300,000.00	556,923.78

Net income for the year	\$2,079,385.51
-------------------------------	----------------

Distribution Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,498,223.24
--	----------------

Net income for the year, as shown by the income account above, available for distribution	2,079,385.51
---	--------------

Total available for distribution, carried forward	\$3,577,608.75
---	----------------

For support and maintenance:

Distribution to Girard

College:

For support and maintenance:

Household	\$1,491,601.47
Instruction	553,524.79
Admissions and Student Relations	36,759.25

\$2,081,885.51

New boilers, electrical equipment, renovation of Infirmary, etc.	259,657.84
---	------------

\$2,341,543.35

Less anonymous contribution	2,500.00
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2,339,043.35

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, composed as shown below	\$1,238,565.40
---	----------------

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF INCOME UNDISTRIBUTED

December 31, 1949.

Income temporarily invested	\$1,107,241.14
Cash in bank	633,384.27
Improvements for tenants, at cost, less \$805,302.45 amortization	797,939.99

\$2,538,565.40

Less:

Amount set aside as General Income Reserve	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Retirement plan	300,000.00
	1,300,000.00

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	\$1,238,565.40
--	----------------

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate.

Principal Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Balance, January 1, 1949, excluding balance in gain and loss account	\$287,628.99	
Increase:		
Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income	2,217.36	
	<u>\$289,846.35</u>	
Decrease:		
Premium paid on term fire and catastrophe insurance	2,243.50	
	<u>\$287,422.85</u>	
Balance, December 31, 1949, before including balance in gain and loss account ..		
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1949, as shown on page A-7, temporarily included in principal	26,921.32	
	<u>\$314,344.17</u>	
Balance, December 31, 1949, including balance in gain and loss account		

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
U. S. Government		
(Par value \$452,900)	\$455,848.16	
Corporate		
(Par value \$51,000)	53,354.63	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost ..	4,240.67	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	70,429.08	
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	43,444.00	
	<u>\$627,316.54</u>	
Less income temporarily invested	312,972.37	
	<u>\$314,344.17</u>	

Gain and Loss Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$26,764.04	
Increase:		
Gain on sale of bonds	157.28	
	<u>\$26,921.32</u>	
Balance, December 31, 1949, temporarily included in principal		

(See note on Page A-3)

Income Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Income from investments:		
From bonds	\$12,108.29	
From mortgages	263.56	
From real estate acquired by foreclosure	8,121.30	
From dividends on insurance deposits	1,944.00	
	<u>\$22,437.15</u>	
Less:		
Real estate and other expenses	\$ 5,273.85	

FIRE INSURANCE FUND, Continued

Administration expenses ..	1,476.31	6,750.16
Net income for the year		<u>\$15,686.99</u>

Distribution Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$298,211.86	
Net income for the year, as above	15,686.99	
	<u>\$313,898.85</u>	
Available for distribution		
Distribution		none
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949		<u>\$313,898.85</u>
Balance of income, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:		
Income advanced to principal for temporary investment	\$312,972.37	
Cash in bank	926.48	
	<u>\$313,898.85</u>	

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Principal Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Balance, January 1, 1939, and December 31, 1949	\$500,000.00	
Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:		
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:		
United States Government		
(Par value \$238,300)	\$238,388.70	
Corporate		
(Par value \$23,000)	23,797.78	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost ..	25,200.00	
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94	
	<u>\$499,460.42</u>	
Cash in bank	539.58	
	<u>\$500,000.00</u>	

Gain and Loss Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Deficit, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	\$426.35	
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income, page A-9	426.35	

(See note on page A-3)

Income Account

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Income from investments:		
From bonds	\$ 6,279.58	
From mortgages	1,106.75	

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE
FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN
BUILDINGS, ETC.—Continued

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

From real estate acquired by foreclosure proceed- ings	24,479.95	
	<u>\$31,866.28</u>	
Other income	84.00	\$31,950.28
Less:		
Real estate and other ex- penses	\$15,418.75	
Administration expenses ..	<u>1,214.71</u>	16,633.46
Net income for the year		<u>\$15,316.82</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$ 6,619.30	
Net income for the year, as above	<u>15,316.82</u>	
		\$21,936.12
Less temporary reimbursement of the defi- cit in the gain and loss account, Decem- ber 31, 1949, as shown on page A-8	<u>426.35</u>	
Available for distribution	\$21,509.77	
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware front of the City	<u>19,898.73</u>	
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949, cash	<u>\$ 1,611.04</u>	

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system in the first
section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949, and December 31, 1949	<u>\$12,277.67</u>
--	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost	
United States Govern- ment	\$12,300.00
Savings fund account	<u>64.69</u>
	\$12,364.69
Less income temporarily invested	<u>87.02</u>
	<u>\$12,277.67</u>

Income Account

Income from investments	\$307.50
Less administration expenses	<u>34.94</u>
Net income for the year	<u>\$272.56</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$90.11
Net income for the year, as above	<u>272.56</u>
	<u>\$362.67</u>

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND—Continued

Books, etc., purchased for schools in accord- and with provisions of will	<u>142.80</u>
--	---------------

Balance of income undistributed, Decem- ber 31, 1949	<u>\$219.87</u>
---	-----------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows

Income temporarily in- vested	\$87.02
Cash in bank	<u>132.85</u>

\$219.87

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income, "to purchase fuel between the months of March and
August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every
year forever distribute the same among poor white housekeepers
and roomkeepers of good character, residing in the (old) City of
Philadelphia."

Accounts

for the year ended December 31, 1949

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1949	\$10,189.04
--------------------------------	-------------

Increase:

Gain on sale of bonds	<u>11.09</u>
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Balance, December 31, 1949	<u>\$10,200.13</u>
----------------------------------	--------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Bonds, at cost	
United States Govern- ment	\$10,915.94
(Par value \$10,900) ..	
Preferred stock of corpora- tion, at cost	201.57
Savings fund account	<u>87.98</u>

\$11,205.49

Less income temporarily invested	<u>1,005.36</u>
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\$10,200.13

Income Account

Income from investments	\$ 276.12
Less administration expenses	<u>31.67</u>

Net income for the year	<u>\$ 244.45</u>
-------------------------------	------------------

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1949	\$1,759.75
Net income for the year, as above	<u>244.45</u>

\$2,004.20

Fuel purchased and distributed in accord- ance and with provisions of will	<u>427.71</u>
---	---------------

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1949	<u>\$1,576.49</u>
---	-------------------

Balance, December 31, 1949, composed as
follows:

Income temporarily in- vested	\$1,005.36
Cash in bank	<u>571.13</u>

\$1,576.49

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOR 1950

April 26, 1951

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Gentlemen:

In accordance with Clause XXIV, Item 3, of the Will of Stephen Girard, the City of Philadelphia, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, herewith submits a detailed account concerning the devised and bequeathed estate of Stephen Girard, deceased, with the investments and application of the same, together with a report of the state of Girard College, for the year 1950.

The principal of the Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College amounted on December 31, 1950 to \$66,499,051.39, or \$562,976.86 more than at the end of the year 1949.

The total ordinary expenditures for the support of Girard College amounted to \$2,163,647.45, an increase of \$81,761.94 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,313 and the cost of maintenance per capita, \$1,647.86. This is an increase of \$51.32 over 1949.

Total student enrollment, January 1, 1950	1,307	
Students admitted during the year	166	1,473
Indentures cancelled	114	
Students leaving at eighteen years of age	53	
Students expelled	1	168
Total student enrollment, December 31, 1950	1,305	

The year 1950 at Girard College was marked by the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Stephen Girard's birth and by ceremonies attended by distinguished guests, including two members of President Truman's Cabinet, during which wide recognition was accorded the Founder as a citizen of outstanding importance in American history. It was the first complete year of operation under the reorganization of staff, schedule, and program effected in September 1949. During the year there was a consolidation of the Office of Admissions and Student Relations with the Department of Student Personnel under the Director of Admissions and Student Relations in an effort to maintain and strengthen the guidance program while reducing staff.

An increased amount of teaching is being carried on by housemasters and the curriculum is under continual survey to attempt to meet without increasing costs the divergent needs of the students. There is of course an increasing competition in recruiting well-qualified persons on both the professional and non-professional staffs.

It is regrettable to note the inroads made on the work of the College by inflation, which forces the professional staff of the College to do its utmost not to sacrifice much progress that has been made. Yet, even in a period of curtailment and retrenchment, when activities like civilian defense are being reactivated, a few things are heartening, such as the strengthening of student responsibility and the increase in their successful handling of their own affairs under proper guidance, the development of home-and-home athletic engagements on Saturdays with other boarding schools, the significant increase in intramural sports, the expansion of club and Boy Scout activities, the acoustical treatment of the High School Auditorium and the dining rooms of the Dining and Service Building, the modest modernization of fire protection equipment, the completion of the new city sewer eighty feet below the surface, the new method of purchasing coal, which effects a considerable saving, and the emphasis on Annual Giving by the Alumni.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

	Gross	Net
For the year 1950	\$2,761,700.07	\$931,478.08

(See details on page A-4)

The receipts for the year 1950 from the property of the Girard Estate Without the City of Philadelphia were as follows:

Gross receipts	\$1,452,932.17	
Taxes and other expenses	355,769.45	\$1,097,162.72
Amount expended on Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery	\$62,001.13	
Other extraordinary expenditures	56,040.87	117,042.00
Net receipts		\$980,120.72

During the year 1950 the sum of \$564,978.48 was set aside for possible permanent improvements and capital investments by colliery lessees.

The amount invested in bonds, preferred stocks and mortgages for the Residuary Fund is \$55,838,286.39, or \$73,193.75 less than in 1949, and the gross receipts therefrom amounted to \$1,546,824.76.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to \$647,839.11. The risks being carried amount to \$5,124,200 of which \$2,457,950 has been re-insured. The Fund suffered no fire loss during the year 1950.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, the expense of lighting the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, together with minor items incident thereto, has been paid in the amount of \$3,192.88.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate during the year 1950 was 1,591,937-4/20 gross tons, an increase as compared with 1949 of 363,378-1/20 gross tons, or 29.58 per cent. The shipment was made up as follows:

	Tons	Cwt.
Shipped to market—Fresh mined	1,485,612	02
Bank Coal	106,325	02
Total	1,591,937	04

The total rail shipment from the region for the year 1950, as reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Mines, was 27,991,882 gross tons, an increase of 35,444 gross tons, or 00.127% as compared with 27,956,438 gross tons for 1949.

The Girard Estate's proportion of the regional shipment was 5.69% as compared with 4.39% in 1949.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 35,299-16/20 tons, 2.17% of the total production of 1,627,-237 tons, an increase of 2,357-8/20 tons, and a decrease of 0.44% as compared with 2.61% in 1949. The substitution of electricity for steam continued to be the chief factor in the lessening consumption of boiler fuel. The average for the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, when there were no collieries operated by electricity was 10.92%.

During the eighty-eight years of active mining on the Girard Estate there have been marketed from it 136,-196,599-15/20 tons.

The coal leases at the end of the year were seventeen in number, three less than at the end of 1949.

Under the provisions of Clause IV of the Will the sum of \$172.71 was expended in the purchase of scholastic supplies for schools in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

During the year 1950 the sum of \$175.00 was expended in the purchase and distribution of fuel (coal) in accordance with the provisions of Clause V of the Will.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

JOHN DIEMAND,
President

GIRARD ESTATE RESIDUARY FUND AND THE MAINTENANCE OF GIRARD COLLEGE

Principal Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950

Personal Estate

Balance, January 1, 1950, and December 31, 1950, excluding balance in the gain and loss account \$43,495,246.66

Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1950, as shown on page A-3, temporarily included in principal 3,344,860.27

Balance, December 31, 1950, including balance in gain and loss account, composed as shown on page A-2 \$46,840,106.93

Real Estate

Balance, January 1, 1950 \$19,144,802.22

Increases:

Real estate without the City:

Net rents and royalties from collieries \$1,386,525.93

Other 66,406.24

1,452,932.17

\$20,597,734.39

Decreases:

Real estate without the City:

Taxes and other expenses \$355,769.45

Rehabilitation of Packer No. 5 Colliery, etc. 117,042.00

Set aside for permanent improvements to collieries 465,978.48

938,789.93

Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as shown on A-2 \$19,658,944.46

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL OF PERSONAL ESTATE AND OF REAL ESTATE

December 31, 1950

Personal Estate

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:

United States Government (Par value \$27,239,300) \$27,464,312.00

Corporate (Par value \$21,730,000) 22,305,585.81

Preferred stocks of corporations, at cost 3,131,736.40

Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost 2,936,652.18

Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost 4,799,144.43

General Manager's working funds 225,000.00

\$60,862,430.82

Less advanced from:

Principal of real estate for investment \$13,251,595.27

Income for temporary investment 770,728.62

14,022,323.89

Balance of principal of personal estate \$46,840,106.93*

Real Estate

Coal lands and other lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, acquired since January 1, 1928, at cost \$87,999.50

Improvements to real estate in Philadelphia (Paid for by advances from principal), at cost, less \$2,661,947.51 provision for obsolescence 6,144,932.00

* Includes \$3,344,860.27 balance in the gain and loss account.

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Mining Engineer's working fund 11,000.00

Expenditures in Connection with sale of So. Philadelphia Houses, to be returned from Proceeds of Sales:

Appraisals and Surveys.. \$13,875.25

Separation from Central Plant 314,440.01

Legal Expenses 2,567.50

330,882.76

\$6,574,814.26

Less:

Amounts set aside from royalties for permanent improvements 167,465.07

\$6,407,349.19

Advanced to principal of personal estate for investment 13,251,595.27

Balance of principal of real estate .. \$19,658,944.46

GAIN AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance, January 1, 1950 \$3,296,025.65

Increases:

Net gains on sales of and Redemptions of Bonds \$68,869.92

Gain on Sale of Preferred Stock 2,721.08

71,591.00

\$3,367,616.65

Decreases:

Losses, net of gains, on sales of real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings 22,756.38

Balance, December 31, 1950, included in balance of principal (page A-1) \$3,344,860.27

Note: The gains and losses on investments are required by the Court to be carried in a running gain and loss account; if, at the end of any year there is a balance in the account, it is temporarily added to principal; if a deficit, it is temporarily reimbursed from income.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For the year ended December 31, 1950

Income from bonds, mortgages and preferred stocks:

Interest on bonds \$1,322,757.54

Interest on mortgages 95,932.22

Dividends on preferred stocks 128,135.00

\$1,546,824.76

Anonymous Contribution for the use of Girard College 2,500.00

Rents, etc., received from real estate within the City \$2,761,700.07

Less:

Taxes \$574,182.69

Salaries and wages 331,531.48

Repairs .. 234,798.42

Fuel, Current and Steam .. 205,591.83

Other expenses .. 253,363.06

\$1,599,467.48

Depreciation of improvements to real estate, set aside in reserve for obsolescence 77,125.93

RESIDUARY FUND—Continued

Amortization of improvements made for tenants	153,628.58	1,830,221.99	931,478.08
			<u>\$2,480,802.84</u>
Less:			
Administration and general expenses ..		244,694.15	
Net income for the year		<u>\$2,236,108.69</u>	

DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

For the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1950	\$1,238,565.40	
Net income for the year, as shown by the income account above, available for distribution		<u>2,236,108.69</u>
Total available for distribution, carried forward		<u>\$3,474,674.09</u>
Distribution to Girard College:		
For support and maintenance:		
Household	\$1,568,829.54	
Instruction	555,065.44	
Admission and Student Relations	39,752.47	
	<u>\$2,163,647.45</u>	
New Boilers, electrical equipment, renovation of Infirmary, etc.	92,535.84	
	<u>\$2,256,183.29</u>	
Less:		
Sale of Waste Material	1,197.35	<u>2,254,985.94</u>

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950, composed as shown below ..	<u>\$1,219,688.15</u>
--	-----------------------

COMPOSITION OF BALANCE OF INCOME UNDISTRIBUTED

December 31, 1950

Income temporarily invested	\$770,728.62	
Cash in bank	515,709.70	
Improvements for tenants, at cost, Less \$735,692.72 amortization	1,151,166.79	
Improvements to existing buildings, at cost: Conversion to alternating current—Lafayette Bldg.	82,083.04	
	<u>\$2,519,688.15</u>	

Less:		
Amount set aside as General Income Reserve	\$1,000,000.00	
Reserve for Retirement Plan	300,000.00	<u>1,300,000.00</u>

Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950	<u>\$1,219,688.15</u>
--	-----------------------

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

Created in 1892 from Residuary Fund income to carry a selected portion of the fire risks of the Girard Estate.

Principal Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance, January 1, 1950, excluding balance in gain and loss account	<u>\$287,422.85</u>
--	---------------------

FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Increase:

Annual insurance premium received from Residuary Fund income	4,378.08
	<u>\$291,800.93</u>

Decrease:

Premium paid on term fire and catastrophe insurance	275.73
---	--------

Balance, December 31, 1950, before including balance in gain and loss account	\$291,525.20
Add balance in gain and loss account, December 31, 1950, as shown on page A-7, temporarily included in principal	<u>* 26,923.50</u>

Balance, December 31, 1950, including balance in gain and loss account	<u>\$318,448.70</u>
--	---------------------

Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:

Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums	
U. S. Government (Par value \$445,900)	\$448,735.50
Corporate (Par value \$68,000) .	70,673.38
Preferred stocks, at cost:	
70 shs. Northern States Power Co. \$4.10 Cumulative	7,175.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	3,330.41
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	70,429.08
Deposits on perpetual insurance policies	43,444.00
	<u>\$643,787.37</u>
Less income temporarily invested	<u>325,338.67</u>
	<u>\$318,448.70</u>

Gain and Loss Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance, January 1, 1950	\$26,931.32
Increase:	
Gain on sale of bonds	2.18
Balance, December 31, 1950, temporarily included in principal	<u>\$26,923.50</u>

(See note on Page A-3)

Income Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Income from investments:	
From bonds	\$12,425.14
From mortgages	200.33
From real estate acquired by foreclosure	7,346.28
From dividends on insurance deposits	1,944.00
	<u>\$21,915.75</u>

Less:

Real estate and other expenses	\$4,875.65
Administration expenses .	1,548.54
	<u>6,424.19</u>
Net income for the year	<u>\$15,491.56</u>

APPENDIX TO THE

FIRE INSURANCE FUND—Continued

Distribution Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1950	\$313,898.85
Net income for the year, as above	15,491.56
Available for distribution	\$329,390.41
Distribution	None
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950	\$329,390.41
Balance of income, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Income advanced to principal for temporary investment	\$325,338.67
Cash in bank	4,051.74
	<u>\$329,390.41</u>

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

(Delaware Avenue Fund)

Principal Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Balance, January 1, 1950, and December 31, 1950	\$500,000.00
Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost less required amortization of premiums:	
U. S. Government	
(Par value \$238,300)	\$238,388.70
Corporate	
(Par value \$24,300)	24,669.03
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, at cost	4,650.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings, at cost	212,073.94
	<u>\$479,781.67</u>
Cash in bank	20,218.33
	<u>\$500,000.00</u>

Gain and Loss Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Deficit, January 1, 1950	\$426.35
Decrease:	
Gain on redemption of bonds	35.00
Deficit, December 31, 1950	\$391.35
Temporary reimbursement of deficit from income	<u>\$391.35</u>

(See note on page A-3)

Income Account

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Income from investments:		
From bonds	\$6,541.42	
From mortgages	1,133.44	
From real estate acquired by foreclosure proceedings	21,987.05	
	<u>\$29,661.91</u>	
Other income	89.00	\$29,750.91

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE Continued

Less:

Real estate and other expenses	\$14,545.46	
Administration expenses ..	1,232.93	15,778.39
Net income for the year		<u>\$13,972.52</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1950	\$1,611.04
Net income for the year, as above	13,972.52
Reduction in the deficit in the gain and loss account during the year 1950	35.00
	<u>\$15,618.56</u>
Expenses of lighting, etc., on the Delaware front of the City	13,192.88
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950, cash	<u>\$2,425.68</u>

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Accounts

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1950, and December 31, 1950	\$12,277.67
Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost	
U. S. Government	\$12,300.00
Savings fund account	64.69
	<u>\$12,364.69</u>
Less income temporarily invested	87.02
	<u>\$12,277.67</u>

Income Account

Income from investments	\$307.50
Less administration expenses	33.51
Net income for the year	<u>\$273.99</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1950	\$219.87
Net income for the year, as above	273.99
	<u>\$493.86</u>
Books, etc., purchased for schools in accordance with provisions of will	172.71
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950	<u>\$321.15</u>
Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested	\$87.02
Cash in bank	234.13
	<u>\$321.15</u>

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same among poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character, residing in the (old) City of Philadelphia."

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND—Continued

Accounts

for the year ended December 31, 1950

Principal Account

Balance, January 1, 1950, and December 31, 1950	\$10,200.13
Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Bonds, at cost	
U. S. Government	
(Par value \$10,900) ..	\$10,915.94
Preferred stock of corporation, at cost	201.57
Savings fund account	87.98
	<u>\$11,205.49</u>
Less income temporarily invested	1,005.36
	<u>\$10,200.13</u>

Income Account

Income from investments	\$275.50
Less administration expenses	30.37
Net income for the year	<u>\$245.13</u>

Distribution Account

Balance of income undistributed, January 1, 1950	\$1,576.49
Net income for the year, as above	245.13
	<u>\$1,821.62</u>
Fuel purchased and distributed in accordance with provisions of will	175.00
Balance of income undistributed, December 31, 1950	<u>\$1,646.62</u>
Balance, December 31, 1950, composed as follows:	
Income temporarily invested	\$1,005.36
	641.26
	<u>\$1,646.62</u>

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY

133rd Annual Statement

January 1, 1950

The Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in the United States

Established December 2, 1816

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BANKING OFFICES

7th and Walnut Sts.	Broad and McKean Sts.
15 S. 52nd St.	Frankford Ave. and Teesdale St.
11th St and Lehigh Ave.	Main Office—12th and Market Sts.
Broad and Ruscomb Sts.	

OFFICERS

J. Hamilton Cheston
President

Donaldson Cresswell	Granville S. Morgan
Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Henry C. Watt	Joseph J. Braceland
Vice President	Assistant Vice President
R. Stewart Rauch, Jr.	J. George Hummel
Vice President	Assistant Vice President and Accountant
Thomas F. Toohill	Albert F. A. King
Auditor	Assistant Vice President
William P. Hood	John S. McGowin
Assistant Vice President and Treasurer	Secretary
Walter A. Cook	
Assistant Vice President	

Charles J. Biddle
Solicitor

BOARD OF MANAGERS

John Hampton Barnes	Geoffrey S. Smith
of Barnes, Dechert, Price, Myers & Clark	President
Charles J. Rhoads	Girard Trust Company
Manager	
Girard Trust Company	Floyd T. Starr
ISAAC W. ROBERTS	Second Vice President
Director	The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company
The Pennsylvania Company for Banking & Trusts	Morris Duane
Charlton Yarnall	of Duane, Morris & Heckscher
Director	
The Philadelphia National Bank	John A. Diemand
James D. Winsor, Jr.	President
of Biddle, Whelen & Company	Insurance Company of North America
Henry S. Drinker	Frederick R. Drayton
of Drinker, Biddle & Reath	Vice President
Edward Hopkinson, Jr.	Stokes, Packard & Smith, Inc.
of Drexel & Company	
R. STURGIS INGERSOLL	Henderson Supplee, Jr.
of Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll	Executive Vice President
David E. Williams	Atlantic Refining Company
President	
Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Company, Philadelphia	Orville H. Bullitt
Effingham B. Morris, Jr.	Director
Attorney at Law	Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company
Martin W. Clement	Ralph Kelly
Chairman	President
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company	Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia
	Richard T. Nalle
	President
	The Midvale Company
	Revelle W. Brown
	President
	Reading Company

APPENDIX TO THE

Marshall S. Morgan
Director
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust
Company

James M. Large
President
Tradesmens National Bank
& Trust Co.

J. Hamilton Cheston
President

William L. Day
Vice President
The Pennsylvania Company
For Banking & Trust

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS DECEMBER 31, 1949

Assets

Cash in our vaults or on deposit in banks ..	\$ 12,168,075.64	
Bonds of		
The United States Govern- ment	\$341,199,874.22	
The Federal Land Banks ..	648,987.40	
States, Political Sub-divi- sions and Instrumen- talities	2,502,215.74	
Railroads, including Equip- ment Trust Certificates ..	120,146,316.03	
Public Utilities	104,997,804.42	
Other Obligors	1,300,000.00	614,790,373.06
F.H.A. Insured Mortgages on Real Estate ..	6,426,216.12	
First Mortgages and Veterans' Administra- tion Guaranteed Loans on Real Estate ..	38,610,820.33	
Corporate Stocks	125,192.91	
The PSFS Building, Other Banking Offices, and Real Estate held for the Society's Use, Less Reserves	5,303,729.12	
Other Real Estate	1.00	
Accrued Interest	3,239,163.89	
Other Assets	1,064,387.02	
	<u>\$681,727,959.09</u>	

Liabilities

Due 701,514 Depositors	\$599,342,071.08
Accrued Taxes	226,186.85
Other Liabilities	858,973.36
Employees' Retirement Reserve	4,645,635.73
Reserves	35,655,092.07
Surplus	41,000,000.00
	<u>\$681,727,959.09</u>

The Society also hold for safekeeping for 1,136 depositors,
United States Government Bonds amounting to \$91,500.00.

Report of Certified Public Accountants

We have examined the foregoing statement of condition
of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society as of December
31, 1949, and the appended statement listing in detail the
bond investments of the Society at that date.

Our examination included a verification by count or
confirmation of the cash on hand and in banks and of all
investments of the Society in bonds, stocks, mortgages
and deeds to real estate.

The value shown for bonds and stocks is less than cur-
rent market value. The mortgages, office building and
real estate for Society's use are conservatively valued.

We have reviewed the system of internal control and

accounting procedure and have examined or tested
accounting records and other supporting evidence to the
extent and by methods which we deemed appropriate.

In our opinion the statements correctly reflect the assets
and liabilities and the bond investments of the Society
as of December 31, 1949.

Philadelphia, Pa.
January 13, 1950.

LINVIL & PARRY
Certified Public Accountants

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

PSFS—a mutual savings bank having no stockholders
and operated solely for the benefit of its depositors.

INVESTMENTS—BONDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
\$ 2,000,000.00	Treasury Bills		3/2/1950
4,000,000.00	Treasury Cts. of Indebtedness	1 1/4	1/1950
1,000,000.00	Treasury Cts. of Indebtedness	1 1/4	6/1950
2,400,000.00	Treasury Cts. of Indebtedness	1 1/8	10/1950
5,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2	9/1950-1952
11,500,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2	9/1951-1953
925,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2	12/1951-1955
19,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2	6/1952-1954
2,981,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/4	6/1952-1955
20,475,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/4	6/1959-1962
35,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/4	12/1959-1962
4,580,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	3/1956-1958
14,500,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	6/1962-1967
32,925,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	12/1963-1968
25,015,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	6/1964-1969
41,400,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	12/1964-1969
33,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	3/1965-1970
24,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	3/1966-1971
45,500,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	6/1967-1972
8,225,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2 1/2	12/1967-1972
3,000,000.00	Treasury Bonds, Investment Series "A" ..	2 1/2	10/1965
1,750,000.00	Treasury Bonds, Savings Series "G" ..	2 1/2	1953-1961
<u>\$338,176,000.00</u>			

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

\$ 648,000.00	Consolidated Federal Farm Loan	2 1/4	1953-1955
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STATES, POLITICAL SUB-DIVISIONS
AND INSTRUMENTALITIES

\$ 2,000,000.00	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Turnpike Revenue	2.90	1988
\$ 500,000.00	Philadelphia School District, Pa.	2 3/4	1973
<u>\$ 2,500,000.00</u>			

RAILROAD BONDS

\$ 85,000.00	Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st	2 1/4	1956
70,000.00	Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st	2 1/4	1957
95,000.00	Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st	2 1/4	1958
95,000.00	Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Bridge & Terminal 1st	2 1/4	1959
802,000.00	Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe General	4	1995
700,000.00	Atlantic City (Penn.-Reading Seashore) 1st Cons.	4	1951
68,000.00	Atlantic City (Penn.-Reading Seashore) 1st Ext.	5	1954
3,000,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio 1st "B"	4-5	1975
500,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio (Pgh., Lake Erie & W. Va.) Ref. "A"	4	1980
500,000.00	Beech Creek Extension (New York Central) 1st	3 1/2	1951
377,000.00	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio 1st "A" ..	4	1965
3,496,000.00	Central Pacific (Southern Pacific) 1st & Ref. "A"	3 1/2	1974
22,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.10	1952
59,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.10	1953
71,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.20	1954
44,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.30	1955
87,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.40	1956
96,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.45	1957
35,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp.	2.85	1965
1,517,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. "H" ..	3 1/8	1973
1,723,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. "D" ..	3 1/2	1996
178,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Ref. & Imp. "E" ..	3 1/2	1996
155,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio (Rich. & All'y Div.) 2nd Cons.	4	1989
3,000,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy General	4	1958
560,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 1st & Ref.	2 7/8	1970
736,400.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific 1st "A"	4	1994
475,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Gen. Inc. "A"	4 1/2	2019
275,000.00	Chicago & North Western 1st "B"	3	1989

RAILROAD BONDS (Continued)

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
706,000.00	Philadelphia & Reading Terminal (Reading) 1st	3½	1966
31,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) Consol. "H"	4	1960
193,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) oConsol. "I"	4½	1963
42,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Penna.) Consol. "J"	4½	1964
252,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula 1st Gen. "B"	5	1962
3,500,000.00	Reading 1st & Ref. "D"	3½	1995
94,000.00	Richmond Terminal 1st	3½	1965
418,000.00	St. Paul & Duluth (Northern Pacific) 1st Consol.	4	1968
377,000.00	Scioto Valley & New England (Norfolk & West.) 1st	4	1989
1,000,000.00	Southern (St. Louis Div.) 1st	4	1951
1,000,000.00	Southern Pacific 1st "G"	2¼	1961
1,200,000.00	Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis Ref. & Imp. "D"	2½	1985
1,500,000.00	Toledo & Ohio Central (New York Cen- tral) Ref. & Imp. "A"	3¼	1960
3,000,000.00	Union Pacific Deb.	2½	1976
500,000.00	Union Pacific Ref. "C"	2½	1991
62,000.00	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal (Penna.) Gen. (now 1st)	3½	1951
983,000.00	Virginian (Virginian Corp.) 1st & Ref. "C"	3¼	1973
2,000,000.00	Wabash (Penna.) 1st "B"	3¼	1971
1,378,000.00	Washington Terminal 1st "A"	2½	1970
500,000.00	Western Maryland 1st	4	1952

\$	378,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "L"	1 7/8	1950-1951
	831,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "U"	2	1953-1956
	500,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "W"	2 1/8	1954-1957
	800,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "X"	2 1/2	1955-1958
	515,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "P"	2	1957-1960
	500,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "Y"	2 3/8	1957-1958
	197,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "Z"	2 1/4	1957-1958
	500,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio, Series "AA"	2 1/2	1960-1964
	250,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio, Series of 1941	1 5/8	1950-1951
	250,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio, Series No. 3 of 1949	2 1/8	1963-1964
	55,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Series of 1948	2 1/4	1961-1963
	250,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Series "FF"	2 1/4	1956-1957
	500,000.00	Chicago & North Western, Series of 1949	2 3/8	1959-1963
	525,000.00	Chicago & North Western, 1st Series of 1948	2 3/8	1961-1963
	500,000.00	Chicago & North Western, Series of 1949, No. 2	2 3/8	1961-1962
	200,000.00	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Series "F"	2 1/8	1957
	1,000,000.00	Denver & Rio Grande Western, Series "N"	2 3/8	1956-1962
	251,000.00	Denver & Rio Grande Western, Series "L"	2 1/8	1961-1962
	830,000.00	Fruit Growers Express, Series "L" of 1948	2 5/8	1959-1963
	500,000.00	Illinois Central, Series "Z"	2 1/2	1956-1958
	372,000.00	Louisville & Nashville, Series "J"	1 5/8	1951
	300,000.00	New York Central, Second Series of 1947	2 1/8	1955-1957
	660,000.00	New York Central, Series of 1948, No. 1	2 5/8	1955-1958
	590,000.00	New York Central, Series of 1949, No. 1	2 5/8	1961-1964
	500,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1947, No. 1	2	1958-1962
	535,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1947, No. 3	2 1/2	1958-1962
	179,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1948, No. 1	2 5/8	1962-1963
	300,000.00	New York, New Haven & Hartford, Series of 1948, No. 2	2 1/2	1960-1963
	310,000.00	Northern Pacific, Series of 1949, No. 1	2 3/8	1958
	440,000.00	Northern Pacific, Series of 1949, No. 2	2 3/8	1960-1963
	450,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "G"	2 3/4	1950
	119,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "H"	2 3/4	1950-1952
	200,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "I"	2 3/4	1950-1953
	843,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "K"	2 1/4	1951-1954
	1,499,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "L"	1 3/4	1951-1956
	596,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "M"	2 3/8	1953-1957
	500,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "S"	2 1/8	1958-1962
	2,000,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "S" (2nd)	2 3/8	1958-1962
	2,000,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "R"	2 1/2	1960-1963
	172,000.00	Pennsylvania, Series "R"	1 7/8	1961-1962
	387,000.00	St. Louis-San Francisco, Series "A"	2 3/4	1954-1963
	710,000.00	St. Louis-San Francisco, Series "D"	2 1/2	1956-1963
	550,000.00	St. Louis-San Francisco, Series "B"	2 3/8	1960-1963
	353,000.00	St. Louis-San Francisco, Series "C"	2 1/2	1960-1963
	500,000.00	St. Louis-San Francisco, Series "E"	2 1/4	1962-1964
	500,000.00	Seaboard Air Line, Series "C"	2 3/8	1956-1961
	500,000.00	Seaboard Air Line, Series "F"	2 3/8	1959-1964
	500,000.00	Seaboard Air Line, Series "D"	2 5/8	1961-1963
	799,000.00	Southern, Series "NN"	2 1/8	1956-1958
	1,000,000.00	Southern, Series "QQ"	2 3/8	1957-1963
	250,000.00	Southern, Series "RR"	2 1/2	1963

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES (Continued)

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
1,000,000.00	Southern Pacific, Series "AA"	2 3/4	1956-1964
846,000.00	Southern Pacific, Series "BB"	2 3/4	1960-1964
\$ 29,792,000.00			

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

\$ 325,000.00	Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co. (U.G.I.) 1st	3	1965
950,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1961
111,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1970
4,000,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1975
1,500,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1980
2,300,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1982
2,000,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb.	2 5/8	1986
500,000.00	Appalachian Electric Power Co. (Amer. Gas & Elec.) 1st	3 1/8	1977
652,000.00	Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st	3	1963
861,000.00	Atlantic City Electric Co. 1st	3 1/4	1964
1,000,000.00	Atlantic City Electric Co. 1st	2 7/8	1979
25,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st & Ref. "C"	5	1960
400,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st & Ref. "E"	2 3/4	1973
2,000,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	3	1974
99,000.00	Boston Edison Co. 1st "A"	2 3/4	1970
1,500,000.00	Buffalo Niagara Electric Corp. (Niagara Hud. Power) 1st	2 3/4	1975
1,000,000.00	Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. 1st	3	1971
810,000.00	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 1st	2 3/4	1975
233,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 1st	3	1970
1,000,000.00	Columbia Gas System Inc. Deb.	3	1974
1,316,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st "L"	3	1977
1,365,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st "N"	3	1978
1,000,000.00	Commonwealth Edison Co. Deb.	3	1999
250,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power Co. 1st & Ref. "K"	3	1980
1,403,000.00	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "C"	2 3/4	1972
497,000.00	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "D"	3	1972
2,100,000.00	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "B"	2 5/8	1977
500,000.00	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. 1st & Ref. "E"	3	1979
250,000.00	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 1st Ref. S.F. "T"	2 7/8	1976
1,000,000.00	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore 1st Ref. S.F. "U"	2 7/8	1981
1,500,000.00	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Deb.	2 3/4	1968
2,126,000.00	Consumers Power Co. 1st	2 7/8	1975
374,000.00	Consumers Power Co. 1st	2 7/8	1977
280,000.00	Continental Pass. Ry. Co. (P. T. Co.) 1st Ext.	4	1959
1,065,000.00	Dayton Power & Light Co. 1st	2 3/4	1975
270,000.00	Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "G"	3 1/2	1966
1,230,000.00	Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "H"	3	1970
2,000,000.00	Detroit Edison Co. Gen. & Ref. "I"	2 3/4	1982
750,000.00	Diamond State Telephone Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	3	1968
2,000,000.00	Duquesne Light Co. (Standard Power & Light Corp.) 1st	2 3/4	1977
1,000,000.00	Gulf States Utilities Co. Deb.	3	1969
500,000.00	Gulf States Utilities Co. 1st	2 5/8	1976
1,089,000.00	Hackensack Water Co. 1st	2 5/8	1976
500,000.00	Harrisburg Gas Co. (U. G. I.) 1st	2 5/8	1971
463,000.00	Houston Lighting & Power Co. 1st	2 7/8	1974
1,100,000.00	Idaho Power Co. 1st	3 1/8	1973
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st "A"	2 3/4	1981
500,000.00	Indiana & Michigan Electric Co. 1st	3	1978
100,000.00	Indianapolis Power & Light Co. 1st	3	1974
500,000.00	Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co. (United Light & Railways) 1st	2 3/4	1977
500,000.00	Iowa-Illinois Gas & Electric Co. (United Light & Railways) 1st	2 3/4	1979
880,000.00	Kansas City Power & Light Co. (United Light & Railways) 1st	2 3/4	1976
500,000.00	Kansas Power & Light Co. 1st	2 7/8	1979
174,000.00	Luzerne County Gas & Elec. Corp. U. G. I. 1st	3 1/4	1966
500,000.00	Market Street Elevated Passenger Railway Co. (P. T. Co.) 1st	4	1955
1,000,000.00	Metropolitan Edison Co. (Gen. Pub. Util. Corp.) 1st	2 7/8	1974
750,000.00	Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. (American Natural Gas Co.) 1st	2 7/8	1969
1,000,000.00	National Fuel Gas Co. Deb.	3	1973
264,000.00	New England Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) 1st "B"	4 1/2	1961
500,000.00	New Orleans Public Service Co. (Middle South Utilities, Inc.) 1st	3 1/8	1974

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Continued)

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
1,000,000.00	New York Power & Light Corp. (Niagara Hudson Power) 1st	2 3/4	1975
500,000.00	New York Telephone Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Ref. "C"	3	1964
270,000.00	New York Telephone Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Ref. "E"	3 1/8	1978
4,000,000.00	New York Telephone Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Ref. "D"	2 3/4	1982
5,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1958
91,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1959
208,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1960
286,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1961
375,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1962
240,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1963
150,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1964
175,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 3/8	1965
58,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1958
34,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1959
25,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1960
3,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1961
170,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1964
100,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1965
100,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1966
100,000.00	Northern Natural Gas Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1967
1,500,000.00	Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) 1st	2 3/4	1975
500,000.00	Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) 1st	2 3/4	1979
500,000.00	Northern States Power Co. (Wisc.) (Nor. State Pr.) (Minn.) 1st	2 5/8	1977
500,000.00	Northern States Power Co. (Wisc.) (Nor. State Pr.) (Minn.) 1st	3	1979
1,500,000.00	Ohio Edison Co. 1st	2 3/4	1975
162,000.00	Ohio Power Co. (Amer. Gas & Elec.) 1st	3 1/4	1968
248,000.00	Ohio Power Co. (Amer. Gas & Elec.) 1st	3	1971
850,000.00	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. Standard Power & Light Corp.) 1st	2 3/4	1975
69,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "T"	3 1/2	1966
700,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "L"	3	1974
1,000,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "N"	3	1977
2,291,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 1st & Ref. "M"	3	1979
530,000.00	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	3 1/4	1978
220,000.00	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	2 3/4	1985
1,000,000.00	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	2 7/8	1986
528,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/4	1957
111,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/4	1958
112,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/4	1959
243,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/4	1960
151,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/4	1961
142,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1962
87,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1963
91,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1964
94,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1965
55,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1966
50,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1967
50,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1968
50,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1969
50,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1970
60,000.00	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Ser. Deb.	2 1/2	1971
575,000.00	Pennsylvania Power Co. (Ohio Edison) 1st	2 7/8	1971
1,000,000.00	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st	3	1975
164,000.00	Philadelphia Co. (Standard Power & Light Corp.) Coll. Tr. Ser. Notes	2 5/8	1950
166,000.00	Philadelphia Co. (Standard Power & Light Corp.) Col. Tr. Ser. Notes	2 5/8	1951
3,165,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref.	2 3/4	1967
30,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref.	2 3/4	1971
738,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref.	2 3/4	1974
1,000,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st & Ref.	2 3/4	1981
1,540,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Power Co. (Phila. Elec.) 1st	2 5/8	1975
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.30	1956
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.30	1957
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.35	1957
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.35	1958
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.40	1958
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.40	1959
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.45	1959
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2.45	1960
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2 1/2	1960
50,000.00	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co. Serial Notes	2 1/2	1961
1,000,000.00	Public Service Co. of Colorado 1st	2 7/8	1977
500,000.00	Public Service Co. of Indiana 1st "F"	3 1/8	1975
500,000.00	Public Service Co. of Indiana 1st "H"	3	1979
1,675,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas Co. Deb. 3	3	1963
2,000,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 1st & Ref.	3 1/4	1966
142,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 1st & Ref.	3 1/4	1968

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Continued)

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
145,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas Co. 1st & Ref.	3	1972
500,000.00	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	3	1979
250,000.00	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	2¾	1985
150,000.00	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref.	3¼	1964
1,525,000.00	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref.	3	1965
195,000.00	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. "A"	3½	1973
325,000.00	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. "B"	3	1973
194,000.00	Southern California Gas Co. (Pacific Light Corp.) 1st	3¼	1970
855,000.00	Southern California Gas Co. (Pacific Light Corp.) 1st	27½	1977
100,000.00	Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. (Amer. Tel. & Tel.) Deb.	2¾	1985
353,000.00	Tampa Electric Co. 1st	2½	1976
585,000.00	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. 1st	3	1967
500,000.00	Texas Electric Service Co. (Texas Utilities Co.) 1st	2¾	1975
250,000.00	Texas Electric Service Co. (Texas Utilities Co.) 1st	27½	1977
250,000.00	Texas Electric Service Co. (Texas Utilities Co.) 1st	27½	1979
500,000.00	Texas Power & Light Co. (Texas Utilities Co.) 1st	2¾	1975
1,728,000.00	Union Electric Co. of Missouri (N. Amer. Co.) Deb.	3	1968
250,000.00	Union Electric Co. of Missouri (N. Amer. Co.) 1st & Col.	3¾	1971
1,022,000.00	Union Electric Co. of Missouri (N. Amer. Co.) 1st & Col.	2¾	1975
865,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power Co. 1st & Ref. "E"	2¾	1975
194,000.00	West Penn Power Co. (West Penn Elec.) 1st "I"	3½	1966
298,000.00	West Penn Power Co. (West Penn Elec.) 1st "K"	3	1970
1,035,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 1st	2½	1976
500,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 1st	27½	1979

\$103,210,000.00

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

\$ 500,000.00	American Optical Co. S. F. Deb.	3½	1968
965,000.00	American Tobacco Co. Deb.	3	1962
1,396,000.00	American Tobacco Co. Deb.	3	1969
1,500,000.00	Atlantic Refining Co. Deb.	2½	1966
1,000,000.00	Bethlehem Steel Corp. Con. S. F. "I"	2¾	1970
483,000.00	Bethlehem Steel Corp. Con. S. F. "J"	2¾	1976
500,000.00	Bethlehem Steel Corp. Con. S. F. "K"	3	1979
1,941,000.00	Celanese Corp. of America S. F. Deb.	3	1965
2,063,000.00	Dow Chemical Co. Deb.	2.35	1961
543,000.00	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Deb.	3	1961
849,000.00	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Deb.	2½	1972
2,000,000.00	Great Lakes Pipe Line Co. S. F. Deb.	3½	1969
989,000.00	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. S. F. "A"	3½	1970
667,000.00	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Deb.	2.85	1963
366,000.00	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. Deb.	2¾	1967
1,902,000.00	National Dairy Products Corp. Deb.	2¾	1970
555,000.00	National Dairy Products Corp. Deb.	3	1970
580,000.00	National Distillers Products Corp. Deb.	3½	1974
569,000.00	National Steel Corp. 1st Coll. S. F.	3	1965
125,000.00	Phillips Petroleum Co. Serial Notes	1.80	1950
200,000.00	Phillips Petroleum Co. Serial Notes	1.85	1950
175,000.00	Phillips Petroleum Co. Serial Notes	1.90	1951
1,388,000.00	Phillips Petroleum Co. S. F. Deb.	2¾	1964
500,000.00	Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. Deb.	3	1973
500,000.00	Seagram (Joseph E.) & Sons, Inc. Deb.	3	1974
3,000,000.00	Shell Union Oil Corp. Deb.	2½	1971
3,500,000.00	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. Deb.	2	1976
3,353,000.00	Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) Deb.	2¾	1971
4,415,000.00	Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) Deb.	2¾	1974
1,500,000.00	Texas Corp. Deb.	3	1965
2,000,000.00	Union Oil Co. of California Deb.	2¾	1970
1,300,000.00	United Biscuit Co. of America Deb.	2¾	1966
1,000,000.00	United States Rubber Co. Deb.	2½	1976
1,357,000.00	Westinghouse Electric Corp. Deb.	2¾	1971

\$ 43,681,000.00

OTHER BONDS

\$ 1,300,000.00	Gimbel Bros. Inc., N. Y.	2¾	1950-1967
\$609,647,450.00	Grand Total		

THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND PAYMENTS MADE DURING 1949

Months	Deposits	Number of Deposits	Payments	Number of Payments
January	\$ 12,358,824.85	208,202	\$ 11,915,160.73	44,324
February	10,150,032.10	178,585	10,296,474.00	41,917

March	12,236,668.48	234,744	11,150,816.28	52,620
April	11,487,045.60	186,073	12,927,927.99	50,263
May	10,777,523.58	187,112	11,643,155.29	51,474
June	10,580,685.70	156,175	11,271,861.75	56,893
July	10,123,811.63	130,370	12,170,231.99	58,286
August	10,097,183.12	136,706	11,135,650.23	52,810
September	10,038,111.16	158,799	9,935,197.62	53,159
October	10,220,815.11	184,336	12,324,758.14	48,937
November	10,780,587.20	185,859	14,505,523.87	47,322
December	11,148,766.17	195,140	8,585,703.20	54,882

Totals \$130,000,054.70 2,142,101 \$137,862,461.09 612,887

THE OCCUPATIONS OF DEPOSITORS WITH OPENED ACCOUNTS WITH THE SOCIETY DURING 1949

Excluding Christmas Club Accounts Numbering 40,241

	Male	Female
Wage Earners	7,149	1,827
Wives of Wage Earners		7,497
Salaried Employees	6,212	4,265
Wives of Salaried Employees		1,953
Agriculturists	64	
Professional	577	561
Business	1,085	345
Domestic Employees		425
Minors	9,607	9,421
No Occupation	1,440	4,226
Christmas Club	10,402	29,839
Totals	36,536	60,359

Total number of accounts opened during 1949 96,895

THE BIRTHPLACE OF DEPOSITORS WHO OPENED ACCOUNTS WITH THE SOCIETY DURING 1949

Countries	Number	Countries	Number
United States	91,924	Norway and Sweden	42
Italy	1,214	Turkey	34
Russia	1,072	France	33
Ireland	555	China	31
Germany	386	Pacific Islands	27
Poland	361	South America	25
England	191	Denmark	24
Austria	175	Switzerland	14
Baltic States	127	West Indies	12
Hungary	125	Asia	10
Balkan States	106	Mexico	10
Scotland	98	Australia	9
Greece	90	Belgium	6
Canada	77	Holland	6
Czecho-Slovakia	58	Africa	3
Spain and Portugal	49	Egypt	1

Total number of accounts opened during 1949 96,895

THE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSIT LIABILITY AS OF JANUARY 1 FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS

Years	Number of Accounts Open January 1	Change in Number of Accounts	Deposit Liability January 1	Change in Deposit Liability
1921	294,526	*1,337	\$167,846,323.04	\$10,533,621.38
1922	283,130	*11,396	169,958,578.20	2,112,255.16
1923	272,758	*10,372	172,722,794.51	2,764,216.31
1924	267,269	*5,489	184,937,788.05	12,214,993.54
1925	272,277	5,008	195,809,110.04	10,871,321.99
1926	288,100	15,823	209,976,114.52	14,167,004.48
1927	305,764	17,664	225,350,088.61	15,373,974.09
1928	324,254	18,490	240,560,770.65	15,210,682.04
1929	336,947	12,693	255,983,388.14	15,422,617.49
1930	362,787	25,840	263,425,959.06	7,442,570.92
1931	394,728	31,941	300,934,564.40	37,508,605.34
1932	447,776	53,048	312,000,098.28	11,065,533.88
1933	468,023	20,247	319,284,105.43	7,284,007.15
1934	483,986	15,963	311,593,205.38	*7,690,900.05
1935	505,612	21,626	320,430,887.76	8,837,682.38
1936	521,729	16,117	328,407,915.09	7,977,027.33
1937	543,819	22,090	341,805,083.76	13,397,168.67
1938	552,659	8,840	347,190,899.79	5,385,816.03
1939	549,681	*2,978	350,188,360.91	2,997,461.12
1940	549,359	*322	354,046,024.72	3,857,663.81
1941	553,732	4,373	355,738,618.55	1,692,593.83
1942	564,167	10,435	355,011,369.28	*727,249.27
1943	570,047	5,880	360,947,244.63	5,935,875.35
1944	591,300	21,253	406,263,665.19	45,316,420.56
1945	623,207	31,907	471,737,196.72	65,473,531.53
1946	652,699	29,492	542,091,137.78	70,353,941.06
1947	672,274	19,575	583,906,795.42	41,815,657.64
1948	690,648	18,374	597,853,294.23	13,946,498.81
1949	699,488	8,840	598,628,791.41	775,497.18
1950	701,514	2,026	599,342,071.08	713,279.67

* Decrease.

THE INDIVIDUAL AVERAGE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF DEPOSITORS FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS

Excluding Christmas Club and School Savings Accounts
In Years Subsequent to 1943

Years	Receipts	Payments
1920	\$ 76.05	\$266.72
1921	70.88	214.71
1922	79.10	240.14
1923	100.15	274.45
1924	93.86	244.74
1925	79.91	228.40
1926	69.34	213.41
1927	60.80	188.78
1928	58.93	170.65
1929	57.36	180.59
1930	75.79	146.40
1931	87.85	189.85
1932	67.69	134.31
1933	65.34	130.89
1934	55.59	120.03
1935	53.37	127.13
1936	53.55	136.09
1937	51.95	146.37
1938	52.37	134.54
1939	54.29	147.30
1940	57.12	158.81
1941	56.86	184.33
1942	70.11	197.24
1943	78.33	177.95
1944	107.29	207.91
1945	121.15	237.87
1946	138.72	255.80
1947	120.51	245.08
1948	115.05	244.27
1949	103.80	221.01

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

189TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT DECEMBER 1,
1949

Statement December 1, 1949

Assets

Cash on hand and in banks	\$2,984,252.78
Bonds:	
United States Government Securities ..	70,763,945.77
Municipalities ..	1,037,808.03
Railroads ..	6,000,757.48
Public Utilities ..	3,942,881.20
Industrial ..	551,500.00
Loans secured by:	
First Mortgages on Real Estate (Less Reserves) ..	3,341,731.94
FHA Insured First Mortgages ..	1,969,933.80
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages ..	6,888,762.38
Pass Books of Depositors ..	204,387.35
Banking House ..	100,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserve) ..	13,220.08
Other Assets ..	12,131.86
	\$97,811,312.67

Liabilities

Deposits:	
Savings ..	\$88,517,684.21
Christmas Club ..	507,086.75
Other Liabilities ..	261,843.92
General Reserves ..	1,000,000.00
Surplus ..	7,524,697.79
	\$97,811,312.67

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

The only Mutual Savings Bank in Pittsburgh.

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1949.

Robert R. Gordon
C. M. Yohe

James M. Bovard
Theodore F. Smith

Francis B. Nimick

Auditing Committee

December 13, 1949.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

RECORD OF DEPOSITS FOR 94 YEARS

December 1, 1855	\$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1949	\$89,024,785.96

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

In the name of one person.

In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.

In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.

In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.

In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.

In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.

In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail:

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours:

Daily, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon,
except summer months.

President

CHARLES F. CHUBB

Executive Vice President

GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents and Trustees

GEORGE L. COLLORD
ROBERT R. GORDON
H. LEE MASON, JR.
CHARLES L. McCUNE
FRANCIS B. NIMICK

HOWARD A. NOBLE
AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
HENRY A. PHILLIPS
ALFRED C. POLLOCK
JAMES C. REA

ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

HORACE F. BAKER
JAMES M. BOVARD
G. GREER COOLIDGE
I. W. DANFORTH
WALTER I. FLOYD
H. B. HIGGINS
E. BRUCE HILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN
HAROLD P. HOBART
FRANKLIN C. IRISH
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
JOHN A. LATHWOOD

HENRY H. LATSHAW
CHARLES F. LEWIS
C. McK. LYNCH
ROBERT H. McCLINTIC
J. HENRY O'NEILL
ROSCOE SEYBOLD
THEODORE F. SMITH
W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
FRANK R. WALTON
J. P. WILLIAMS
WILLIAM P. WITHEROW
C. HOLMES WOLFE

CURTIS M. YOHE

Treasurer

ELMER S. STANIER

Secretary

HENRY H. LATSHAW

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

JANUARY 31, 1950

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF
PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITH-
IN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT
BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT
LEAST FIVE DOLLARS

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the
Charter.

A

423579	Alexander, Milton, or	565.31
427784	Anderson, Anna S.	1,848.75
440040	Anderson, Gustave H., or	1,223.55
441515	Adams, Herman	351.76
443664	Allegheny Lodge No. 693—I.O.O.F.	73.49
466613	Ahlborn, Chas. W.	163.03
412568	Arnold, Simon H.	38.01
413443	Aulbach, Anna	109.48
414145	Adams, William C.	48.72
455161	Archibald, Rose	201.76
456793	Atwater, F. Ross	1,248.04
480012	Allen, Kathryn S. R.	108.11
482366	Amedure, Teresa J.	818.06
203787	Armstrong, Elizabeth	19,398.26
232277	Auron, Annie	1,160.98
236922	Arenz, Henry E.	52.89
290729	Alker, Harriett	366.39
315370	Armstrong, Rebecca M.	2,863.40
399002	Atkinson, Avis A.	88.94
407108	Abel, John	699.04
410732	Armstrong, Elizabeth S.	298.24
428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	121.90
430092	Armstrong, Nan M.	9,240.07
430956	Alter, Marie	3,560.17
469271	Applebaum, Bessie	6,744.12
469711	Anderson, Karl A.	10,203.34
486004	Anderson, Eleanor M.	211.58
451724	Adams, Isabella	250.17
452883	Alder, Jos. W.	48.77
453015	Abrams, Freda S.	671.44
470349	Acklin, Clayton S., or	122.73
470362	Arelt, John M., or	1,071.48
471393	Amrhein, Katherine	83.86
471504	Audet, F. J., or	1,082.95
472296	Aiello, Andrea	1,806.41
476019	Andia, Angeline	1,094.88
477022	Arthur, Mildred C.	136.93
477921	Agnew, Edith Y., or	5,399.31
478769	Aston, Jean F.	393.76
489114	Anderson, Harriet M.	625.40
488413	Appel, Ira M.	2,102.40
488928	Alexander, Milton, or	151.54
488963	Anderson, William McK., or	171.27
348819	Allan, Mabel Huff	258.07
352302	Armstrong, Mary H.	88.96
352574	Aten, Paul M.	2,676.03
353596	Andia, Angeline	2,217.06
365697	Augustein, Jacob W.	566.07
368363	Askins, Mamie F.	55.11
371199	Alen, Jane McK., Estate	1,172.59
387105	Arnold, Florence	689.32
439462	Ainlsman, Harry	3,631.64
448591	Archer, Charles K.	13,466.39
475514	Aiello, Mary	2,477.64
475567	Aiello, Andrea	1,360.86
476680	Appleby, Pearl	398.20

B

467113	Blaser, Walter L.	712.40
468768	Brouman, Samuel	1,652.51
468930	Burger, Evelyn O.	112.42
469795	Bucher, Edward	124.81
499699	Bergheimer, Estella V.	328.10
485650	Besselman, Mildred V.	290.19
485819	Brower, Elizabeth H.	2,203.94

450352	Bishop, Edmond, or	1,207.35
451342	Byers, Martha W.	43.92
451739	Ballard, Alice	864.98
452198	Buttermore, Lillian	117.31
452444	Bergstrom, Mary W.	351.98
452461	Bradburn, Mabel	872.65
452692	Beyer, Helen E.	88.23
543245	Borovetz, Ida K.	148.33
454211	Brennan, Margaret K.	370.88
454971	Beane, Virginia K.	7,781.54
461932	Bentley, Margaret K.	208.74
462788	Bert, C. V., or	538.55
470345	Berkins, Bridget	4,098.34
470567	Balent, Charles E.	262.06
471363	Bennett, Ruth	1,594.97
472151	Blank, Louis R., or	407.49
476242	Bernarding, Francis I., or	678.67
476443	Boehm, Edith M.	301.62
477618	Bajoras, Josef, or	841.80
478098	Beike, Philomena M.	6,574.73
478423	Blue, Margaret B.	174.81
478424	Blue, Elizabeth S.	310.08
478425	Blue, Thomas A.	295.16
478616	Buehn, William	82.22
487128	Becker, Florence C., or	675.99
487203	Broudy, Ethel F.	5,255.04
487584	Blackburn, Oliver M.	5,571.08
487869	Barbin, Betty	626.66
488027	Buss, Anna M.	943.31
488124	Bresnick, Rae W.	3,615.86
424875	Bryant, Elizabeth	6,289.90
425657	Boyer, Lulu Y.	29.18
425762	Backofen, Augusta M., or	1,844.88
426037	Beam, Margaret	82.36
426258	Bragdon, Burton B.	132.47
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	30.42
440784	Becker, Carl H., Sr.	169.59
441144	Burger, Evelyn O.	167.07
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	1,190.15
443059	Bulford, Dorothy E.	608.73
443990	Boyd, Anna K.	2,789.89
463917	Brown, Minnie	1,838.66
464264	Bisbey, John R., or	404.46
464274	Buechel, Sophia M.	9,022.36
464726	Bruce, Alice	20,290.76
464842	Butler, Mary E.	1,297.99
465776	Bethke, Merle H., or	585.93
466514	Brainard, Philip C.	117.28
444178	Bacigal, Mary	220.08
440424	Bell, Amealla	79.75
483705	Burke, William T., or	2,179.78
483776	Be, Anna, or	1,625.34
484097	Beardsley, Isabell, or	1,074.89
484950	Becker, Mary Jane	266.96
412840	Bloom, Elsie K.	298.51
413241	Briggle, Elizabeth	882.44
414430	Berson (Jr.), Hyman	47.99
414869	Bornscheuer, Robert	152.67
414955	Baer, Ida	2,795.65
416647	Burchard, Reinhold, or	3,778.31
418841	Burford, George H., or	113.44
419455	Barry, Constance H.	3,019.13
419974	Boyle, George M.	634.92
420335	Buetera, Francesco, or	414.24
420649	Berardino, Martha	22,998.31
455105	Bohichick, Fannie	425.65
455501	Brash, J. E., and	37.65
455527	Bender, Albert J.	2,100.28
455995	Bell, James C.	564.80
455996	Bell, James C.	564.80
455998	Bell, James C.	448.75
456946	Brown, William A., and	35.03
457487	Bishop, Ralph E.	115.61
457727	Berzei, Clara	159.12
457810	Blaznich, Steve	2,314.86
458542	Beardsley, Hannah	287.51
479732	Brown, Hubert S., or	111.30
479842	Bartz, Gustav F., or	2,380.96
480000	Brooke, Margaret R. J.	108.11
480016	Baldwin, Mary Ramsay	108.11
480135	Blankette, Ruth	5,351.15
480599	Brouman, Rose	369.24
481363	Berry, Marie A., or	320.72
481679	Beltz, Lillie M., or	265.92
482188	Barry, Constance, or	1,076.93
482594	Beyer, Alberta M.	127.88
482869	Brownell, John E.	3,740.44
483012	Bassett, Wm., or	5,351.82
483330	Boltz, Robert Otto, or	374.00
350407	Buchert, George F.	1,362.32
350522	Baumgartel, Dora H.	1,694.65
351180	Beadling, Annie	61.97
352565	Brazell, Bridget	96.17
354085	Becker, Frank C.	104.05
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	188.24
359718	Brown, Edna J.	1,729.37
361789	Belew, Grace L.	3,483.83
369606	Boyd, Alice Mabel	1,050.06
371258	Birkel, Sophia	58.99
371622	Brett, Martin J.	1,148.41
375091	Blue, Elizabeth Spencer	60.03
377881	Bornscheuer, Alice C.	2,010.77
382532	Berry, Catherine	68.14
383095	Byers, Clara	112.65
383229	Baker, Sarah P.	401.60

386731 Bartley, Ethel	7,741.66	270977 Connell, Sara	176.15
387513 Bulmer, Elizabeth	322.57	279823 Corson, Minnie, Estate	176.15
388002 Baumen, Elizabeth B.	5,247.78	288222 Coyne, Anthony	1,296.16
388003 Bauman, Elizabeth B.	1,757.88	296291 Cook, Rosa L.	120.12
391249 Bauer, Rose	665.78	321584 Carr, Mary	133.38
391775 Baksey, Mary	6,848.97	326453 Cain, Joseph W.	943.34
392441 Bruckman, Margaret L. K.	44.33	328191 Cale, John R.	250.01
393963 Brown, Anna	1,241.11	334832 Coward, Della	324.01
434113 Black, John, or	1,157.66	338033 Comer, Della	590.05
434393 Black, Ella M.	4,036.30	400875 Charles, Helen	55.49
434394 Black, Sarah S.	5,736.68	401313 Cohen, Dora	3,397.33
434566 Beabout, Sophia	524.88	403425 Cabaj, Maria	768.24
435962 Byalko, Martha	806.46	404925 Canavan, Beasey	644.76
436398 Blumenstein, Julia	521.58	405400 Cain, Adella I.	116.39
82036 Birch, Matthew	1,062.22	409987 Clarkson, Thomas S.	62.98
135002 Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	39.25	411371 Craenoff, Alek	536.94
150075 Bowman, Charles W.	826.92	411381 Curley, Jennie	2,096.01
193560 Baker, Sarah P.	5,951.95	430361 Crawford, Minnie	5,781.99
196545 Brenn, Gustave A.	261.96	430592 Connolly, Margaret	677.41
198908 Bryant, Charles S.	43.55	467300 Cox, Charlotte A.	6,023.20
219660 Buhler, Freda	93.63	485759 Cronin, Josephine A.	6,420.30
229715 Bender, Jessie L. E.	1,083.22	486536 Campbell, Florence T.	527.26
243315 Bennett, Lizzie	524.34	486900 Christman, Catherine M.	1,612.51
269690 Bucher, Clara E.	141.57	408593 Clyde, Thomas, or	693.43
371014 Bucher, Charles J.	1,138.13	421832 Cummings, Robert A., and	107.99
298989 Burrows, Joe	677.59	424327 Chinchura, Joset	8,630.55
300213 Burton, Mavanawe	3,126.32	426485 Carter, Mary A.	3,328.05
310437 Burke, Charlotte	4,890.34	427170 Callear, M. Logue	151.53
314395 Buster, Charles A.	625.75	440082 Collins, Margaret L.	636.45
318761 Bigleman, Lewis C.	3,548.63	440542 Conley, Lawrence	68.19
323033 Brenneman, Martha E.	236.56	441771 Cusick, Annie	143.10
323822 Balmer, Mary J.	1,966.66	442134 Coyle, Maggie T.	1,952.29
327651 Boon, John A.	1,206.29	442191 Clark, Maud E.	3,110.08
328229 Brallier, Margaret	234.49	442886 Carroll, Thomas J.	2,368.34
329525 Breeze, Emeline	2,226.16	444033 Coyle, Jr., Reed B.	1,029.17
332454 Boyd, Cannella	140.04	444933 Carson, Melzina	1,726.18
236047 Boll, Emill	373.16	464385 Coyle, Mary	1,061.68
402431 Berner, Katie	64.21	465715 Casady, William H.	1,229.18
404600 Bretch, Florence L.	1,270.28	466252 Connolly, Minnie L.	5,891.88
404930 Burke, Mary E.	4,317.89	138543 Cashdollar, Mary M.	2,672.25
408928 Butcher, Tresa	454.92	311958 Clark, Nellie Davis	757.80
409668 Bruggeman, Charles A.	196.96	422727 Conley, Mary B.	89.77
410346 Blackburn, Olive	44.31	413109 Carney, Clara H.	510.30
428028 Bumgarner, Maybelle O.	418.17	414385 Coyne, Anthony, or	2,194.27
428268 Blum, Emma M.	1,306.82	415080 Cunningham, Helen R.	84.18
428471 Banks, Ruth A.	7,023.13	416988 Carson, Margaret	89.30
429459 Bowser, Clarence	1,096.89	417029 Cosper, Clara	2,120.93
429741 Bernhard, Marion	164.15	417402 Crilley, Jean	149.96
430648 Brown, John C.	316.00	418276 Cain, Adella I.	106.13
430859 Busher, John M.	122.50	455439 Campbell, John A.	154.12
431859 Barnes, Walter D., or	336.52	455694 Cromie, Howard W.	171.49
445242 Barrett, Anne C.	2,502.50	456056 Curry, Carolyn Hays	319.09
446113 Ballas, Kathryn R.	395.75	456651 Caley, Annie	584.08
446512 Becker, George B., or	9,186.49	458594 Cline, Donald J., or	554.15
446775 Barnes, Mary D.	518.95	479376 Collins, Helen T.	216.56
47423 Boach, Minnie E.	1,074.64	480002 Cunningham, Helen R.	108.11
447530 Bowland, A.	114.95	480174 Charrance, Pierre, or	18,243.88
448353 Burger, Evelyn O.	167.07	481253 Cohen, William B.	11,132.07
448707 Barnett, Lawrence	221.35	482270 Charrance, Pierre	321.63
448754 Brown, James E.	1,232.03	482961 Chute, Kathryn L.	512.80
449288 Bowen, Dr. Robert N.	43.84	483760 Clarke, Jr., Arthur T.	673.75
449445 Boltz, Matha	878.21	484571 Crilley, Jane Francis	295.72
473189 Burton, Mavanawe	403.61	413087 Cashdollar, Finley C., or	2,387.81
473298 Barth, Emma C.	144.46	450183 Cleary, William P.	491.38
475101 Bach, Joe, or	8,980.88	450354 Clay, Wava F.	986.66
475744 Buechel, Louis C., or	2,060.63	450884 Cronin, John P.	263.57
C			
250548 Contee, William J.	552.04	451236 Caste, Lucian	4,778.99
352712 Coakley, Hanna	548.20	451987 Cain, Gertrude M.	4,078.88
354009 Curry, Edward A.	111.55	452029 Conley, Margaret A.	2,373.37
356608 Cummings, Henrietta	1,673.50	452410 Craig, Alberta P.	218.32
365932 Clark, Mayme A.	54.95	452948 Casilio, Arthur B., or	1,779.79
366359 Collett, Mary E.	6,186.48	453137 Crissman, Pauline A.	57.87
369840 Cooper, Helen M.	8,492.16	460046 Connelly, Joseph J., or	897.07
374565 Cochrane, Nellie M.	3,545.12	460080 Connelly, Helen	3,404.06
379714 Curry, Patrick M.	616.86	461361 Concha, Mary	445.47
381184 Catley, Myrtle M.	543.17	462110 Cordray, Edward B., or	156.58
390261 Crowley, Edith M.	304.85	462289 Curry, Spencer	715.32
393104 Czarniecki, Floyd W.	107.92	470655 Carr, John S., or	35.92
393556 Carey, Mary	103.88	471099 Coslowsky, Marion H.	603.43
395317 Caplan, Mollie	65.64	471301 Custer, R. Phillip	59.04
435025 Caste, Felix, or	6,624.11	472171 Caldwell, Olive C.	321.21
436844 Clark, Edith J.	735.01	472519 Christman, Frederick M., or	16,710.76
436925 Cotter, Garratt W.	106.49	472916 Casilli, George E., or	1,872.44
437020 Cameron, Elizabeth	118.72	477614 Cherry, Mollie K.	396.62
437181 Cooper, Milson K.	89.65	477908 Cozza, Ralph J.	144.49
437958 Campbell, Ivy C.	2,915.72	477920 Cook, Mary M.	229.92
438880 Carson, Melzina B.	3,545.64	478169 Cohen, Pearl	1,841.13
439281 Campbell, Alexander, or	4,390.25	478529 Cronin, Edward C.	1,531.24
445390 Castelli, Vincent H.	1,315.56	478591 Clawson, Gordon L., Jr.	1,634.38
445552 Clyde, Thomas, or	1,595.40	489127 Crowley, Bridget	114.47
445995 Carrol, Joseph A., and	325.68	489132 Cox, Patrick, or	7,603.89
447286 Carlson, Walter	308.54	487105 Clair, Christopher C.	4,918.18
447753 Collear, M. Logue	151.62	488523 Corrigan, Thomas V.	108.83
448627 Cohn, Mary	1,084.10	488814 Cook, Annie	798.10
449974 Connolly, John J.	252.24	473351 Collier, Margaret, Estate	319.66
473005 Connelly, Anna	624.60	474973 Cornelius, Anna R.	123.19
473264 Clarke, Ellen K., or	219.91	363580 Cook, Alice B.	1,106.47
19765 Cooper, Agnes	74.04	365183 Cusick, Frances	55.04
55384 Chadwick, Anna I.	183.35	365184 Cusick, Frances	497.35
203524 Colwell, Lizzie	4,256.99		663.34
247109 Crawford, Nora O.	591.09	D	
267924 Chegwidden, Charles	63.74	57601 Davis, Hugh H.	98.36
		159412 Devlin, Marie A.	122.33

233412 Denman, Gertrude	249.29	E	
236901 Dunlop, Mary	32.94		
271591 Dixon, Katie	19,226.13		
285818 De-Temple, Valentine	6,382.15		
291598 DiRenna, Angela M.	304.63		
298406 DiSilvestro, Vincenzo	176.22		
309064 Dolan, Jennie	431.43		
314080 Deakynne, William J.	29.63		
314591 Davis, Nathan	107.84		
320934 Downing, Francis	6,285.37		
340760 Doll, Bertha G., Estate	126.25		
395575 Demme, Herman P.	314.44		
398645 Day, Hannah P.	284.14		
400088 Dean, Anna T.	4,577.06		
400164 Dean, Anna T.	4,569.34		
403989 Dever, Martha C.	202.43		
405903 Doyle, Margaret E.	10,706.58		
407932 Dunn, Retta	4,799.19		
409407 Duff, Margaret H.	122.21		
410205 Dietrich, Samuel	131.67		
410413 Dennerlein, Katherine	735.70		
411818 Donnelly, Mildred A.	236.51		
430146 Dugan, Julia M.	110.73		
430661 Dysart, Laberta	111.55		
433404 Davies, Estella E.	3,678.58		
468805 Davidson, Maxwell E.	1,234.35		
485639 Deberson, John C.	1,058.02		
486296 Dambaugh, J. E.	105.63		
486616 Davis, Russell O.	7,464.26		
423872 Dible, Stella C.	352.65		
424730 Durst, Arthur J., and	34.86		
424731 Durst, Arthur J., and	34.86		
442079 Durner, Ethel P.	195.76		
443432 Denny, Annie B.	3,818.66		
443433 Denny, Margaret F.	2,521.07		
444106 Davis, Joseph P.	46.00		
463969 Doris, Emma T.	2,259.59		
464050 Duff, Eleanor P.	591.16		
464711 Donnelly, Edward M.	1,059.94		
465753 DeJames, Jennie	2,110.65		
466147 DeHoff, Catherine	608.50		
294660 Demut, Julie	575.75		
440425 Durkin, Beasley	142.50		
453370 Dupuis, John D.	432.41		
453371 Dupuis, John D.	183.46		
459270 Diskin, John	2,452.43		
459605 Davidson, Ferdinand G., and	107.56		
461898 Doole, Agnes	402.46		
470620 Dinsmore, Dorothy D.	1,669.30		
471289 Dietrich, Charles F., Estate	735.70		
471481 Dorsey, Charles B., or	141.71		
471733 Dickson, Anna H.	1,354.29		
471792 Diemer, Marie C.	705.66		
472431 Dessell, J. T., or	842.63		
472747 Decker, D. H., or	154.76		
472959 Dudley, Gretchen S.	142.60		
476753 Downey, Catherine	4,706.07		
477242 Dillner, William J., or	621.01		
477473 Davage, Gilbert A.	946.86		
487537 DeWalt, Charles V.	13,447.94		
420778 Day, Stella C.	324.51		
420832 Duncan, James, or	3,728.17		
455513 Davis, Florence	8,539.67		
455610 Dyer, John K., and	421.34		
457737 Dizenfeld, Harry	473.31		
479270 Drum, George W.	1,084.43		
479271 Drum, Nellie C.	1,328.77		
479358 Davis, Annie	506.49		
480955 Dixon, Thomas J.	1,082.86		
481118 Dalton, Catherine	573.94		
482706 Dizenfeld, Clara, or	945.50		
482743 Donadeo, Mariangela, or	648.67		
484208 Donahue, Mary	3,195.17		
457180 Dunn, Luella W.	66.89		
345719 Dodds, Wallace T.	36.00		
351491 DeLeo, Mamie	53.86		
354953 Doyle, Mary	1,738.23		
357573 Devlin, Stella	11,876.28		
372011 Devlin, Mary	121.10		
379888 Devlin, Margaret	36.08		
380390 Dominicus Raphael	586.28		
383335 Duffy, Annie L.	82.84		
391972 Dietrich, Wilhelmine	412.12		
394383 Donnelly, Anna	885.11		
395992 Dickey, Ferguson B.	694.75		
434589 Diskin, James	2,551.43		
435902 Davis, James, or	65.70		
437652 Donnelly, Edward, Executor	3,494.20		
438629 Dible, Susan L.	103.92		
438953 Dearth, William H.	140.61		
438954 Dearth, William H.	139.87		
439276 Donatelli, Falco, or	2,297.52		
439488 Deckenbach, Katharina, Estate	218.40		
439621 Duff, Paul M., or	116.11		
439687 Deberson, M. Sinclair	89.69		
448578 Duff, Alfred T.	43.82		
448755 Dax, Regina M.	387.92		
473659 Doolittle, L. Carrie	779.67		
474016 Dickson, Jennie L.	3,836.36		
474046 Dollens, Harriet E. McClintock	249.73		
474525 Dunlevy, John	9,315.48		
474526 Dunlevy, Margaret R.	2,560.63		
362304 Duffett, Henry	907.32		
366222 Davis, Alice	64.18		
414116 Englert, Kathryn			114.24
416541 Eckhardt, Andrew E.			4,981.63
417870 Elmew, Ella, or			1,844.62
456175 Epstein, Rose			630.60
458391 Ehrenwerth, Rose			100.74
483630 Elbling, Irving N., or			417.85
424381 Eber, Herman L.			126.54
427681 Easley, Alice K.			351.38
442150 Einloth, B. J.			301.53
321453 Edmonds, James			121.73
330022 Eiszler, Pearl			2,857.27
339756 Easton, Caroline			67.37
400562 Elmore, Daniel			55.55
401139 Eyerman, Alfreda			958.89
405559 Egan, Francis A.			689.68
409861 Evans, Elizabeth B.			77.67
433578 Eberle, David			1,356.45
467263 Egbert, Mabel			234.77
467932 Eakin, Aida M.			268.06
468111 Emme, Isabella C.			2,046.70
326177 Elder, Margaret			955.72
352407 Evans, Mary M.			488.87
360606 Enright, Thomas			4,844.30
370297 Evans, Evaline			149.10
435581 Escher, M. Roberta			345.08
437715 Enouen, Mary			611.69
445616 Edmunds, Florence M.			960.06
445895 Egerton, Albert C.			1,576.62
449105 Emery, Boyd A., or			123.97
475534 Essig, Howard J.			447.77
460106 Elsamam, Jack H., and			89.05
461879 Eicher, Rose R.			147.11
487547 Ebright, Eleanore D., or			2,395.64
488163 Englert, Edith S., or			261.88
412267 Farrell, Perry, or		F	996.15
415113 Fleckenstein, George V., or			49.41
417696 Fleckenstein, George V., or			131.35
417993 Foster, Lillian A.			263.16
418610 Fording, Arthur O.—Agent			92.16
419156 Frazer, Elizabeth E.			1,973.67
419691 Frohlich, Mary E.			533.97
420230 Falce, Concetta			118.42
420352 Flammer, Catherine W.			317.10
455109 Fuhrer, John E., or			569.97
455484 Fahey, Clare W.			137.60
456261 Farrow, Stanley L.			63.53
456431 Fandray, Bernard			1,157.67
456634 Fisher, Frank W.			242.98
456853 Fehr, Viola E.			122.60
457597 Foertsch, Edward W.			40.02
458148 Fraas, Hans, or			123.87
458443 Fava, Felix, and			202.75
484064 Flynn, Joe			4,489.56
484130 Flinngold, Beatrice, or			200.30
484167 Flink, Bennie			1,597.59
484849 Flynn, John A.			1,433.99
426577 Flickinger, Myrtle E.			761.42
442770 Findley, Ella A.			530.75
443269 Fairbanks, Frank B.			224.32
443646 Fell, William D.			180.23
443719 Feeney, Michael			1,570.25
443721 Feeney, John			2,166.33
444227 Frost, Frank R.			556.92
465100 Finger, George, or			1,681.30
465590 Foody, Alice			199.28
466345 Funk, William C., and			214.66
466347 Funk, William C., and			214.43
426947 Flaherty, John J., or			110.51
442348 Fava, Ross			1,122.87
154155 Frame, A. J.			8,632.96
217094 Federoff, John, Estate			324.85
254914 Pierst, Raymond A.			2,438.18
271706 Fortunato, Nicola			984.38
291820 Flaherty, Annie			180.40
398089 Fisher, Cora E.			326.06
311954 Fricke, Sophie			1,186.53
320032 Falk, Lillian			2,528.24
329391 Fisher, Charles H.			43.14
332796 Fricke, Sophie			62.22
339111 Fried, W. F.			197.99
340570 Fricke, Sophie			356.51
342461 Fawcett, Olive			1,018.13
403255 Flickinger, Myrtle E.			1,028.23
406511 Flynn, Mary E.			1,674.48
408416 Pierst, John A., or			12,144.80
408671 Follansbee, Mary H.			58.59
410861 Flynn, John F.			444.35
411653 Flynn, Edna M.			2,297.15
429322 Frankenberry, Rob't E.			113.84
430417 Flis, Stany			816.88
432093 Fennessy, Phoebe			728.45
469627 Fahey, Clare W.			105.30
469874 Felix, Dorothy B.			137.88
469875 Felix, Dorothy B.			137.85
469876 Felix, Dorothy B.			137.86
469877 Felix, Dorothy B.			136.79
485262 Frank, Mary T.			2,809.65
485757 Finlay, Anne			105.56
485921 Franz, John G.			249.07
486545 Ferry, Paul F.			1,621.23

356212	False, Giuseppe	118.42	467897	Gannon, John T.	576.66
367014	Faddock, Stephen W.	1,352.37	469276	Grossberger, Erma	107.31
392656	Faust, Mae	1,021.00	469667	Gorman, Anna D.	1,267.88
394720	Fanning, Margaret J.	161.16	486339	Gropper, Jacob L.	382.23
434557	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	499.54	412059	Geerlings, Garfett, or	1,282.42
434558	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	626.73	417071	Gwynn, Martin R., or	1,422.40
435116	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	5,347.63	417235	Grunnagle, Agnes, or	1,834.47
429837	Flynn, Elizabeth C.	78.00	417496	Guenther, Harry J., or	241.94
445217	Fischer, Jacob N., or	2,850.49	418902	Gray, Albert H.	2,454.59
449761	Fahnestock, Minnie S.	4,921.57	418903	Gray, Amy	2,249.94
473312	Flohr, Cecella M.	253.16	419652	Gormley, Frank N.	63.77
473800	Freidman, Elmer G., or	2,795.39	420488	Gubits, Frank, or	779.80
450705	Fogut, Mary	934.14	455488	Gluck, Fred, or	2,337.99
450900	Fullwood, Herbert S.	373.94	457664	Gredleln, Hilda B.	115.95
451127	Fussenegeer, Charles S.	83.18	458856	Gieske, Emma M.	394.65
451740	Fraser, Sarah H.	403.32	480022	Graup, Christine	108.11
453058	Furlong, Elizabeth T.	838.88	480265	Gold, Sam	256.21
453345	Fraiburg, Bertha	606.49	482918	Goodrich, Hubert J., or	5,913.37
454524	Farr, Nellie F.	431.32	183495	Gillson, Margery Stewart	823.33
454974	Force, Jane W.	124.10	483525	Gardiner, Edward Boyd	739.16
459171	Foster, Bertha O.	169.38	456887	Grau, Samuel G., or	660.75
459450	Pickinger, Henrietta B.	1,272.72	422256	Golubofsky, Peter	234.51
459451	Pickinger, Henrietta B.	610.80	422990	Gibbons, Ellen	618.88
459592	Fehrer, Walter, or	269.01	424352	Gusky, Julius L.	253.47
459902	Fallat, Anna	4,347.92	425713	Gonet, Antoinette M.	896.48
460445	Frost, Frank R.	556.92	440622	Greaves, Charles B.	14,153.89
460615	Falkenhan, F. Carl	95.03	442716	Geinzer, Stella	41.86
462658	Ferguson, William	1,083.49	444426	George, Oliver E., or	140.56
462801	Farrow, Stanley L.	54.19	444693	Gularski, Isabelle	135.64
470156	Fish, Elsie N.	5,560.28	463469	Gollwitzer, Carolina	3,738.15
470396	Feingold, Bessie	1,059.70	466655	Glenn, Jr., James R.	686.67
470427	Ferguson, Mary S.	136.74	345081	Glasman, Morris	10,056.48
472407	Fekete, Ester	561.54			
472411	Fekete, Ester	561.54			
477586	Flanagan, Adelaide M.	327.58			
477819	Fleshig, William	4,463.29			
478014	Fava, Lucia M., or	569.95			
478394	Faries, John S.	712.72			
	G				
450294	Gibson, Urdin C.	392.61	450455	Holleran, Thomas F., or	81.08
450530	Gray, R. Earl, or	1,214.48	450522	Henschel, Loretta S.	228.75
451231	Good, Wylie L.	5,842.29	451131	Hess, William, or	1,794.64
451411	Gallagher, Grace A.	164.44	452777	Hibbs, Lorraine E.	188.12
452060	Gallagher, Paul E.	121.17	453355	Helmet, Anna	1,714.34
452920	Gerneth, Joseph J., or	533.26	453527	Hildenbrand, Mary S.	1,039.88
453643	Gemperle, Laverne C.	40.06	453819	Hindle, Janet H.	8,329.54
454973	Graham, F. Jane	178.26	453873	Hilleary, Elizabeth L.	560.45
461005	Garvin, Marion S.	509.57	459061	Hayes, Mark, Jr.	213.07
462236	Guerin, John P., or	668.18	459644	Herron, Eugene W.	218.46
462781	Griest, Milton M.	2,152.98	460524	Howard, Edwin J., or	37.54
470583	Goldblum, Martha	4,669.62	461192	Hill, Geo. E.	671.90
470847	Goetz, Elmer L.	1,051.01	461525	Hamilton, Harvey J.	273.87
471071	Gorseck, Wm. A., or	1,942.03	461993	Hassinger, Catherine E.	369.02
472243	Gray, Catherine	1,031.95	461994	Hassinger, Calvin L.	128.07
472461	Groom, Ella	106.15	470170	Huston, Kathryn M.	3,435.15
472969	Groves, Sarah A.	2,372.46	471111	Howell, Ruth R.	4,064.00
478288	Grabe, Louis H., or	5,376.04	471329	Hosack, Mary A.	288.99
478575	Goldberg, Betty, or	539.58	471825	Hughes, Helen C.	301.60
489073	Gasmier, Albert, or	1,176.38	477437	Hausman, Lizzie	1,786.53
489456	Green, Hannah	521.17	477625	Haffmeyer, Caroline	315.30
487382	Gordon, Edward L.	1,066.82	477742	Hadden, Joseph C.	441.09</

321742	Haselett, Kathryn R.	61.16	477794	Jackson, Ruth	545.93
321742	Herbick, Nicholas, Estate	58.75	478014	Jeletic, Frances	424.73
396721	Hares, James	552.52	478683	Jackson, Estella M., or	8,769.26
398826	Henry, Wm. La Verne	166.57	365400	Jochumsen, Oliver C.	7,104.48
398855	Hathaway, Wilson S.	89.60	379960	Johnston, Sarah	3,946.83
402527	Harris, Paula	211.17	382656	Joyce, Margaret	234.51
403289	Hodel, Charles F.	128.30	387197	Johnston, George A.	130.56
405069	Heard, Charles C.	88.41	436740	Joyce, Helen C.	64.82
406302	Hard, William M.	5,592.26	449664	Johnson, Mary A.	5,805.18
406458	Haubner, Annie M.	171.07	474512	Jansen, Marie J.	556.45
407158	Houston, Margaret J.	112.67	368436	Jaworski, Adam, Estate	150.62
410477	Hoffman, Tillie	737.76	147218	Johnston, Harriet	73.52
411081	Heatley, William J.	172.66	199997	Johnston, Emma F.	2,729.85
411433	Hoenstine, Gertrude B.	4,473.85	200968	Jones, Margaret R.	1,335.43
411985	Haas, Anna	1,338.42	237011	Jones, Beatrice M.	534.74
428610	Harris, Henry	717.27	313073	Jackson, Lucy I.	63.92
430010	Hoffman, Francis M., Rev.	465.09	396791	James, Elizabeth	305.39
430961	Herron, Winifred H.	197.14	400245	Joyce, Mary	487.63
432390	Hanson, Myron W.	90.00	404649	Jakub, John	1,173.44
432438	Hirsch, Margaret	995.71	411142	Johnston, William T., or	2,449.73
433343	Hughes, Rose	52.74	433196	Jackson, Anna M.	2,004.04
467147	Hinkes, Irwin M.	623.20	467418	Jackson, Andrew I.	49.35
468643	Harvey, Elizabeth M.	1,486.14	467501	Jakub, Agnes	4,099.36
468730	Hayer, Robert E.	353.81	469605	Jonas, Paul D.	342.02
468818	Haupt, Gertrude I.	446.42	485731	Jacob, John	528.43
485187	Hesh, Mary	5,175.55	486177	Jones, Ethel S.	239.63
485443	Hess, William C.	202.78	414942	Junge, Sadie S.	5,643.72
486732	Heyser, W. W.	316.35	415374	Jackson, Edgar	891.80
421129	Harms, Howard C., or	684.29	456160	Joy, Catherine	1,762.47
421419	Heinsius, Elmer J., or	1,327.02	479998	Jones, Robert Ramsay	108.11
421443	Hogan, Howard E., or	1,100.31	479999	Jones, Erskine Ramsay	108.11
421878	Hastings, Salome H.	87.18	480021	Jenkins, Margaret K. R.	108.11
422063	Hughes, Rose	128.62	481671	Johnston, Louis K.	963.07
422320	Henderson, Alexander J.	3,179.98	483029	Joyce, Margaret	144.45
422958	Henry, E. Agnes	73.66	424022	Joyce, Mary B.	1,517.69
424126	Hutchinson, Mary W.	972.95	440502	Jackson, John R., or	115.45
424342	Hill, Annabel	282.08	463839	Johns, Paul	1,193.46
425052	Heimbuecher, William C., or	3,491.40	464291	Joyce, John F.	634.94
427917	Hutchinson, Liola K.	1,631.67	231193	Jaffe, Bertha	3,072.20
440984	Hogan, Catharine M.	66.86			
441688	Heckert, Amelia S.	649.35			
441804	Heatley, Joseph L. (M.D.) or	761.29			
442244	Harris, Jennie E.	1,667.45			
442574	Hay, Ellen A.	665.72			
442615	Herron, E. W.	188.05			
443190	Huston, Louise Wetsel	67.48			
443663	Hiner, Jessie B.	251.82			
443825	Hunter, Franklin A.	153.82			
444345	Haas, George Purdy	1,378.91			
463243	Horn, Edward C.	4,836.16			
463660	Henry, Bertha	497.17			
464471	Heineman, Richard W.	2,818.33			
423054	Hildebran, Lorreta	124.20			
465642	Heller, Arthur R.	371.23			
244224	Heckler, Mary S.	275.02			
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	225.68			
408267	Huffling, Louis	777.40			
415463	Houseberg, John Wm.	10,631.06			
44265	Hauch, Katherine	2,348.70			
414275	Heibling, Clara	815.90			
414570	Humphreys, Marjory L.	1,983.26			
419537	Holland, Lewis M., or	1,417.84			
419710	Huston, Louise W.	185.83			
455642	Hagerling, Sidney W.	333.10			
456411	Hill, Thelma Margaret	314.52			
456537	Hunt, William G., or	1,131.75			
457024	Hager, William, or	149.22			
457273	Hunt, Cora F.	6,134.62			
457509	Hopper, Edith A.	2,421.46			
457648	Heimbuecher, Katherine E.	3,989.98			
457649	Heimbuecher, Katherine E.	922.30			
458157	Herr, Benjamin T., or	122.66			
458997	Havey, Mary J.	2,079.58			
479393	Haase, Estella D.	121.41			
479620	Harvey, Lizinkle M.	106.85			
480568	Hill, Evelyn, R.	1,914.98			
480732	Henry, Helen Lemmon	5,781.09			
480823	Half, Henry C.	2,294.93			
481143	Henrich, Joseph H., or	213.16			
483699	Haggerty, Loretta	327.12			
484351	Hall, William R.	5,741.77			
484370	Hall, Charlotte	5,848.08			
484422	Henn, Gladys	293.79			
	I				
177808	Ivol, Mary	32.30			
403378	Ingersoll, Elizabeth L.	270.27			
469329	Ihnat, John	1,606.73			
478206	Igersheim, John B., or	4,912.86			
381337	Isgrig, Grace F.	2,634.82			
391367	Ingersoll, Elizabeth L.	185.33			
423384	Isaacs, Lysetta E.	49.63			
	J				
452177	Johnson, Gust, or	7,879.99			
453158	Johnson, Ida B.	78.78			
453766	Johnson, Louise	356.32			
459613	Johnson, Anna C.	206.91			
461930	Joyce, Margaret F.	89.45			
462067	Joyce, Martin J.	62.32			
470360	Jessop, Kate C.	239.56			
472462	Jillson, Helen, Mae	1,433.45			
472730	Jones, Mary C.	2,359.53			
476017	Jackson, Charles, or	2,664.22			
450380	Kelly, Henry J.	225.40			
450755	Kuntz, Margaret A.	109.36			
451187	Kovalcsik, Charles and	127.22			
451614	Kaminski, Mary D.	295.41			
452482	Krauzlis, William	186.73			
452933	Kelly, John J., or	143.37			
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	923.50			
453603	Kirsch, Richard W.	1,229.79			
454074	Kress, William, or	116.09			
454085	Kirchensteiner, Frank, or	2,099.76			
454273	Kraus, Benj. F.	492.04			
454463	Kelly, J. S. and	1,289.38			
454575	Ketterer, Annie	66.58			
459398	Kiefer, Augustine J., or	143.62			
459434	Kennedy, Linda J.	822.51			
459436	Kennedy, Linda J.	422.63			
459728	Kenick, Anna R.	1,868.06			
459967	Kane, Maggie	605.55			
460077	Kirk, Elizabeth	59.06			
460452	Kelly, Edward J., and	153.21			
460504	Kelly, Edward J., and	204.03			
461484	Kazmierowski, Anthonline	75.78			
470491	Kelly, Edward J., and	113.44			
470717	Knightly, Helen E.	793.76			
470722	Katvan, Joan	54.06			
470869	Kirley, Kathryn	493.47			
471597	Kelso, Rachel J.	64.56			
472262	Kelley, Edward J.	25,532.28			
476382	Kirkman, Ora A., or	580.36			
476394	Kalinyak, Anna, or	905.58			
477218	Key, Eliza H.	195.68			
477599	Kyrimes, Mildred F.	70.98			
477734	Kluka, Julia	110.28			
478508	Kline, Helen B.	331.28			
478861	Kline, Florence	175.62			
489356	Kerna, Anna	409.67			
344099	Kerr, James S.	68.26			
344239	Kuenzlg, Peter A.	40.93			
355958	Koerner, Clara C.	3,859.30			
356097	Knapp, May	2,770.63			
359330	Kuhn, Marguerite B.	114.94			
362113	Keller, John C.	129.61			
364693	King, William C.	1,215.94			
371328	Keller, John C.	158.99			
380233	Kuehn, Clara	2,322.90			
380762	Klein, Anna E.	1,372.30			
387453	Kahn, Beatrice	205.00			
393802	Kincald, Florence	345.49			
395127	Koehl, Ardella	4,863.36			
435050	Krache, Mary	3,478.49			
437887	Karpo, Esther R.	40.56			
438329	Kennedy, Eleanor	5,179.32			
439640	Kler, Mary Myler	737.64			
446444	Koenig, Helen H.	5,255.04			
446877	Klages, Chester F.	332.13			
446967	Keller, Mary K.	2,149.61			
447453	Karasinka, Anna	382.00			
447713	Kimball, Bertha B.	1,293.73			
448089	Kawcheck, Peter, or	26.49			
473474	Kendra, Anna R.	85.07			
474095	Killmeyer, Rev. J. H.	4,306.89			
474637	Kirker, Josephine B., or	1,833.31			
474817	Kerna, Mary	1,170.41			
421631	Kucher, Louis, or	3,208.47			

423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,495.58	313713	Little, Edna P.	566.85
424404	Karkos, Marie A.	657.72	337252	Lukac, George	31.47
424422	Kantz, Florence	233.60	341271	Lacock, Emily	39.77
425054	Kapphan, Edward H., or	1,968.28	341961	Lott, Elizabeth J.	1,041.16
440553	Kaercher, Edward J.	50.26	396062	Littlewood, Kathleen M.	90.51
441430	Koch, Willma J.	108.94	403433	Lang, Sarah	32.18
441910	Kaiser, Monica	2,229.77	405957	Lorenzetty, John	237.82
442850	Kerr, Agnes G.	66.93	405982	Lally, Patrick	270.74
443425	Kearney, Irene R.	8,010.54	408606	Laffey, Anna E., or	116.02
444246	Koontz, Henrietta	35.10	408883	Landis, George D.	114.94
444787	Kratt, Gustave, or	743.07	409141	Lawson, Archie S.	68.98
463366	Krenz, Marie H.	558.98	410919	Latta, Vazily	4,109.60
463704	Ketterer, Mary L.	845.94	411469	Lieber, Rose S.	1,104.62
463991	Klein, Agnes T.	844.28	411799	Ley, Mary	469.46
464133	Kuhn, Emma A.	58.68	429025	Leetert, Anna E.	32.52
464816	Kier, Mary Myler	1,340.81	432678	Lavery, Joseph	219.01
465355	Krawzyk, Walter	1,045.45	433552	Latos, Denis	35.31
466083	Kennedy, Jack, or	2,410.28	468670	Lang, Frederick J.	1,451.24
466119	Ketterer, Alfred	334.69	469485	Lowe, Mary J.	2,507.31
466616	Kastelmeyer, Harry W.	584.23	485117	Lapp, Catherine	3,202.00
466623	Krache, Fannie	2,206.50	486656	Leety, Clarence P.	98.78
464709	Kukla, Anna	113.95	413985	Landis, Nellie M.	117.32
343523	Kier, Mary M.	155.41	415158	Liebschner, William A., or	1,433.38
488187	Kelly, Elizabeth	4,232.51	417582	Larva, Elizabeth	1,439.96
488550	Kaminshas, Antonetto M.	313.75	419807	Lawson, Jean H.	32.68
488868	Kelly, Mary	734.52	455310	Lawler, James J., or	37.37
413973	Kramer, Etta	3,127.36	455523	Leebou, Florence	85.48
414189	Kemman, William	700.23	457450	Liebert, Anna	259.93
415114	Kunze, J. Frederick, or	109.55	457813	Lane, William F.	101.63
416247	Keller, Donald J.	1,615.35	458197	Latos, Denis, or	928.94
417240	Kavanaugh, Ellen	7,303.35	458738	Lee, Bridget	1,149.49
420224	Kreines, Moses S.	3,123.87	479323	Ludin, Anna, or	146.25
455564	Krater, Wm. J., or	918.82	480003	Laclair, Jean E. R.	108.11
456322	Kline, Elizabeth C.	525.51	480410	Lange, Minnie, or	471.32
458477	Knauss, Joseph A., or	153.55	480871	Lysle, Geo. B.	940.47
479604	Knowlan, Elsie M.	1,789.57	480872	Lysle, Geo. B.	940.48
479692	Kreimer, Eva	3,146.35	481361	Lascola, Joseph	2,155.00
479745	Kuhlmann, Edward C.	2,129.04	482658	Lascola, Giuseppe	1,139.45
482871	Kirschbaum, Eleanor	931.40	483151	Ludwig, (Sr.) H. W., or	113.21
482917	Kissane, Agnes J.	6,103.06	484403	Lavery, Marie A.	424.77
483770	Kaehl, Emil, or	77.12	421722	Lochmiller, Emilie	2,663.48
483858	Kirch, Ruth	200.76	423601	Linoner, Maurice	121.35
484212	Korff, Mamie B.	3,195.17	424094	Leightner, Marcella J.	241.56
484215	Klimo, Frank R., or	2,112.63	426684	Longhenry, Mary	1,270.74
484570	Kelly, Claire Crilley	358.82	427431	Leightner, Marcella J.	173.30
480766	Kemp, Alexander B.	2,155.49	427550	Lipsitz, Herman	146.57
279752	Kalin, Mark	5,627.65	464742	Long, Thomas N.	5,436.00
282631	Kleppner, Regina	330.80	466766	Laitsch, Theodore F.	278.96
291117	Kearney, Bridget	605.55	466049	Lindner, Crescentia B.	107.12
293657	Klug, Harry J.	45.70	347025	Luchinsky, Andrew	10,132.28
298632	Krimer, Morris	2,552.27	348177	Levier, Elizabeth W.	356.12
301452	Kletter, Amanda	1,826.36	354454	Lees, Matthew	202.17
302596	Kelly, Joseph	1,622.26	356017	Laufman, Julia W.	68.83
324428	Kubecker, Mary	374.86	356065	Lindberg, Roe F.	220.98
327859	Kemp, Alexander B.	880.02	369668	Lloyd, Mary	1,232.68
328605	Kennedy, Katherine B.	99.56	375927	Lamond, Anna E.	4,069.81
366118	Kempin, Anna	129.35	384380	Logue, Boardley A.	521.09
396463	Kelley, Kathryn N.	1,378.50	386368	Lowenstein, Sal	194.92
401134	Kuhlblank, Freda	54.91	390794	Lowmiller, Anna P.	105.84
402103	Kane, Cecelia	1,483.28	392446	Lentz, Catherine M.	1,806.37
405168	Kane, Rose	1,783.43	393969	Leger, John A.	2,377.53
405271	Kuznar, Pauline	6,286.89	434969	Lippert, Willis E.	61.27
405526	Kramer, Michael J.	4,664.75	436645	Lindsay, Ada Bell	661.37
408131	Keane, Mary A.	2,350.11	437997	Leech, Margaret	1,234.16
408659	Kaplan, Joseph, or	2,086.98	438223	Lackner, Ernestine	99.52
409188	Kessler, Morris	3,341.64	438415	Lowrie, Anna	253.76
409441	Kuhns, Thomas R.	48.48	438935	Lockhart, Stewart G., or	645.99
428576	Kenyon, Elsie H.	174.99	439676	Lilly, Romaine A.	210.15
429563	Kritzer, George	3,528.38	446362	Lipke, Harry J., or	6,548.37
429791	Keller, Ida	137.35	446678	Lynch, Mary Louise	593.40
429964	Klimik, Helen	33.98	446930	Loftus, Ellen	142.43
430121	Kennelly Edward	112.61	447996	Langdon, Margaret M.	859.83
430655	Kelly, John S., and	644.35	449408	Leizure, Dorothy M.	321.43
433790	Klug, Helen A.	580.48	449947	Lipka, Barney	9,131.63
467030	Kolling, Margaret Mc	381.91	473047	Levin, Zeldia I.	6,017.66
467259	Kramer, Alexander T.	1,587.19	473121	Levin, Simon M.	343.36
467502	Kelly, W. Howard	530.70	474548	Lawther, Francis W.	5,035.47
468254	Klein, Julia	1,611.20	475123	Levine, Richard	4,520.50
468736	Kalback, Walter M.	453.46	475605	Lepper, Mary E.	5,349.80
469850	Kelser, Elsie K.	1,760.84			
486146	Kunze, Thelma G.	103.06			
L					
450410	Levine, Edith B.	3,925.20	422478	Manion, Sarah E.	1,127.87
451269	Lunardi, Pia	5,521.43	423118	Maxwell, Annie P.	55.25
453228	Linhardt, Lewis E., or	224.84	423407	Marshall, Stuart B., or	790.78
453861	Lester, Joseph, or	3,211.25	423463	Miller, Mamie Brown	5,970.30
453981	Long, Annie E.	723.06	424346	Morrison, Elizabeth E.	4,404.98
454206	Letsche, Ella M.	233.26	424390	Morrison, William R.	2,319.68
459746	Long, Elmer O., or	81.28	425257	Montgomery, George W.	45.57
462082	Ludin, Gladys	530.67	425641	Maloney, Imogene	301.53
462484	Long, Margaret L.	63.07	425689	Mueller, Laurence J., and	51.72
462870	Lee, Bridget	13,942.15	425962	Mathews, Della	899.12
470569	Liebschner, Amelia	1,700.93	426312	Marmo, Joseph, and	118.20
470962	Laurent, Joseph, or	101.03	427415	Mossey, Anne Wish	1,127.53
471080	Leggett, Margaret	567.16	429237	Mollenauer, Eleanor C.	181.64
471179	Laurent, Margaret	589.64	443214	Majkowski, Jan	3,035.03
472674	Lang, Olive	560.64	443300	Moriarity, Thomas J.	1,012.98
477354	Lamerton, Jessie, Estate	176.63	443811	Mearlman, Frederika W.	192.10
477987	Long, Annie E.	1,514.77	443853	Murphy, Alice, Estate of	1,391.46
488700	Lifert, Marcellus M.	239.23	444496	Murray, Mary	1,137.19
200898	Lewis, James	6,812.27	463767	Marsh, Annabel M.	179.42
243096	Lewis, Jane D.	3,999.40	463915	Mungal, Pia	59.11
247877	Lackey, S. J.	37.23	464035	Marvin, Kathryn L.	483.34
307435	Lovett, Josephine	89.27	421664	Mandel, Tillie	1,552.33
			423485	Murray, Michael	849.38
			466275	Murphy, Jos. G.	1,763.53
M					

227767	Minsky, Esther	106.32	454202	Matsko, Andrew	1,382.74
252214	Meadwell, Ellen	3,599.10	454641	Murray, Joseph B., or	178.80
330286	Moore, Mary J.	60.46	459062	Mahovics, Annie	7,419.21
412449	Markowitz, Charles	73.64	459072	Minsky, A.	43.17
478285	Matthews, George E.	2,648.52	459326	Mendoza, Celia H.	4,855.57
478342	Munn, Harry D., or	7,825.00	459875	Mars, Harriett M.	1,247.68
489074	Moresky, Joseph, or	3,132.21	460430	Mayer, Emma	1,513.45
487797	Mills, Anna M., or	1,049.27	460670	Miller, Ida	71.06
488530	Miller, Helen K.	1,411.54	460915	Marsh, Martha H.	1,470.26
488688	Morrison, O. R., or	2,268.16	461068	Masters, Catherine	587.53
480668	Metzger, Mollie E.	1,779.66	461354	Muse, Albert B.	9,851.47
480902	Morton, Robert Charles	2,713.92	461442	Meredith, Annie	3,835.99
481252	Mihalk, Rev. Emil S.	111.32	461642	Marshall, Charlotte E.	63.25
481529	Magagnotti, Viola A.	383.69	462471	Murphy, James H.	1,106.55
481997	Maust, Florence, or	1,336.17	462546	Murphy, Mamie C., Estate	40.09
483113	Malascolza, Daniel	1,381.42	470421	Marino, Maria	1,199.80
483115	MacDonald, Mary E.	223.15	471367	Mudler, Frank M., or	1,080.02
483245	Marsh, Minnie S., or	1,708.01	471639	Mullen, Alice H.	291.01
483386	Miller, Robert G., or	92.58	471666	Martin, Tillie	1,251.61
484104	Minnick, Rose F., or	1,854.57	472224	Mazza, Lucy	571.41
484310	Morrison, Ralph A., or	189.77	472225	Mazza, Lucy	571.41
484322	Metzler, Marcella M.	742.64	472226	Mazza, Lucy	571.41
484574	Matejko, Adella	1,608.20	472227	Mazza, Lucy	571.41
449930	Manzione, Mary A.	346.66	472387	Minton, Julia	630.95
473032	Masca, Chas. A.	1,655.34	476086	Morton, Mollie D.	2,483.37
473403	Miller, Arthur E., or	1,561.92	476219	Miller, Peter F., or	1,335.47
474021	Murphy, Elma E.	95.26	477732	Meade, Nell G., or	144.32
474022	Murphy, Elma E.	95.26	477892	Miller, Etta	566.58
474217	Murphy, Michael J., or	5,467.08	477044	Myers, Margaret, or	570.82
474248	Machesney, H. Allen	127.73	478225	Merchant, Catherine M., or	183.83
474591	Malascalza, Mary	1,273.82	354701	Mandelbaum, Louis	332.44
475192	Moeller, Mabel E., or	2,350.12	357375	Milligan, Sara	170.25
475467	Murray, Catherine	1,115.68	367778	Maloy, Ida	59.89
391106	Melody, (Jr.), William E.	90.77	369648	Munk, Emma	3,796.96
474209	Miller, Emma, Estate	1,379.37	369649	Munk, Lottie	1,703.83
469591	Muellner, Carolina	6,427.86	370625	Monroe, Rose	441.06
469961	Moore, John M.	459.69	370626	Monroe, Rose	139.51
485043	Marsh, Emma B.	1,583.21	382489	Macnamara, Mary	3,153.03
485090	Madden, Margaret M.	317.94	382500	Magnani, Lina	1,336.47
485121	Millard, Edward J., Jr.	320.40	389836	Meinel, Margaret C.	727.53
486796	Murphy, Margaret E.	1,926.49	391015	Miller, Margaret T.	254.42
486863	Mendoza, Celia H.	5,798.07	391996	Muhler, Joseph	146.18
486867	Michie, Mary J.	1,349.37	393306	Marshall, Lillian L.	126.07
214258	Milligan, Grace	318.45	394339	Menthowska, Rose	46.47
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	47.14	434338	Myrtle Camp No. 6636, R. N. A.	163.85
245994	Malani, Paolo	8,387.25	435553	Mueller, Louise A.	48.72
246458	Morris, John R.	1,449.46	436734	Mummey, John H.	91.68
252289	Morris, Elmer	48.16	437172	Maffei, Frances E.	193.15
270383	Moss, Mary A.	86.22	437568	Matter, Christone	3,096.90
288802	Mason, Tressa, Estate	176.51	437920	Mungal, Olida	780.39
306500	Myles, Katherine P.	1,778.67	438807	Matsko, Anna	335.46
311164	Moore, Katherine R.	1,422.20	446748	Manning, Jr., Edward	287.51
311946	Metzger, Susie E.	342.78	449590	Miller, Minnie P.	682.97
331114	Morgan, Sarah D.	73.24			
335965	Myers, Rilla M.	78.63			
338849	Milligan, Annie M.	10,643.70			
339013	Magrini, Ferruccio	230.15	428732	McCue, Velletta	134.69
396492	Merten, Antoinette	1,530.12	441324	McGivern, Jennie	269.02
396542	Muehler, Jos.	103.26	441742	McKeone, Helen L.	64.76
400110	Morris, Fannie	122.51	441828	McNamara, R. L.	1,346.31
400913	Mullens, Mazie	36.79	443472	McDowell, Ethel B.	95.36
401835	Murray, James D., Jr.	56.22	443782	McDermott, Sadie	1,471.41
404707	Metzger, Clarence B.	96.37	463374	McGuirk, Rose	415.18
407389	Mollenauer, Eleanor C.	974.74	464101	McAfee, Margaret C.	76.86
409510	Mauch, Elvira M.	119.81	465114	McGeary, Ellen	1,957.94
410513	Matthews, George E.	221.32	465237	McCarthy, Julia A.	672.50
411624	Martin, Howard W.	243.52	440426	McDermott, Mary	253.12
428957	Morgan, Ruth M.	73.57	21927	McCormick, Benjamin H., Estate	979.50
428988	Merhaut, Hanna A.	428.85	202932	McAfee, James J.	3,867.59
429622	Menn, Harry C.	84.83	208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	164.17
431609	MacDonald, Margaret	1,238.76	240596	McClure, Eleanor	189.56
432977	Murphy, Alice	557.87	312681	McCannon, Annie	1,775.45
433734	Muetzel, Charles A., and	326.56	314079	McCullough, Peter	309.15
433759	Maines, Helen R.	4,707.83	318824	McCullough, Catherine	107.30
433760	Maines, Thomas R.	45.80	328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	67.19
467233	Miller, Mary E.	737.07	333909	McKenna, Margaret C.	76.41
467276	Muse, Marguerite V.	9,704.26	400015	McChesney, Alexander P.	78.18
469031	Miller, Harry B., and	1,904.74	402154	McCorkle, Grace R.	30.73
469366	Miller, Lawrence R.	315.14	404907	McCreary, J. L.	105.82
412325	Martin, Lena	2,207.18	407386	McMeekin, Beatrice I.	174.98
415333	MacKinnon, John R.	53.14	407967	McSorley, Sara C.	895.84
416316	Mills, Walton	33.79	410251	McAleese, Mary	241.07
417505	Merrill, Lulu O., and	458.65	431232	McCormick, William E.	67.68
418595	Moresky, Joseph	8,402.90	432869	McFadden, George E.	298.60
418627	Moyer, William Irwin	614.56	467505	McCutcheon, Jane P.	116.60
419171	Master, William M.	168.31	467652	McCartney, Sara	109.12
420347	Mitchell, Leonard W.	7,816.32	468160	McMillan, William	232.19
420676	Matthews, Sadie	77.67	468161	McMillan, William	232.19
456052	Matsko, Anna	1,341.48	468162	McMillan, William	232.19
456282	Mang, Mary R.	873.45	468163	McMillan, William	232.19
456326	Mollenauer, Eleanor C.	76.41	468164	McMillan, William	232.19
457269	Morrison, J. B., and	245.22	468391	McCabe, Kathryn	822.03
457294	Metzger, Mollie E.	215.33	468919	McCormick, Frances	1,053.39
457295	Metzger, Mollie E.	245.26	485786	McHenry, Silas	1,058.02
457491	Marcus, Isadore	85.03	485787	McHenry, Silas	1,058.02
458125	Mack, Julia	85.21	485907	McKernan, Nora	1,968.73
479672	Malascolza, Eugenia E.	1,102.75	486024	McElree, Helen	2,116.02
479872	Macintosh, Mary Jane, or	223.09	486542	McGuire, Mary C.	2,109.02
480330	Mallon, James P.	113.50	454293	McGinley, James F.	1,470.15
480472	Morris, Jacob M.	613.27	460782	McLaughlin, Margaret E.	1,068.52
450198	Malarky, Francis	180.34	460920	McLanahan, Ward, or	136.54
452593	Morgan, Thomas, Rev.	5,197.28	462405	McHugh, Joseph M., and	214.68
453373	Mykita, Dmytro, or	2,253.64	470363	McCaffrey, Kathryn M. E.	863.67
453428	Musko, Mary	322.38	470368	McDaniel, Lee A.	2,542.55
453746	Matsko, Jacob	1,112.88	471541	McCarthy, Frank E.	2,253.64
			472511	McDougall, George A., or	277.95

427234	McBride, Mary S.	826.91	461260	Order of the Amaranth Inc., Century Court	168.51
343460	McParland, Sadie	10,150.53	477457	O'Toole, Ethel V.	228.38
343663	McCormick, Agnes	512.14	477596	Over, Mary E.	4,873.19
347054	McKissock, Jessie A.	1,041.63	489445	Otto, Gertrude	1,134.22
352463	McWilliams, Clifford F.	53.86			
356513	McLaughlin, Annie, Estate	1,254.11			
369025	McCartney, Martha	233.96			
379876	McGinley, Margaret	1,113.20			
380330	McCracken, Ray A.	811.96			
382716	McHugh, Bella	2,486.74			
388080	McCue, Mary M.	2,416.31			
389175	McCoy, Thomas	2,292.33			
435660	McKibben, Mary E.	809.05			
435897	McCarthy, Florence	164.24			
439042	McKay, Bertha S., and	1,439.87			
439701	McWilliams, Samuel, or	756.83			
447873	McGinley, Laura	1,188.67			
449497	McAleer, J. Stanley	162.61			
475532	McTighe, Martha E.	795.11			
416147	McGivern, Jennie	295.29			
417270	McGannon, Margaret, or	42.31			
418099	McFadden, Mary	290.77			
420860	McIlhatten, Katherine S.	120.78			
455067	McGuire, John J.	38.28			
455538	McLaughlin, Paul R.	451.61			
455687	McCutcheon, John C.	35.37			
456159	McDermott, Grace E.	1,319.13			
457183	McAleer, Joseph C.	473.60			
457569	McDermott, Grace E.	2,604.88			
458285	McKool, Fred, or	393.45			
458288	McCollum, Belle L.	7,621.63			
479089	McGee, James R., or	244.94			
479543	McCracken, Elizabeth, or	764.71			
480549	McEnteer, Betty D.	878.90			
483945	McDonnell, Margaret C.	206.44			
484534	McCormick, May	187.91			
484868	McDonough, Gertrude	178.56			
	N				
221544	Naughton, Anna McG.	17,375.03			
325477	Noe, Anthony J.	1,107.10			
396631	Neubauer, Anna	359.24			
401875	Noll, Frederick H.	52.92			
407570	Nathans, Joseph	178.31			
408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,291.50			
409185	Neary, John F., or	1,007.04			
429642	Nelson, Elizabeth L.	106.39			
432057	Noble, Bertha M.	32.29			
485147	Newhouse, Annie	4,764.69			
440365	Neely, Helen D.	231.30			
442819	Neff, Edward	174.15			
391532	Neff, Annie	184.27			
412553	Newark, John W.	1,248.51			
412820	Nelson, John R.	46.24			
412997	Nykiel, Jan, or	334.69			
419608	Neuman, Henrietta	248.49			
483040	Norris, Margaret Isabel	408.64			
484919	Nugent, Anna M.	2,414.96			
453045	Nist, Hilda A.	32.10			
454828	Napiel, Catherine	9,659.74			
460539	Noble, Flora B.	4,012.40			
460558	Nolte, Oliver, or	322.94			
462045	Neely, Helen D.	309.84			
472435	Nolte, Helen	106.06			
476235	Nelms, Rose D.	11,744.57			
476381	Noe, Geo. A., or	3,586.32			
477403	Naughton, Anna M.	1,664.44			
478300	Nichols, Helen A.	105.10			
360448	Naughton, Katherine	905.54			
383401	Newell, James H.	655.24			
434934	Norris, Olive Rhein	210.92			
439418	Newman, Rose	264.04			
	O				
418991	Ober, Marie	505.25			
419166	O'Donnell, Cathryn	162.78			
482654	Otterbein, Hazel A.	547.55			
483613	Opacic, Stoja, or	5,800.01			
422805	O'Toole, Stephen A., or	46.78			
425437	O'Leary, Marie	48.29			
440402	Olnhausen, Russell U.	111.10			
287551	O'Hare, Margaret	228.80			
423041	O'Connor, Mary	1,770.84			
400820	Ortfinberg, Herman	181.49			
403193	Oxford, Charles	5,554.99			
403834	Oboler, Ethel M.	166.03			
428752	O'Toole, Mary	848.87			
469055	Osterholm, Martha H.	186.19			
485244	O'Hare, P. C.	220.92			
466110	Osburn, Nora B.	420.68			
468742	Olzewski, Stanley	420.37			
477563	O'Boyle, Annie	336.92			
478888	O'Hare, Catherine	7,625.23			
483780	Offer, Cella	230.97			
434391	O'Toole, Della	267.03			
445088	O'Hare, Catherine	689.68			
446140	O'Donnell, Regina F.	241.38			
448966	Ojala, John M. A., or	604.62			
449954	Ozanich, Anna Dvlayich	96.95			
473686	Orstadt, Margaret Long	111.38			
474357	Ott, Chas. L. or	2,538.61			
509294	O'Donnell, Regina F.	192.82			
51587	Orluk, Laura	2,123.04			
531184	Oliver, Emily F., and	509.36			
	P				
451444	Patton, James G., and	17,946.23			
452774	Pye, Martha, R.	232.14			
459873	Pirschl, Joseph	9,116.28			
460108	Phillips, J. F. (Jr.)	257.21			
461317	Porter, Elizabeth W.	1,830.65			
461660	Perlik, Frances	976.86			
462982	Putch, Dora B.	545.13			
471265	Pachucus, Teddus	1,138.11			
476234	Polachek, Marie H.	124.47			
476314	Petrich, Henry	545.44			
476471	Powers, Catherine A.	2,787.23			
476472	Powers, Anna M.	733.32			
476850	Peck, Clarence, E., or	339.21			
478157	Prideaux, Marlon	6,125.42			
478164	Provasnik, Josephine	5,536.59			
489003	Pier e, Robert H. H., Jr., or	943.76			
487770	Perlstein, Nina, or	1,300.92			
488855	Panchura, Mary	4,333.59			
346035	Patanko, Maria	323.61			
347604	Ponton, Sam	32.85			
347990	Paulson, Willa J.	1,297.24			
352079	Peplowski, Wladislaw	3,231.72			
355595	Pedder, Harvey J.	325.50			
362294	Phelas, Hilda	2,353.23			
374303	Pedder, Margaret M.	586.28			
434841	Photo Engravers Assoc.	1,489.64			
435832	Peckman, Elizabeth F.				
439811	Pollock, Dorothy	2,013.62			
445426	Padgett, Eleanor	1,913.21			
447698	Pelkofer, Fred, or	4,864.54			
474778	Pastorius, Theresia	118.61			
475477	Papencordt, Walter	1,437.17			
475991	Peters, I. L.	670.57			
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	125.39			
412747	Parke, Isabel C.	463.78			
413756	Phillips, Ruth M.	220.91			
415246	Panich, Jean	82.85			
416746	Parobok, Tekla	1,842.49			
417528	Price, Albert	56.86			
456510	Priore, Felix, or	219.93			
480662	Pearlman, Elinore S.	2,289.07			
481389	Pontius, Margaretta Mae	210.60			
481705	Porteous, Ellen S.	7,202.49			
482657	Pastorius, Theresia	490.03			
842751	Pugh, Jessie	87.24			
483080	Pastorius, Theresia	495.68			
483605	Elper, Joseph F., or	2,667.08			
424955	Palucis, Anna C.	110.73			
425436	Pearlman, Reuben H.	506.08			
441147	Penner, Rebecca	5,279.00			
442009	Palmer, Ralph J., or	506.71			
443203	Patterson, Margaret M.	112.78			
444680	Pennywitt, Jennie H.	2,941.23			
444879	Patterson, Miriam V.	33.10			
444984	Pfarr, Georgla A.	8,523.35			
463121	Pollock, Harry J.	1,802.32			
464338	Phenicle, Glenn, or	299.05			
466461	Pottmeyer, Ida	390.43			
99775	Paganl, Mary, Estate	73.74			
220385	Pontius, Louise	1,062.75			
311979	Poore, Pearl M.	65.64			
321423	Pearce, Charlie A.	131.72			
324421	Paulus, Lena	1,100.65			
329241	Purucker, Anna M. T.	697.63			
446279	Pfordt, Elizabeth L.	133.57			
397031	Pfannkuck, Fred C.	148.42			
398020	Powell, William, Jr.	51.23			
399094	Peacock, Mary	6,682.97			
399182	Peetz, Emma E.	2,970.75			
400301	Petras, Anna	531.07			
401615	Palmer, Emma	1,470.62			
401652	Pleskaitis, Chas.	271.34			
403175	Powell, William, Jr.	33.19			
408245	Phillips, Ida	107.96			
409114	Phelan, Peter D.	117.62			
409779	Pitschmann, Ida F.	1,194.23			
468075	Porter, Anna L.	134.75			
468817	Poole, Nevin	588.41			
469676	Pennsyl, William E.	196.88			
485630	Parsloe, Frank L.	5,290.07			
408491	Pritts, Dessle M.	1,803.78			
	Q				
412122	Queen, Catherine M.	302.11			
419954	Quinn, Emma B.	1,295.48			
	R				
355783	Robinson, Margaret A.	1,075.35			
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	1,956.68			
368312	Ryan, Mary F.	303.63			
368687	Roessler, Rose	206.96			
371654	Rupert, Katharina	88.84			
372099	Ross, Mabel J.	7,293.85			
380144	Rimkus, John	995.24			
383597	Ritchey, S. Elizabeth	915.12			
388167	Ralston, R. S.	1,187.03			
392224	Reidl, Oswald	57.26			

434720	Roth, Oswin	35.27	467046	Starz, Henrietta D.	715.80
436536	Rode, Norman R., and	171.36	467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P.	105.95
437469	Ross, Elizabeth E.	390.94	468021	Sittler, Edward L., or	1,245.92
437725	Ricketts, Dolores H.	88.96	469160	Scott, Louise E.	101.98
438528	Rambacher, Michael H.	635.82	469309	Sabo, Beatrice M.	57.18
439113	Roney, Katherine M.	3,763.12	469724	Starz, Charles H.	1,455.67
439493	Rosenfelter, Mary M.	1,404.69	469784	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,138.11
446063	Roessler, Edwin, or	262.91	469862	Schwirian, Ethel	1,432.25
448151	Robb, Elizabeth	114.80	485152	Sharrer, Margaret	681.74
450646	Rozinsky, Nathan	478.28	485467	Sharrer, Lewis A.	439.34
461208	Roehn, Clara	4,849.42	485780	Smith, Kennedy	105.81
452870	Regan, Mary	590.05	485872	Schmitt, William, or	5,229.83
452985	Radosevich, Mary	36.17	485913	Smallwood, Bolton	5,290.07
453101	Rush, John M.	176.37	486399	Stugan, John J.	981.64
453382	Rain, Lily	797.15	486593	Sample, Mame N.	809.64
453724	Reiland, R. A.	125.13	489478	Seidel, William E.	2,714.36
462208	Reddick, Otto, or	417.25	487269	Simmons, Walter J. Sr., or	1,320.24
462846	Russell, W. M.	1,318.30	487654	Schwab, Lillian	105.10
478418	Rickenbach, Thelma C., or	170.99	487842	Schafer, John R., or	1,709.12
478906	Reynolds, Anna J.	139.63	488125	Straka, Michael W., or	1,047.54
487629	Roehm, Anna	1,273.82	488196	Seibert, Freda M.	576.14
415818	Rossman, Rena	154.38	488294	Scott, Elizabeth F., or	576.57
419574	Reidl, Frank, or	54.35	488402	Siepmann, Harry E.	370.78
420510	Ramming, Ruth H.	213.35	488540	St. Clair, Annabel M.	4,752.33
455002	Rea, Vincent	1,809.28	488871	Steenon, Samuel, Jr.	2,892.31
455338	Roach, Annie	2,229.19	484314	Swanson, Edwin O., or	2,116.10
455734	Roessler, William F., and	620.62	475821	Stepping, Anna, or	118.98
455785	Robinson, Helen	131.06	421184	Sybert, Clarence E.	129.96
456007	Riesler, Robert A., or	132.57	421771	Sproul, Azalla E., or	32.32
457395	Rehak, John	1,260.17	423089	Schultz, Hattie L.	218.75
458521	Reed, W. Harold	132.75	423202	Snyder, Lena	2,124.88
458618	Renda, Vincenzo	189.99	424078	Stoernell, Patrick	36.79
480005	Ramsay, Erskine C.	108.11	424677	Stein, Louis	67.32
480007	Ramsay, Gordon E.	108.11	425331	Seder, Morris A.	2,071.48
480008	Ramsay, Paul H.	108.11	426987	Schmitz, William H.	76.88
480013	Ramsay, Charles S.	108.11	427407	Siedle, Elsie M.	490.19
480014	Ramsay, Robert E.	108.11	427528	Sayers, Alex	1,436.81
480019	Ramsay, Frederick M.	108.11	427911	Skowronski, Joseph	88.31
480020	Ramsay, George S.	108.11	441593	Schade, C. T.	279.25
480436	Reynolds, Anna Jones	286.64	441594	Schade, A. S.	2,312.11
482806	Ryan, Alice Blanche	4,484.85	442189	Schneider, Reinhart L. G.	1,648.81
484402	Rodgers, Catherine G., or	7,198.66	443412	Scheetz, Edwin F.	275.19
484888	Rothstein, Estelle A.	2,608.80	443618	Steinman, Anna M.	336.85
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	6,934.60	443698	Summerville, Lena	48.72
149506	Reynolds, William	164.41	443900	Steinecker, Raymond	75.04
180793	Ramsay, Erskine	15,874.23	444175	Seeberger, Esther M.	279.36
240357	Ramsay, Daniel S.	120.44	444580	Steinman, Anna M.	267.34
262091	Rafferty, Anna	1,796.85	463261	Scheetz, Edwin F.	207.94
262116	Reeves, Franklyn C.	1,291.40	463975	Stanchic, Thomas	588.30
278221	Robertson, Elizabeth	2,203.70	464068	Scott, Louise E.	80.99
283019	Robertson, Rebecca J.	3,373.44	464328	St. John the Evangelist Church	1,589.34
288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	47.32	464512	Saver, Irene J.	45.49
294065	Reed, Alice E.	674.15	464598	Scheetz, Edwin F., or	373.34
303196	Rowan, Patrick F.	6,124.51	465550	Sheridan, Mary Eleanor	180.07
313679	Reep, John I.	2,102.02	465766	Sheridan, Mary Harris	244.36
331147	Rafferty, Katie	122.54	466758	Stockdale, Donald C.	136.99
397037	Roessler, William	154.92	466161	Stuart, Isabel B.	1,229.54
397153	Reed, Eva B.	178.04	385303	Seymour, Lansing S.	91.98
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E. Estate	505.30	413147	Sukites, Fred	112.79
404615	Rougraff, Emil	995.07	450107	Smosky, Jacob W., and	256.09
405580	Robinson, Thomas A.	63.09	452841	Sack, Bessie K.	124.03
406854	Rak, Peter	991.79	452923	Scheider, Charles F.	35.66
407124	Reddick, Emelie	1,314.96	453033	Snyder, Iola A.	94.21
428458	Reichhold, Ralph G., or	1,015.16	453083	Shannon, J. T.	78.98
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	351.06	453144	Scheffauer, E. L.	144.83
431124	Rhodes, John B.	361.65	453295	Sauter, Alice B.	189.18
431619	Rago, Louis J. E.	128.83	454166	Smyth, Edward L., or	160.64
432492	Rudolph, Franklin W., Dr.	125.71	454367	Schlicker, Lillian	633.97
432812	Rankin, Mtnie B.	1,348.81	454427	Stapsy, Katherine, or	382.58
433748	Rowan, Isabelle H.	1,524.98	454976	Schraier, Louis G., or	95.62
433902	Roos, Bernice, E. L.	86.14	459366	Schmidt, Louisa	150.70
467433	Rzasa, Agnes	323.98	459390	Schuck, Alice G.	2,603.62
468854	Reed, Anna C.	813.30	459474	Shilling, Martha M.	175.31
468958	Russell, Louise C.	6,148.77	459476	Shilling, Martha M.	175.31
486785	Radi, Daisy L.	4,903.56	459553	Schmitt, Margaret	179.48
486902	Rosenthal, Fanny	2,254.06	460112	Schuster, George, or	902.22
421075	Rigg, Rebecca R., or	184.77	460268	Sloan, Louise B.	1,166.26
422798	Rubinstein, M. A. (M. D.)	59.45	460538	Sanders, Herbert D., and	45.43
423737	Robb, Edith E.	283.50	460946	Sherman, W. J.	910.93
425730	Riley, Alvin S.	154.27	461070	Sherer, Ida S.	358.83
426136	Reiland, Bertha W.	27.98	461379	Siek, Fred	1,061.52
426642	Rattigan, Esther	387.20	462002	Summers, Blanche E.	1,132.33
443208	Rosenberg, Louis P.	385.49	462845	Sharpless, Richard K.	287.55
443996	Retchhold, Ralph Geo.	106.74	470218	Staurt, Isabel B.	1,136.21
444333	Rankin, Dorothy H.	501.29	470219	Staurt, Isabel B.	1,148.20
465879	Rounce, Anna E.	234.14	470702	Sheridan, Mary H.	124.34
466193	Rupp, Henry E.	623.64	471073	See, Frederick, or	1,852.12
466605	Rosenberg, Louis	862.62	471401	Sheldon, Martha	120.02
466762	Ronaldson, Helen J.	68.96	471413	Sandroni, Emma	296.81
443785	Reiff, Babetta	133.77	472964	Sandstrom, Bernadette	744.25
			477368	Smith, Margaret M.	459.68
			477399	Stencen, Kathryn O.	1,245.76
			477619	Scherdell, S. Edward	68.72
			478322	Stango, Albert, or	320.96
			478808	Santmyer, Lewis B.	135.51
			478809	Santmyer, Lewis B.	135.52
			436026	Sollinger, Emil	5,871.89
			437035	Selwood, William H.	676.68
			437474	Smith, Margaret Hare	58.94
			438094	See, George W.	188.96
			438161	Selden, E. V.	6,924.48
			438342	Stevens, John R., and	2,121.36
			438450	Stevenson, Marguerite S., or	51.88
			439098	Selden, Elizabeth	687.21
			439200	Schweiger, Christine E.	1,768.61
407866	Severns, Jennie F.	317.80			
408799	Stiteler, Katherine P.	37.92			
408969	Sokoloff, George, or	91.62			
409070	Sand, Elsie	632.05			
410634	Smith, Emily W.	3,980.45			
429713	St. Andrews Church	59.81			
430127	Sutton, Helen	208.31			
431173	Spain, James A.	117.59			
431974	Sharrer, Alexander J.	580.03			
432228	Schmitt, Catherine P.	230.67			
432699	Schollaert, Joseph	61.23			
433277	Stewart, E. Grace	1,679.66			
467015	Seepin, Harry	221.72			

339602 Spangler, Lucile B., and	396.10	322469 Smith, Isabella R.	2,349.89
445239 Smith, Margaret Hare	58.94	324602 Sider, Rachel	210.20
445789 Schrel, Mary E., or	901.16	325075 Spain, Nick	1,436.49
445864 Skinner, Ed. F.	216.49	329825 Simcsik, Annie	3,075.25
446523 Schroeffer, Terise	4,913.47	331331 Sweeney, Catherine	2,485.59
446843 Schlaszerik, Mary	964.48	332040 Shiels, Elleen	5,954.00
447043 Schallaert, Arthur M.	1,357.22	336123 Spurrier, Bertha V.	1,377.09
447060 Skinner, Cecil T.	953.09	337510 Stirling, George W.	120.38
447106 Stoy, Agnes Anna	126.98	396789 Smith, John	1,100.14
447115 Starzewski, Helen	471.14	398045 Simon, Belle	4,724.99
447928 Schmitzer, Henrietta	2,245.97	401219 Silverman, William N.	3,747.63
447993 Spencer, James D., and	5,447.75	402427 Stine, Lyda	15,140.86
448869 Spangler, Clyde M. and	128.79	402552 Swab, Sallie G.	89.53
449264 Steinman, Anna M.	344.76	402782 Saulters, T. Mabon	102.81
449395 Shannon, Jas. T.	105.08	404122 Smith, Lillie M.	209.34
449582 Sheffler, Freda	3,899.04	404198 Schlieper, Albert C., Jr.	4,560.64
449633 Schafer, Laura M.	2,936.90	404612 Steenson, Carrie S.	44.54
449747 Shapiro, Belle Lois	226.79	404762 Smith, J. Raymond	27.16
449956 Sharey, Agnes Webb	809.26	405541 Schmidt, Louise	179.08
473088 Simpson, Raymond W.	256.49	406493 Stubbe, Gertrude	287.80
473222 Schofield, Cora	248.43	406732 Seperka, Elizabeth	5,970.34
473375 Schutte, Jessie Elsie	111.13		
473650 Straub, Gerald B.	55.67		
474229 Schmidt, Andrew J., or	1,054.41		
474501 Scully, Mayme J.	617.63		
474576 Smith, Margaret Jane	3,861.00		
474820 Scott, Stewart E., or	314.92		
475086 Schmitt, Clementine S.	118.20		
343832 Sunshine, Bessie	1,094.31		
357169 Sekerka, Martin	536.74		
361343 Shepler, Elsie B., Estate	868.12		
362751 Savickas, Frank	3,644.47		
365262 Shoemaker, Anna M.	1,203.14		
366674 Stevenson, Mary Jane	2,233.24		
366716 Strobeck, Maggie	117.25		
367644 Stirrm, William, Estate	4,027.22		
371185 Schleigh, Geroge H.	100.28		
372351 Schweigart, Joseph	1,243.18		
372484 Sibermann, Max R.	81.28		
375769 Stine, Jane B.	449.51		
377868 Siger, Anna	1,515.55		
379063 Stiteler, Katherine P.	173.72		
380531 Shoenberger, Mary	1,092.91		
384463 Shapiro, Alex	117.72		
388790 Schenk, Mary	425.35		
391156 Sompel, Andy	1,947.04		
391184 Schumacher, Elizabeth	91.45		
393307 Siger, Anna	132.32		
395146 Saulters, T. Mabon	102.82		
434312 Shaw, Ann M.	97.74		
434964 Schultz, Darris S.	1,013.82		
435111 Stewart, L. Earl	1,143.12		
435511 Scott, Sara B.	351.76		
435648 Seymour, Frederick T.	251.38		
412772 Silvers, John, or	3,388.91		
414276 Sands, William Bert, or	1,121.65		
415124 Shay, Elizabeth C.	311.71		
416028 Sukitcs, Jr., Fred.	71.47		
416029 Sukitcs, Jr., Fred.	242.73		
416037 Steuer, Jr., Louis, or	2,004.07		
417380 Shapera, Rose Levine	5,360.76		
417619 Slack, Mary	213.36		
417716 Schweitzer, Samuel F., or	380.52		
418940 Soell, Elizabeth G., or	6,831.84		
419755 Stimler, Leo P.	32.04		
455569 Szwed, Mike, or	417.97		
455647 Swoager, Edward C.	1,349.47		
456391 Shear, Hyman (Chaim) or	2,557.53		
457071 Severns, Carrie M.	499.86		
457357 Swiderski, Dora	915.43		
457443 Sheffler, Freda	6,545.82		
457587 Schomaker, Aldine	1,195.30		
458606 Stevenson, Mary W.	1,384.72		
458670 Stephan, Edith R.	229.89		
458930 Sullivan, Anna E.	852.49		
479360 Stamm, George C.	10,593.80		
479851 Segall, Rae	106.15		
480015 Starr, Margaret R.	108.11		
480216 Sullivan, Margaret E.	3,243.21		
480384 Schmitt, Wilma C.	108.11		
480884 Sullivan, Beatrice	277.31		
481236 Shaw, Violet E.	4,007.17		
481527 Sestrich, Anthony E.	109.76		
482198 Shallenberger, George S., or	2,868.90		
482653 Siegal, Ethel Ruth	486.21		
482949 Shields, Margaret L.	1,703.30		
483451 Straka, Stiven	5,119.59		
483684 Slean, James	6,400.97		
483909 Schott, Mary Louise	637.42		
484014 Sumner, William G.	1,818.89		
54913 Schaming, Rosina	5,197.35		
141400 Stevenson, Bertha	18,082.68		
141401 Schreiner, Ida	8,359.41		
143187 Schreiner, Emma	8,080.26		
148087 Smith, William Bell	367.85		
155082 Sweeney, Alley, Estate	1,847.15		
179270 Sheridan, Mary L.	171.44		
203925 Schaffnit, Leonora H.	298.99		
214191 Smith, Emma	1,251.43		
265946 Schutterkopf, Otto	142.67		
276223 Sullivan, Olive M.	3,431.33		
296050 Sallows, Harriet G.	75.16		
296879 Sloan, Clara V.	386.52		
309160 Strong, Letitia	1,863.43		
311058 Sutter, George E.	283.98		
</			

310066	Vamvakas, Konstantinos X.	5,475.47
397630	Vayda, Eugene C.	86.79
422213	Van Tries, Etta M.	264.67
441699	Vourron, Jules, or	618.98
442455	Valdini, Genoveffa	75.11

W

450781	Welke, Jennie C.	1,303.75
451392	Wilkinson, Cora G.	3,969.13
453114	Wasmuth, A. J., or	276.49
454198	Williams, W. Lyle, or	2,290.23
459509	Watson, Josephine S.	108.63
462571	Woozley, Mattie M.	523.12
472219	Wilson, Mary C.	4,512.14
472514	Watson, Josephine S.	63.24
472645	Weaver, Daniel S.	1,160.98
476562	Wentzel, Wm. F. H., or	1,316.03
476645	Wagner, Margaret	643.20
476687	Wessel, Wm. C., or	112.84
477855	Weil, Mary B.	5,459.39
451350	Waldron, Mary Josephine	2,743.86
445865	Wallisch, William J., or	68.36
91757	Welfer, Frank M.	181.10
120584	Walton, Minna L.	498.88
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	487.00
193133	Weetman, Elizabeth	464.38
218469	White, Emma A.	73.31
273205	Woods, Emma B.	820.27
274718	Waltzer, George	1,348.00
311898	Williams, Harry D.	6,705.58
331773	Wuori, Sophie	321.88
396871	Woomer, Ida J.	1,077.59
398272	Weigand, Grant	3,917.12
399694	Walsh, Josephine	45.48
400035	Wochele, Carrie M.	2,678.60
402161	Westberg, Irene E. K.	1,277.87
402249	Wagner, Sara E.	308.15
403003	Whitaker, Harriet E.	396.34
404547	Wasilewska, Amelia	203.71
404659	Whitman, Hinda	140.10
407490	Weigand, Catherine	3,275.61
411035	Wood, Roscoe B.	32.71
411223	Welxel, Mary C.	34.15
428543	Werneburg, Durbin N.	473.71
428586	Woods, Elizabeth	825.39
429910	Weiner, Lillian	210.81
430012	Wasko, May	1,289.82
430158	Wagner, John	344.01
430472	Williams, Helen M.	97.38
431054	Wefing, Elizabeth V.	177.16
433673	Williams, Eleanor C.	393.51
468981	Wishart, Gordon, and	103.65
469494	Westhoff, Wm. S., or	2,453.99
485818	West, George L. Jr., or	1,058.02
486454	Wilmes, Catherine, Estate	8,887.80
421010	Waite, John	80.14
423009	Wright, Delliah	6,375.56
423110	Waag, Harry	42.39
423837	Work, Jessie	5,838.37
424077	Walker, Edward	87.19
425823	Wright, Elizabeth M.	859.13
426048	Wagner, Lyda B.	3,059.22
426618	Williamson, Robert J., or	1,132.61
427411	Wickline, V. Edna	286.11
427971	Wells, Lawrence A.	123.09
440603	Wuslich, J. S.	79.13
440747	Work, Martha E.	110.29
441519	Walter, Frederick L., or	17,465.35
442101	Wilson, Ida M.	1,138.38
442761	Winters, L. Crosby	200.53
443079	Ward, Sarah	1,051.01
443730	Wenzel, Katherine C.	7,979.97
463381	Walls, Mary E.	579.73
463718	Windram, George H.	107.37
463971	Willock, Jr., William W.	741.57
463972	Willock, Jr., William W.	741.57
464227	Wolcott, Roger McC., or	87.60
464406	Wise, Philip L.	129.73
464479	Woodson, Howard D.	2,946.11
464756	Walsh, George L.	1,471.37
466951	Wolfe, Grace M.	55.92
426541	Wolk, Morris	53.40
463269	Wick, Norene	1,158.13
412574	Warner, Lydia H.	10,078.02
412575	Warner, Anna C.	8,767.32
412777	Williams, Sarah	429.48
413128	Winstel, Louise	1,655.75
413195	Wilcox, Ira C., or	2,225.08
414415	Wittenberg, Elizabeth L.	1,368.85
417129	Whalen, John P.	712.94
417632	Wolpert, Sadie M., or	894.76
417850	Williamson, Anna E.	2,072.12
417928	Williams, George F.	3,430.27
418327	Watson, Margaret T.	357.35
420622	Williamson, Anna E., or	4,694.42
456815	Wetzel, Edward G., or	315.07
457373	Wolf, George E., or	510.69
458102	Wilkinson, William	351.74
458619	Wilhelm, Don E.	408.33
458827	Weaver, Jesse E., and	1,362.72
481178	Wilson, George A.	2,280.63
481266	Wolfram, John G., or	1,692.65
482733	Welsh, Frank, or	1,819.62
347439	Weinman, Edward C.	1,253.06

357586	Wick, Ann R.	211.89
370769	Willard, Louise	66.50
373221	Walker, Gilbert S.	410.04
375578	Walsh, Rose I.	325.81
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	124.02
390559	Wissman, Alice	984.59
394299	White, Mary	2,247.08
434435	Wohlgenuth, Julia	135.65
435874	Wilkinson, Mary Louise	137.07
436263	Wohlfarth, Madeline F.	412.94
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	375.62
437140	White, Gertrude M.	427.71
437548	Wiwel, Theresa	574.73
437956	Waugh, Mary	147.20
438990	Woolridge, J. Anderson, or	1,135.03
447151	Wilson, Mildred W.	68.26
447333	Ward, Catherine C.	86.97
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	536.06
447591	Whetsel, John S.	31.55
449898	Wilson, Alice Sarah	82.77
473398	Weaver, Ruth M.	1,122.18
473932	Wilhelm, Bertha A.	1,059.79
473954	Welsh, Nora M.	129.35
473993	Wilson, Earl K.	55.58
475400	Wright, Ida J.	1,082.90

Y

456786	Yantek, Anna	1,885.56
458565	Youden, Geo. S., or	87.03
458762	Young, Eber W.	116.09
443553	Young, August G., or	1,036.51
446842	Young, Elizabeth	395.09
291049	Young, Anne M.	537.94
470432	Young, Robert S.	440.48
489377	Younger, Eliza J.	730.36

Z

415143	Ziegler, William H.	2,339.41
418406	Zehfuss, Veronica	280.33
457670	Zachar, Louis A.	1,647.18
479295	Zydel, Theodore, or	124.61
480557	Zdobinski, Stanley	408.44
190621	Zuccatti, Joseph	444.75
483051	Zenchak, Julia, or	951.96
451529	Zbasnik, Frank	636.91
459118	Zinr, Modesto, or	16,261.71
471884	Zanover, Martha	112.49
488212	Zink, Jane E.	314.26
488938	Zinkorn, Fred, or	522.04
437360	Zink, Eugene A.	224.38
474811	Zeigler, Laura E.	3,987.86
444061	Zagst, Andrew	3,427.48
323508	Ziegler, Ralph C.	33.72
411567	Zalman, Goldie	1,699.46

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1950.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

340 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1855

191ST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 1, 1950

Statement December 1, 1950

Assets

Cash on hand and in Banks	\$3,076,462.04
Bonds:	
United States Government Securities	69,186,000.00
Municipalities	1,753,685.43
Railroads	7,863,940.05
Public Utilities	6,132,800.75
Industrial	578,732.00
Loans secured by:	
First Mortgages on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	3,988,730.21
FHA Insured First Mortgages	1,642,030.64
Veterans' Administration First Mortgages	7,391,462.07
Pass Books of Depositors	200,388.79
Bank Premises	250,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	3.00
Other Assets	13,637.54
	\$102,077,872.52

Deposits:	Liabilities
Savings	\$92,268,689.96
Christmas Club	672,206.55
Other Liabilities	294,138.99
General Reserves	1,000,000.00
Surplus	7,842,837.02
	<hr/>
	\$102,077,872.52

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

The only Mutual Savings Bank in Pittsburgh

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing statement as of December 1, 1950.

E. Bruce Hill W. F. Trimble, Jr.
C. McK. Lynch J. Henry O'Neill

Geo. L. Collard
Auditing Committee

December 12, 1950

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

Organized in 1855 for the purpose of encouraging thrift and the habit of saving, is a Mutual Savings Bank, operated solely for the benefit of its depositors. It has no stockholders. All profits, after payment of taxes and expenses, are distributed to depositors in dividends, or carried for their protection in the reserves and surplus of the Bank.

RECORD OF DEPOSITS FOR 95 YEARS

December 1, 1855	\$ 7,627.28
December 1, 1865	1,774,425.94
December 1, 1875	4,185,326.35
December 1, 1885	9,433,662.01
December 1, 1895	14,871,537.53
December 1, 1905	22,881,443.87
December 1, 1915	33,866,689.01
December 1, 1925	38,240,665.81
December 1, 1935	49,027,415.04
December 1, 1945	69,924,236.36
December 1, 1950	\$92,940,896.51

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank

Deposits may be made:

- In the name of one person.
- In trust for a minor. Under absolute control of Trustee during his or her lifetime. In event of Trustee's death, payable to beneficiary on attaining the age of 21 years.
- In trust, payable to one or more beneficiaries after the death of the Trustee or Trustees, without letters of administration.
- In trust for Lodges, Societies or Associations.
- In the names of husband and wife jointly, payable to either or the survivor.
- In the names of persons other than husband and wife, payable to survivor or survivors.
- In the names of Executors, Administrators, Committees or Guardians, with proper court documents.

Banking by Mail

Accounts may be opened, deposits made and funds withdrawn by mail.

The Pass Book must accompany every transaction and will be returned on the day it is received.

If Pass Book is lost, the Bank should be notified promptly.

Savings Bank money orders and Travelers checks.

Loans are made to depositors on their pass books.

Dividends are credited semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st.

Banking Hours:

Daily, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon,
except summer months.

President

GEORGE B. OATES

Vice Presidents and Trustees

CHARLES F. CHUBB
GEORGE L. COLLORD
ROBERT R. GORDON
CHARLES L. McCUNE
FRANCIS B. NIMICK

HOWARD A. NOBLE
AUGUSTUS K. OLIVER
ALFRED C. POLLOCK
JAMES C. REA
ELMER S. STANIER

Trustees

JAMES M. BOVARD
G. GREER COOLIDGE
I. W. DANFORTH
WALTER I. FLOYD
H. B. HIGGINS
E. BRUCE HILL
JAMES F. HILLMAN
HAROLD P. HOBART
FRANKLIN C. IRISH
WILLIAM R. JACKSON
JOHN A. LATHWOOD
HENRY H. LATSHAW

CHARLES F. LEWIS
GEORGE D. LOCKHART
C. McK. LYNCH
ARCHIE V. MURRAY
J. HENRY O'NEILL
THEODORE F. SMITH
W. F. TRIMBLE, JR.
FRANK R. WALTON
J. P. WILLIAMS, JR.
WILLIAM P. WITHEROW
C. HOLMES WOLFE
CURTIS M. YOHE

Treasurer

ELMER S. STANIER

Secretary

HENRY H. LATSHAW

Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOKS, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS.

This Statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter.

A

428870	Adsit, Harry B., and	124.35
459023	Ammann, Robert, or	134.22
479291	Aickelin, Harry H.	2,260.70
479322	Ancient Independent Order of Moses	76.14
480012	Allen, Kathryn S.	110.28
412568	Arnold, Simon H.	38.77
413443	Aulbach, Anna	111.68
452883	Alder, Joseph W.	49.75
475680	Appleby, Pearl	406.20
482366	Amedure, Teresa J.	834.50
493733	Allen, Pearl V.	314.60
493802	Allman, Margaret J.	3,127.01
487516	Agnew, Adelaide H.	1,649.46
488928	Alexander, Milton, or	154.59
488963	Anderson, William McK., or	174.71
486004	Anderson, Eleanor M.	215.84
365697	Augenstein, Jacob W.	577.45
371199	Allen, Jane McK.	1,196.16
382561	Adams, Mary	46.14
387105	Arnold, Florence	703.17
440040	Anderson, Gustave H., or	1,248.15
441515	Adamy, Herman	358.83
443664	Allegheny Lodge No. 693, I.O.O.F.	74.96
455161	Archibald, Rose	205.82
456739	Atwater, F. Ross	1,273.13
469271	Applebaum, Bessie	6,879.68
489114	Anderson, Harriet M.	637.97
399002	Atkinson, Avis A.	90.73
400637	Affalter, George	46.25
401686	Americus, Lucile	1,023.80
406052	Anderson, Agnes M.	1,430.24
407108	Abel, John, or	713.09
448591	Archer, Charles K.	13,737.06
470362	Arelt, John M.	1,093.01
471393	Amrhein, Katherine	85.55
471405	Audet, F. J., or	1,104.72
476019	Andia, Angeline	1,116.89
476505	Anderson, Andrew	1,004.67
477022	Arthur, Mildred C.	139.68
477921	Agnew, Edith Y., or	5,507.83
478769	Aston, Jean F.	401.68
482744	Allison, Mata	924.77
232277	Auron, Annie	1,184.32
236922	Arenz, Henry E.	53.95
283881	Adams, John M.	212.30
347662	Acheson, Bertha H.	3,817.63
352302	Armstrong, Mary H.	90.75
423413	Aul, Elizabeth M.	113.90
423579	Alexander, Milton, or	576.67
427784	Anderson, Anna S.	1,885.91
463509	Anderson, Kathryn M.	172.79
466613	Ahlborn, Chas. W., or	166.31
316401	Armor, James B. (Rev.)	5,980.11

B

428268	Blum, Emma M.	
428471	Banks, Ruth A.	
429741	Bernhard, Marion	
429930	Bechtel, Mary	
430648	Brown, John C.	
431398	Boyd, Albert L.	
459444	Barbour, Alice W.	
459562	Bowden, Mary E.	
459867	Barness, Mary	
460807	Baker, John	
479099	Baughman, Will, or	
479732	Brown, Hubert S., or	
480000	Brooks, Margaret R. J.	
480016	Baldwin, Mary R.	
480599	Bourman, Rose	
413241	Briggle, Elizabeth	
414430	Berson, Hyman, Jr.	
419455	Barry, Constance H.	
420335	Butera, Francesco, or	
450527	Beyers, Ralph A.	
450604	Bruy, Anna	
451342	Beyers, Martha W.	
451739	Ballard, Alice	
452198	Buttermore, Lillian	
453245	Borovetz, Ida K.	
454957	Boyd, Clara B.	
454971	Beane, Virginia K.	
473298	Barth, Emma C.	
475101	Bach, Joe, or	
481363	Berry, Marie A., or	
481573	Bannon, Paul J., or	
481679	Beltz, Lillie M.	
482188	Barry, Constance, or	
482594	Beyer, Alberta M.	
493505	Binger, Magdalena	
493735	Bowers, George, or	
493868	Bombich, Catherine M.	
488131	Bash, Jos. L.	
488132	Bash, Jos. L.	
485167	Boykin, Lucille	
485238	Bakke, Benjamin E., Sr.	
485650	Besselman, Mildred V., or	
486114	Bright, Janet F.	
482869	Brownell, John E.	
82036	Birch, Matthew	
135003	Bardsley, Elizabeth H.	
150075	Bowman, Charles W.	
178410	Berkman, Nettie	
193560	Baker, Sarah P.	
196545	Brenn, Gustave A.	
198908	Bryant, Charles S.	
219660	Buhler, Freda	
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	
271014	Bucher, Charles J.	
277159	Baldwin, Ida	
298989	Burrows, Joe	
314395	Buster, Charles A.	
323822	Balmer, Mary J.	
327651	Boon, John A.	
332454	Boyd, Cannellia	
336047	Boll, Emil	
350522	Baumgartel, Dora H.	
352565	Brazell, Bridget	
354085	Becker, Frank C.	
356878	Braden, O. Hazel	
421997	Bogdan, Veronica	
422187	Birmingham, Gertrude P.	
422743	Bart, Hazel M.	
424907	Bromme, Clara	
425505	Booth, Jane	
425657	Boyer, Lulu Y.	
425762	Backofen, Augusta M., or	
426037	Beam, Margaret	
426258	Bragdon, Burton B.	
426773	Baker, Agnes A.	
427214	Brown, Lewis J.	
434393	Black, Ella M.	
434394	Black, Sarah S.	
434566	Beabout, Sophie	
435498	Ballard, Nettie M.	
435814	Bianchini, Armando	
359718	Brown, Edna J.	
371258	Birkel, Sophia	
371622	Brett, Martin J.	
377861	Bornscheuer, Alice C.	
381942	Bynane, Elizabeth	
382532	Berry, Catherine	
383095	Byers, Clara	
383229	Baker, Sarah P.	
387513	Bulmer, Elizabeth	
391775	Buksey, Mary	
392441	Bruckman, Margaret L. K.	
393983	Brown, Anna	
440784	Becker, Carl H.	
441124	Barber, Kittle P., Estate	
441641	Brecher, Cornelia O.	
442225	Balestrieri, Frank	
443059	Bulford, Dorothy E.	
442588	Buck, Lois P.	
444706	Beeson, Analana W.	
455105	Bohichick, Fannie	
455501	Brash, J. E., and	
455596	Balla, Julius A., and	

456946	Brown, William A., and	35.73
457487	Bishop, Ralph E.	117.94
457727	Berczel, Clara	162.32
457810	Blazich, Steve	2,361.39
457967	Bromiley, Marie	2,294.63
458542	Beardsley, Hannah	293.29
458736	Bartko, Anne	283.06
467113	Blaser, Walter L.	726.72
467952	Burns, Ella E.	134.33
468421	Bommer, Frank, Sr., and	193.47
468768	Brouman, Samuel, or	1,685.73
469969	Bergheimer, Estella V.	334.69
489002	Brown, Juanita A.	1,060.14
490138	Barbour, John K., Jr.	264.90
483012	Bassett, Wm., or	5,459.39
402431	Berner, Katie	65.50
408620	Brabac, Agnes	10,992.04
409668	Bruggeman, Charles A., or	200.92
410346	Blackburn, Olive	45.20
445882	Bradshaw, William L. F., or	1,545.64
446113	Ballas, Kathryn R.	403.71
446531	Brenneis, Walter C.	63.13
446775	Barnes, Mary D.	529.38
447530	Bowland, A.	117.26
448754	Brown, James E.	1,256.79
449288	Bowen, Dr. Robert N.	44.72
449442	Brennen, Hugh K.	7,278.98
449445	Boltz, Matha	895.86
449528	Brennen, Margaret M.	6,559.43
449700	Bining, Arthur C., or	1,059.96
470231	Burns, Thomas	280.22
470335	Burger, Katherine	288.12
470618	Blank, Earl F.	2,767.53
471363	Bennett, Ruth	1,627.03
471422	Bogdan, Helen	489.42
472119	Bankes, Alex, or	1,261.21
472151	Blank, Louis R., or	415.68
491007	Barry, Margaret	6,717.38
491437	Bowers, R. W.	184.54
491859	Balestreri, Gaetano	1,067.46
492165	Becker, Clara	111.47
492499	Barchesky, Mary E.	1,553.86
492536	Butler, Donald B.	165.29
483330	Boltz, Robert O., or	381.52
483622	Burk, Ruth N.	129.24
484818	Burns, Genevieve	130.98
484950	Becker, Mary J.	272.33
436228	Beatty, Allan W.	1,068.79
436398	Blumenstein, Julia	532.07
436818	Barthelot, H. T.	1,830.35
439686	Blackstone, Zella H.	523.25
463046	Bauer, Albert A.	98.49
463917	Brown, Minnie	1,875.62
464274	Beuchel, Sophia M.	9,203.71
464773	Baer, Ruth S.	313.52
464842	Butler, Mary E.	1,324.08
243315	Bennett, Lizzie	534.88

C

428925	Cooper, Agnes D.	1,644.18
429436	Cowen, Carolyn L.	105.32
430592	Connolly, Margaret	691.02
430819	Coyne, Margaret	500.43
460636	Commons, Russell J., and	463.27
461361	Chonka, Mary	159.73
479261	Crovo, Angela M.	200.22
479376	Collins, Helen T.	220.92
479468	Commons, Russell J.	724.86
480002	Cunningham, Helen R.	110.28
480544	Chickensky, Margaret	847.66
480841	Conroy, James	3,625.10
432147	Cullen, Thomas J., Jr.	54.88
413087	Cashdollar, Finley C.	2,435.81
414385	Coyne, Anthony, or	2,238.37
415080	Cunningham, Helen R.	85.87
416988	Carson, Margaret	91.09
417246	Conway, Patrick	5,192.47
417280	Cohen, Ada	624.04
417402	Crilley, Jean	152.97
417937	Cohen, Ada	3,266.58
418276	Cain, Adella I.	108.26
419518	Cobbett, Lydia B.	7,124.00
419630	Carnyn, Mary	1,599.33
450354	Clay, Wava F.	1,006.50
450884	Cronin, John P.	268.87
452029	Conley, Margaret A.	2,421.07
452410	Craig, Alberta P.	222.70
453137	Crissman, Pauline A.	59.03
453937	Casey, Annie A.	585.08
473005	Connolly, Anna	637.16
473014	Carson, Elizabeth	114.94
473264	Clarke, Ellen K.	224.33
473351	Collier, Benjamin F.	125.66
474743	Carson, Irene T.	287.56
474781	Celento, Joseph S., Sr., or	127.91
481253	Cohen, William B.	11,355.82
481453	Cohen, Haskell	4,279.65
482197	Caldwell, Olive C.	15,846.49
482527	Crawford, Jane F.	2,866.11
482961	Chute, Kathryn L.	523.11
493053	Carroll, Mary F.	1,261.21
493262	Corry, Sara	3,153.03
493263	Corry, Sara	3,153.03
493264	Corry, Sara	2,823.82

487700	Cohen, Herbert S.	115.95	59270	Diskin, John	2,501.72
488523	Carrigan, Thomas V.	814.14	460861	Dugan, John J., or	5,471.06
488842	Covi, Ludwig	1,060.82	479358	Davis, Annie	516.67
485759	Cronin, Josephine A.	6,549.34	479712	Dupont, Anna E., or	66.11
485843	Corkan, Maude E.	135.76	80105	Driscoll, Elizabeth	167.27
400875	Charles, Helen	56.60	80955	Dixon, Thomas J.	1,104.63
401852	Cottler, Mary	872.50	112467	Degman, James, or	2,834.11
403425	Cabaj, Maria	783.68	113715	Delp, Walter Adam	156.82
405400	Cain, Adella I.	118.73	113904	Dengler, John, or	304.73
407814	Cohen, Nell H.	767.38	114699	Dugan, Julia M.	383.44
407856	Cornyn, Mary	2,285.91	20027	Darnenburg, Peter L., or	140.70
407881	Cummins, John, or	144.32	420089	Dugan, Julia	360.89
411371	Cracnoff, Alek	547.73	420778	Day, Stella C.	331.04
445390	Castelli, Vincent H.	1,342.01	452126	Douglas, Bertha M.	676.37
445995	Carroll, Joseph A., and	332.23	473659	Doolittle, L. Carrie	795.34
447753	Callear, M. Logue	154.67	473790	Dutton, Catharine	73.17
448835	Cook, Wilfred, or	917.92	474046	Dollens, Harriet McC.	254.75
449974	Connolly, John J.	257.31	474525	Dunlevy, John	9,502.72
470655	Carr, John S., or	615.55	474526	Dunlevy, Margaret R.	2,612.10
471099	Coslowsky, Marian H.	60.23	182743	Donadeo, Mariangela, or	661.71
471301	Custer, R. Philip	327.66	193396	Dierken, A. A., or	5,220.36
472171	Caldwell, Olive C.	17,046.65	187537	Dewalt, Charles V.	541.42
472250	Cochran, Alma C.	3,153.03	185795	Davage, Benjamin	13,718.24
477614	Cherry, Mollie K.	147.39	186296	Dambaugh, J. E., or	107.76
478169	Cohen, Pearl	1,562.02	186616	Davis, Russell O.	7,614.29
478564	Corboy, Mary Sellers	669.10	357573	Devlin, Stella	12,114.99
478591	Clawson, Gordon L., Jr., or	116.77	366222	Davis, Alice	65.47
478973	Commons, Russell J.	329.60	372011	Devlin, Mary	123.53
482428	Cook, Russell B., or	642.19	374239	Duncan, Joseph	51.31
492524	Cratty, Clara M.	2,085.14	380390	Dominicus, Raphael	598.06
492767	Craig, Mabel L.	1,051.01	383335	Duffy, Annie L.	84.51
362925	Cornyn, Mary	2,860.81	395992	Dickey, Ferguson B.	708.72
363580	Cook, Alice B.	56.15	443432	Denny, Annie B.	3,895.42
365183	Cusick, Frances	507.34	443433	Denny, Margaret F.	2,571.74
365184	Cusick, Frances	676.67	444106	Doty, Joseph P.	46.92
365932	Clark, Mayme A.	56.05	444133	Doty, Mary E.	538.80
366359	Collett, Mary E.	6,310.82	456907	Damus, Mary W.	199.66
368563	Cruc, Joseph	52.86	457148	Dempsey, Agnes S.	2,877.74
373960	Clepiela, Genowefa	6,385.30	457180	Dunn, Luella W.	68.24
379174	Curry, Patrick M.	629.26	458439	Daschbach, Olla E.	80.84
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	554.09	458787	Duckworth, Nancy L.	106.97
390261	Crowley, Edith M.	310.98	468805	Davidson, Maxwell E.	1,259.16
393104	Czarniecki, Floyd W.	110.09	469027	Di Nella, John	253.08
393556	Carey, Mary	105.97	490094	Dube, Antionette	202.73
394199	Capo, Patrick	35.97	484208	Donahue, Mary	3,259.39
395317	Caplan, Mollie	66.96	397575	Demme, Herman P.	320.76
440542	Conley, Lawrence	69.56	397796	Dunn, Marion L. B.	224.88
441771	Cusick, Annie	145.98	397797	Dunn, Jean M.	235.94
442430	Craig, Clement C.	303.13	398645	Day, Hannah P.	289.85
442886	Carroll, Thomas J.	2,415.94	402350	Dyer, Margaret W.	59.66
444933	Carson, Melzina B.	1,760.87	410205	Dietrich, Samuel, or	134.32
455439	Campbell, John A.	157.22	410413	Dennerlein, Katherine	750.49
455549	Cornyn, Mary	584.12	448755	Dax, Regina M.	395.72
455694	Cromie, Howard W.	174.93	470267	Dindinger, Gilbert D.	67.35
467300	Cox, Charlotte A.	6,144.26	471733	Dickson, Anna H.	1,381.51
467669	Corbett, Charles, or	4,232.10	471840	Duerring, Adolph E., or	135.97
469778	Clinton, John A., Jr., or	3,381.83	472317	Dawson, James C., or	703.17
489285	Copeland, Clyde E. M.	106.31	472747	Decker, D. H., or	157.87
490949	Conray, Margaret	3,931.27	472959	Dudley, Gretchen S.	145.47
19765	Cooper, Agnes	75.53	476171	Damus, Fred J., or	560.97
55384	Chadwick, Anna I.	187.03	476596	Dougherty, Grace	673.68
145282	Conroy, Mary A., Estate	6,832.81	477305	Devine, Mary	144.37
251508	Callahan, James J.	10,652.44	478822	Dunn, Florence	1,415.04
267924	Chegwidden, Charles	65.02	492132	Durner, Fred J.	5,247.78
270977	Connell, Sara	179.69	492439	Dulaney, Annie	807.68
279823	Corson, Minnie, Estate	429.17	492826	Dematty, Gertrude E.	2,070.22
288222	Coyne, Anthony	1,322.21	403989	Dever, Martha C.	206.49
296291	Cook, Rosa L.	122.53	57601	Davis, Hugh H.	100.33
305018	Coleman, Tillie	5,576.27	159412	Devlin, Marie A.	124.79
321584	Carr, Mary	136.06	271591	Dixon, Katie	19,612.57
326453	Cain, Joseph W.	860.29	291598	Di Renna, Angela M.	310.76
354358	Cohen, Ada	17,782.71	298406	Di Silvestro, Vincenzo	179.76
348765	Conley, John J.	235.19	309064	Dolan, Jennie	440.10
352712	Coakley, Hanna	559.22	314080	Deakne, William S.	30.23
354009	Curry, Edward A.	113.80	314591	Davis, Nathan	110.01
354358	Cohen, Ada	17,782.71	320934	Downing, Francis	8,411.70
354359	Cohen, Ada	19,152.94	326172	Danielcak, Mari	497.55
354851	Cox, Dennis J.	6,254.55	334300	Darr, Hortense H.	45.31
421933	Calverley, Ida	7,410.14	340760	Doll, Bertha G., Estate	128.79
423266	Cunningham, Hugh J.	133.76	423217	Dubinger, Mary	1,191.25
424327	Chinchura, Josef, or	8,804.03	423872	Dible, Stella C.	359.74
427170	Callear, M. Logue	154.58	424730	Durst, Arthur J., and	35.56
434630	Corning, Leavitt, Jr., and	186.04	424731	Durst, Arthur J., and	35.56
435025	Caste, Felix, or	6,757.25	435902	Davis, James, or	67.02
435916	Commons, Martin J., or	2,576.66	437652	Donnelly, Edward, Extr.	3,564.43
436844	Clark, Edith S.	749.78	437677	Daly, Mary A.	362.45
436925	Cotter, Garratt W.	108.63	439276	Donatelli, Falco, or	2,343.70
437020	Cameron, Elizabeth	121.11	439488	Deckenbach, Katharina, Estate	222.79
438880	Carson, Melzina B.	3,616.91	439621	Duff, Paul M., or	118.44
439281	Campbell, Alexander, or	4,478.49	439965	Donnelly, Catherine	721.61
439699	Campbell, Martha H.	1,504.44	463829	Douglash, Grace L.	139.93
463524	Corbett, Clara	1,065.45	465753	De James, Jennie	2,153.08
464385	Coyle, Mary	1,083.02	294660	Demut, Julie	587.33
465233	Camp, Phyllis M.	704.92			
465234	Camp, Phyllis M.	704.92			
465715	Casaday, William H.	1,253.88			
466252	Connelly, Minnie L.	6,010.31			
311958	Clark, Nellie D.	773.03			
D					
430146	Dugan, Julia Marie	112.96	460106	Elsaman, Jack H., and	90.84
430661	Dysart, Laberta	113.80	460774	Elder, Robert K., and	132.69
431836	Drylie, Gertrude E., and	449.51	433578	Eberle, David, or	1,383.71
433408	Doran, Edwin, and	226.72	459352	Elder, Robert K.	132.69
			416541	Eckhardt, Andrew E.	5,081.76
			417358	Elsey, Lillian Pearl	878.02
			417870	Elmen, Ella, or	1,881.70
			481073	Engel, Edna E.	265.38
			493421	Ellery, Jessie	6,203.30
E					

488163	Englert, Edith S., or	267.14
396695	Elterich, Theo. O.	409.28
400562	Elmore, Daniel	56.67
401139	Eyerma, Alfreda P.	978.16
405559	Egan, Francis A.	703.55
409861	Evans, Elizabeth B.	79.23
449105	Emery, Boyd A., or	126.46
491852	Elchelman, Grace L.	935.96
492140	Escher, John P.	344.15
360606	Enright, Thomas	4,941.67
365794	Easton, W. Earl	15,891.94
392586	Elgort, Jacob	152.10
456175	Epstein, Rose	1,298.90
468408	Evans, David P., or	643.28
490105	Elich, Zora, or	827.09
490806	Elder, Robert K., and	2,649.41
263212	Ehrhardt, Charley	132.51
330022	Elszler, Pearl	6,631.12
339551	Enuen, Mary W.	2,914.70
339756	Easton, Caroline	499.35
352407	Evans, Mary M.	68.72
424381	Eber, Herman L.	498.70
435581	Escher, M. Roberta	129.09
464328	Evangelist Church, St. John	352.02
		1,621.28

F

429322	Frankenberry, Robert E.	116.13
430417	Flis, Stany, or	833.30
459065	Flis, Dominik, or	4,519.34
459171	Foster, Bertha O.	172.78
459450	Fickinger, Henrietta B.	1,298.30
459450	Fickinger, Henrietta B.	623.08
459902	Fallat, Anna	4,435.31
460236	Feller, Norman J., and	160.41
460444	Frost, Frank R.	568.11
460445	Frost, Frank R.	568.11
462801	Farrow, Stanley L.	55.28
479280	Funk, Emma J.	252.53
479589	Feller, Norman J., or	100.60
412267	Farrell, Perry, or	1,016.17
418610	Fording, Arthur O., Agent	94.01
419691	Frohlich, Mary E.	544.70
420230	Falce, Cancellata	120.80
420352	Flammer, Catherine W.	323.47
450900	Fullwood, Herbert S.	381.46
451740	Fraser, Sarah H.	411.42
452687	Faes, Martha K.	36.82
454524	Farr, Nellie F.	439.99
454974	Force, Jane W.	126.59
473312	Flohr, Cecelia M.	258.25
473333	Farber, Sam, or	453.78
485045	Frick, Katherine R.	91.36
485058	Fray, Helen D.	2,204.64
485757	Finlay, Anne	107.69
485921	Franz, John G.	254.08
486545	Perry, Paul F.	1,653.81
403255	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	1,048.90
404605	Furrer, Minnie L.	234.84
405566	Ferris, Lucretia A.	2,758.93
406511	Flynn, Mary E.	170.84
408671	Follansbee, Mary H.	59.77
445019	Force, Jane W.	1,433.77
448881	Frishkorn, Alberta	447.27
449798	Funk, Emma J.	1,201.74
470396	Feingold, Bessie	1,081.00
470427	Ferguson, Mary S.	139.49
470632	Friedman, Sylvia	240.49
477586	Flanagan, Adelaide M.	334.17
491691	Fundis, Lewis S.	751.23
359780	Ferris, Lucretia A.	178.88
367014	Fadock, Stephen W.	1,379.55
383242	Ferris, Lucretia A.	178.89
392656	Foust, Mae	1,041.52
394720	Fanning, Margaret J.	164.40
442770	Findley, Ella A.	541.42
443269	Fairbanks, Frank B.	288.83
443646	Fell, William D.	183.85
443719	Feeney, Michael	1,601.81
443721	Feeney, John	2,209.87
443980	Fischer, Frederick, or	140.81
444227	Frost, Frank R.	568.11
455117	Finn, Benson, and	99.69
455131	Fassinger, Walter, or	4,143.91
455484	Fahery, Clare W.	140.37
456261	Farrow, Stanley L.	64.81
457597	Foertsch, Edward W.	40.82
458148	Fraas, Hans, or	126.36
468428	Fox, Rebecca	3,711.82
469120	Fritsch, Marie A.	234.88
469627	Fahey, Clare W.	107.41
469874	Felix, Dorothy B.	140.65
469875	Felix, Dorothy B.	140.62
469876	Felix, Dorothy B.	140.63
469877	Felix, Dorothy B.	139.54
489832	Formhals, Anna G., or	5,133.39
484130	Finigold, Beatrice, or	204.32
484849	Flynn, John A.	1,462.81
154155	Frame, A. J.	8,806.48
254914	Fierst, Raymond A.	2,487.19
291820	Flaherty, Annie	184.02
318784	Foster, Dora	18,759.18
320032	Falk, Lillian	2,579.06
329391	Fisher, Charles H.	44.01
333322	Fellis, Lucretia A.	178.89

333323	Ferris, Lucretia A.	178.88
339111	Fried, W. F.	201.97
342461	Fawcett, Olive	1,038.59
345015	Ferris, Lucretia A.	178.89
356212	Falce, Giuseppe	120.80
426553	Ford, Alma B.	44.92
426577	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	776.72
434557	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	509.59
434558	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	639.33
435116	Flickinger, Myrtle E.	5,455.12
435665	Fitzpatrick, Mary A., or	634.08
439518	Fink, Haskell	5,526.45
439778	French, Virginia E.	89.66
439837	Flynn, Elizabeth C.	79.57
464036	Frank, Rose B.	310.75
465100	Finger, George, or	1,715.09
465590	Foody, Alice	203.28
466158	Frost, Frank R.	568.10

G

429547	Glick, Sophia	3,776.35
429653	Geldel, Minnie G.	865.82
430202	Gropper, Sara	344.23
433602	Genuso, Marie G.	1,520.24
461005	Garvin, Marion S.	519.82
461124	Graham, Beulah	71.99
461125	Graham, Beulah	72.11
462214	Gasson, Anne M.	119.26
479249	Gempler, Margaret S.	2,044.15
479815	Graf, Barbara M.	921.13
480022	Graul, Christine	110.28
412438	Garbe, Katherine E.	66.77
413401	Glenn, William, or	575.64
417071	Gwynn, Martin R., or	1,450.99
417235	Grunnagle, Agnes, or	1,871.34
417496	Guenther, Harry J., or	246.80
419652	Garmley, Frank N.	65.05
420488	Gubits, Frank, or	795.48
450530	Gray, R. Earl, or	1,238.89
451411	Gallagher, Grace A.	167.74
452377	Gardy, Edith W.	122.12
452597	Gilliland, Branche, Estate of	1,257.48
473642	Gruseyczynski, Martin	772.77
473891	Gaus, Harry J.	3,971.44
475140	Greaves, Alice L.	726.35
475686	Grunnagle, P. H., Jr., or	181.97
475739	Gould, Milton	4,499.85
482365	Gajdosik, Anna, or	141.06
493149	German, Harlan J., or	1,670.51
493398	Garland, Clyde A., or	525.50
493417	Gallagher, Mary, guardian	913.57
493721	Guarcello, Vincent	1,621.61
493754	Geiger, Clara M.	1,051.01
493835	Guidi, Louise	312.70
488621	Gutauskas, Johanna	7,647.90
488704	Griffith, Jane E.	1,463.17
488907	Gerner, Charles S., or	4,794.53
485815	Griffiths, John E., or	183.50
486730	Gallagher, Margaret G.	1,673.50
486829	Goldberg, Isadore	242.97
367513	Gartley, Carrie C.	3,032.34
390665	Graham, William L.	92.35
392619	Gawrills, Vientcent	1,026.61
442919	Gould, Jeanette	13,749.46
444426	George, Oliver E.	143.39
444692	Gularski, Isabelle	138.37
456887	Grau, Samuel G., or	674.03
457019	Gallick, Katherine	1,368.73
458856	Gieske, Emma M.	402.59
467044	Gaston, Elizabeth B.	885.45
467897	Gannon, John T.	588.25
469667	Gorman, Anna D.	1,293.37
489456	Green, Hannah	531.64
489527	George, Margaret R., or	1,061.52
489641	Genet, Edna E.	2,275.54
489997	Gaab, Anna	994.99
490454	Grill, Phillip C., or	211.58
490474	Gallagher, Margaret, or	1,572.92
483648	Greallish, Thomas, or	1,656.36
398832	Gardner, Olga L.	973.23
402696	Grimm, Caroline	1,732.63
406042	Glover, Marie	48.24
406892	George, Dorothy L.	111.10
407046	Grayber, William	2,670.97
407575	Greb, Henry	8,414.37
407580	Greb, Anna	8,414.37
411129	Galterio, Thomas, or	2,182.69
407931	Glock, Catherine	797.57
445655	Geyser, James S., or	89.61
447865	Greek, Torrance P., or	804.19
448840	Giesel, Albert, or	97.56
449776	Groff, Catherine B.	211.26
470583	Goldblum, Martha	4,763.48
471071	Gorseck, Wm. A., or	1,981.06
471528	Goldman, Annette N.	151.16
472243	Gray, Catherine	1,052.69
478575	Goldberg, Betty, or	550.43
491143	Gall, John A., Jr.	295.55
491620	Green, Adeline R.	368.28
491626	Griffith, Edith H.	1,578.27
491950	Gaus, Alice	306.60
491955	Gorman, Mary J.	1,071.92
491956	Gorman, Mary J.	3,173.95
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	256.94

254517 Gault, Etta M.	1,181.88	492983 Harper, Jane, or Mary Briggs	898.50
275846 George, Martha McC.	482.25	360054 Halloran, Beatrice R.	322.86
320871 Geinzer, Emma B.	2,485.52	360593 Hays, John C.	38.57
337790 Goode, Robert B.	853.53	366335 Hochswender, Davis M.	153.32
339045 Gruber, John H.	214.71	367617 Horovitz, Bella	5,763.67
340433 Gibbs, Anna McC.	752.04	369540 Hester, James	303.73
343674 Galbraith, Robert	886.20	371703 Hook, Lydia H.	1,786.52
354627 Gledhill, Laura	852.63	373053 Holmes, Grace C.	973.85
422256 Golubofsky, Peter	239.23	384284 Hlavsa, Annie	325.85
424352 Guskay, Julius L.	258.56	384632 Hunter, Mary B.	1,159.57
425713 Gonet, Antoinette M.	914.49	386956 Hartlep, Anna	2,195.17
425714 Griggs, Thomas N.	105.92	390953 Herlehy, Allan R.	111.14
427598 Grove, Elsie M.	2,302.91	393679 Holmes, Sarah G.	46.25
434528 Glick, Jack D.	32.10	440984 Hogan, Catherine M.	68.21
437968 Gubits, Anna	94.00	441608 Head, P. Palmer	970.49
438207 Grossman, Sadie L.	5,306.03	441688 Hekert, Amelia S.	662.40
439916 Garvin, Caroline L., Estate	3,429.23	442574 Hay, Ellen A.	679.10
464908 Guthrie, Betty M.	122.59	442984 Hunter, Mary B.	127.26
466655 Glenn, James R., Jr.	700.48	443190 Huston, Louise W.	68.83
345081 Glasman, Morris	10,258.61	444345 Haas, George P.	1,406.63
		444857 Holik, Eleanor B.	2,780.05
		444865 Hillman, Clara E.	1,049.72
		455642 Hagerling, Sidney W.	339.79
		457024 Hager, William, or	152.22
		457273 Hunt, Cora F.	6,257.93
		457509 Hopper, Edith A.	2,470.13
		458026 Hampsey, Joseph W.	39.12
		458537 Hojacki, Martha	10,482.31
		468101 Healy, Thomas E., and	67.16
		468643 Harvey, Elizabeth M.	1,516.01
		468818 Haupt, Gertrude I.	455.39
		469702 Howden, Frederick B., or	126.79
		389188 Hesh, Anna	5,279.58
		489425 Hickson, Rosanna	960.84
		489434 Harbusch, Olive A.	2,635.09
		489899 Howland, C. Josephine	582.87
		490143 Hill, Alexander D.	229.61
		490436 Hick, Sophia, or	1,391.79
		490991 Harris, Geo.	528.14
		483382 Hinkel, Jacob, or	1,716.49
		483695 Haggerty, Loretta	333.69
		483952 Herbst, A. J., or	2,781.21
		483953 Herbst, Clara A.	630.20
		170927 Hershberger, Edith K.	473.83
		186631 Holmes, Annie	637.65
		268870 Hanley, Anastasia A., Estate	327.66
		276460 Humphries, Ida M.	1,791.79
		283461 Haffey, William J.	137.42
		304494 Haselett, Kathryn E.	62.39
		321742 Herbeck, Nicholas, Estate	59.93
		347430 Heinlein, George J.	2,632.46
		351899 Heiber, Katherine C.	4,275.63
		356224 Hughes, Sarah M.	29.42
		421419 Heinsius, Elmer J., or	1,353.69
		421443 Hogan, Howard E., or	1,122.42
		421878 Hastings, Salome H.	88.93
		422063 Hughes, Rose	131.21
		422320 Henderson, Alexander J.	3,243.90
		422958 Henry, E. Agnes	75.14
		424126 Hutchison, Mary W.	992.51
		434957 Hartman, Alice	1,514.77
		435666 Hosnacki, Edward, or	15,142.17
		435730 Hemker, Walter D.	569.16
		436127 Head, P. Palmer	1,149.99
		463243 Hornl, Edward C., or	4,933.37
		463660 Henry, Bertha	507.16
		464471 Heineman, Richard W.	2,874.98
		466030 Heimann, Etta J.	651.79
		114232 Hamilton, Louis H.	230.22
		408267 Huffling, Louis	793.02
		415463 Houseberg, John W.	10,844.74
		I	
		433198 Isgrig, Grace F.	105.85
		419962 Imhoff, Lena, or	2,389.72
		473804 Irvin, Clo B., or	233.46
		478659 Ingham, Anna F.	1,728.45
		177808 Ivol, Mary	32.95
		436167 I.O.O.F., Henry Lambert Lodge No. 425	1,604.71
		J	
		431467 Jennings, Peter V., or	3,464.19
		433196 Jackson, Anna M.	2,044.32
		459803 Jacob, Harry W.	2,689.05
		461930 Joyce, Margaret F.	91.24
		462067 Joyce, Martin J., or	63.57
		479998 Jones, Robert E.	110.28
		479999 Jones, Erskine E.	110.28
		480021 Jenkins, Margaret K. R.	110.28
		420330 Jensen, Margaret E.	105.75
		450292 Jennings, Virginia P.	2,866.01
		450649 Johnson, Carl J., or	7,416.03
		452177 Johnson, Gust, or	8,038.38
		453766 Johnston, Louise	363.48
		474512 Jansen, Marie J.	567.63
		485731 Jacob, John	539.05
		485805 Jolliffe, Claire W.	160.91
		486177 Jones, Ethel S.	244.45
		400245 Joyce, Mary	497.44
		404649 Jakub, John	1,197.02
		411142 Johnston, William T., or	2,498.97
		447918 Jewell, Annie O.	220.33
		476632 Jena, Frank	2,242.50
428367 Hollstein, Emma K.	421.20		
428550 Hazlett, Maude M.	712.44		
428551 Hazlett, Maude M.	712.44		
428552 Hazlett, Maude M.	1,424.90		
428610 Harris, Henry	731.68		
429147 Hollstein, August H., and	268.71		
429148 Hollstein, August H., and	265.79		
429630 Hager, Alice T.	1,123.49		
430463 Hays, William L.	2,735.28		
431216 Hofscher, Gertrude M.	47.93		
432390 Hanson, Myron W.	91.81		
433343 Hughes, Rose	53.80		
459061 Hayes, Mark, Jr.	217.35		
460524 Howard, Edwin J., or	38.30		
461793 Hill, E. Bruce	132.37		
461993 Hassinger, Catherine E.	376.44		
461994 Hassinger, Calvin L.	130.64		
479393 Haase, Estella D.	123.85		
479412 Heineman, Helen L., or	187.47		
479620 Harvey, Lizinkle M.	109.00		
480033 Hays, William L., or	133.79		
480568 Hill, Elvelyn R.	1,953.47		
480732 Henry, Helen L.	5,897.29		
480889 Handley, James A., or	1,387.15		
414265 Hauch, Katherine	2,395.91		
414570 Humphreys, Marjory L.	2,023.12		
415543 Harlan, Blanche N.	1,127.18		
415713 Haag, Charles C., Jr.	58.76		
415927 Hickey, Catherine C.	520.16		
419710 Huston, Louise W.	189.57		
450445 Holleran, Thomas F.	82.71		
451131 Hess, William, or	1,830.72		
453819 Hindle, Janet H.	8,496.97		
473997 Hoffman, Henry M.	781.41		
474121 Hibbard, Mary J.	1,610.27		
474429 Hanzelat, Augusta	229.10		
474515 Hays, William L., or	1,168.70		
474536 Hitson, Aldah B., or	177.34		
474816 Hill, Janet L.	226.12		
482230 Hasse, Ida M.	7,518.58		
493224 Hochberg, Clara L.	8,302.98		
493837 Heslop, William G.	1,042.34		
487777 Heess, Elizabeth, or	3,993.62		
487978 Harris, Sara	952.82		
488046 Hurley, George F.	1,083.56		
488917 Hathaway, W. S., or	1,900.80		
485187 Hesh, Mary	5,279.58		
485443 Hess, William C.	206.86		
485817 Hill, Alexander D., or	1,084.58		
486732 Heyser, W. W., or	322.71		
396062 Hoover, Kathleen L.	92.33		
396721 Hares, James	563.63		
398855 Hathaway, Wilson S.	91.40		
400611 Hackenberg, Anna	525.50		
402527 Harris, Paula	215.41		
405069 Heard, Charles C.	90.18		
406119 Hughes, Samuel C.	6,558.90		
406302 Hard, William M.	5,704.66		
406458 Haubner, Annie M.	174.51		
407914 Hanlon, James, or	5,212.74		
408297 Hartman, William E., or	1,156.11		
410477 Hoffman, Tillie	752.59		
410684 Harlan, Charles W.	1,825.72		
411433 Hoenstine, Gertrude B.	4,563.78		
411985 Haas, Anna	1,365.32		
445311 Hoover, Joseph	185.63		
446035 Howard, Mary C.	98.40		
446883 Hammel, Charles L.	541.07		
447501 Hahn, Katherine L.	3,502.69		
449035 Hosack, Sadie E.	1,213.80		
471111 Howell, Ruth Rea	4,145.69		
471329 Hosack, Mary Ann	294.80		
471825 Hughes, Helen C.	307.67		
472723 Hilscher, Ernest J.	5,669.61		
476129 Hackenberg, Mildred H.	112.65		
476855 Hutton, Ruth M.	862.59		
477245 Heinlein, George J., or	5,259.53		
477437 Hausman, Lizzie	1,822.44		
477625 Haffmeyer, Caroline	321.63		
477742 Hadden, Joseph C.	449.95		
478853 Hunter, Virginia L.	1,592.46		
492803 Hackenberg, Mildred H.	105.10		

478683	Jackson, Estella M., or	8,945.52
364798	Jones, Anna L.	345.51
365400	Jochumsen, Oliver C.	7,247.28
368436	Jaworski, Adam, Estate of	153.65
479960	Johnston, Sarah	4,026.16
382656	Joyce, Margaret	239.23
387197	Johnston, George A.	133.19
442041	Jaeger, Doris A.	4,791.20
467418	Jackson, Andrew I.	50.34
467501	Jakub, Agnes, or	4,181.75
469605	Jonas, Paul D.	348.89
483086	Jaeger, Edward A.	2,167.51
147218	Johnston, Harriet	75.00
170805	Jellison, Alice B.	1,022.38
184699	Joyce, Maggie	7,067.42
200968	Jones, Margaret R.	1,362.27
233947	Jackson, Anna S.	414.12
279697	Johnson, Artcher	745.00
422909	Jarvis, S. Helen	2,190.01
436749	Joyce, Helen C.	66.12
464291	Joyce, John F.	647.70
466136	Johnson, Florence F.	1,170.07
231793	Jaffe, Bertha	3,133.95

K

358030	Kleiber, Peter	3,115.23
359330	Kuhn, Marguerite B.	117.25
362113	Keller, John C.	132.22
364693	King, William C. Jr.	1,240.38
371328	Keller, John C.	162.19
380015	Kirk, Rose V.	96.66
387453	Kohn, Beatrice	209.12
393802	Kincald, Florence	352.43
394662	Klippel, John L.	26.89
440553	Kaercher, Edward J.	51.27
441910	Kaiser, Monica	2,274.59
443425	Kearney, Irene R.	8,171.56
444246	Koontz, Henrietta	35.80
444503	Keane, Marguerite	302.93
444654	Kerwin, Sadie F.	21,230.40
456283	Kissane, Marie F.	19,652.40
456390	Kelly, John M.	1,002.44
458940	Koch, Mary	250.15
458941	Koch, Mary	250.15
458942	Koch, Mary	250.15
458943	Koch, Mary	250.15
467502	Kelly, W. Howard	541.37
490238	Kistler, Clark B., or	4,204.03
490807	Kline, Rose	5,290.08
490967	Klemes, Peter J., or	209.44
483165	Kohlbeck, Josephine	6,096.59
483770	Kaehl, Emil, or	78.67
484215	Klimo, Frank R., or	2,155.10
484597	Kimling, Maude M., or	733.30
429728	Kanhoefer, Minnie	641.11
433790	Klug, Helen A.	592.14
459728	Kinick, Anna R.	1,905.61
459890	Kohler, Rose M.	458.30
459967	Kane, Maggie	617.73
460077	Kirk, Elizabeth	60.25
460452	Kelly, Edward J., and	156.29
460504	Kelly, Edward J., and	208.13
462126	Kennedy, Sadie A.	175.38
479604	Knowlan, Elsie M.	1,825.54
479692	Kreimer, Eva	3,209.59
479745	Kuhlmann, Edward C.	2,171.83
413973	Kramer, Etta	3,190.22
415114	Kunze, J. Frederick, or	111.76
417240	Kavanaugh, Ellen	7,450.14
420224	Krelnes, Moses S.	3,186.66
450316	Koch, Mary	4,252.00
450317	Koch, Mary	2,276.18
450380	Kelly, Henry J.	229.93
451180	Kirschner, Sarah A.	1,423.94
451187	Kovalcsik, Charles, and	129.77
451614	Kaminski, Mary D.	301.34
453192	Knapil, Rita G.	942.06
453603	Kirsch, Richard W.	1,254.51
454273	Kraus, Benj. F.	501.93
454544	Kelleher, Mary A.	1,804.59
454575	Ketterer, Annie	67.92
473474	Kendra, Anna R.	86.78
474272	Kosanovich, Jane M.	836.09
475429	King, Nellie A.	1,051.01
481677	Kernan, Nellie M.	525.50
482767	Kammerer, Helen C., or	187.67
482871	Kirschbaum, Eleanor	950.12
482917	Kissane, Agnes J.	6,225.73
493891	Kotsch, Pauline	1,059.76
487173	Kush, Mary	533.57
487947	Kazlauskas, Pauline	699.67
488177	Kovic, Alice A.	944.24
488187	Kelly, Elizabeth	4,317.59
488431	Kelleher, Mary A.	2,196.89
488550	Kaminskas, Antonette M.	320.06
485692	Kraus, Grace G.	664.30
486146	Kunze, Thelma G.	105.13
486701	Kirmlins, Helen	797.25
401134	Kuhlblank, Freda	56.01
405168	Kane, Rose	1,819.27
405526	Kramer, Michael J.	4,758.51
408131	Keane, Mary A.	2,397.35
408659	Kaplan, Joseph, or	2,128.93
409188	Kessler, Morris	3,408.81

409441	Kuhns, Thomas Ray	49.45
445175	Kravigny, Frank W.	177.00
446444	Koenig, Helen H.	5,360.67
446877	Klages, Chester F.	338.80
447713	Kimball, Bertha B.	1,319.74
447926	Kreimer, Bernard, or	171.71
470491	Kelly, Edward J., and	115.72
470722	Kotvan, Joan	55.15
471550	Kocisko, John, or	685.38
471597	Kelso, Rachel Jane	65.86
472262	Kelley, Edward J.	26,045.48
472577	Kennedy, Forrester L.	4,505.77
476011	Kelso, D. W.	278.10
478165	Kiely, Timothy, or	1,277.05
491198	Key, Jane	4,753.19
491649	Karpac, Helen A.	1,298.02
196759	Kuhn, Mary M.	17,588.67
279752	Kalin, Mark	5,740.77
282631	Kleppner, Regina	337.45
291117	Kearney, Bridget	617.73
293657	Klug, Harry J.	46.62
298632	Krimer, Morris	2,603.57
301452	Kletter, Amanda	1,863.07
302596	Kelly, Joseph	1,654.86
304163	Kohlbeck, Frank J.	5,553.01
324428	Kubecker, Mary	382.40
328605	Kennedy, Katherine B.	101.57
344099	Kerr, James S.	69.63
344239	Kuenzlig, Peter A.	41.75
355958	Koerner, Clara C.	3,936.87
356097	Knapp, May	2,826.32
423064	Klahr, Esther Z.	1,525.65
424404	Karkos, Marie A.	670.94
424908	Kirschner, Olive H.	762.68
425054	Kapphan, Edward H., or	2,007.84
434795	Kay, Lewis G.	48.96
434883	Kress, May O.	1,762.60
435050	Krache, Mary	3,548.40
435683	Kerna, Peter, or	2,628.56
463704	Ketterer, Mary L.	862.94
463832	Kost, Joseph P.	105.10
465355	Krawzyk, Walter, or	1,066.46
466083	Kennedy, Jack, or	2,458.72
466119	Ketterer, Alfred, or	341.42
466616	Kastelmeyer, Harry W., or	595.97
466623	Krache, Fannie	2,250.85
466824	Koschaub, Clara M.	1,737.78

L

429025	Leetert, Anna E.	33.18
432678	Lavery, Joseph	223.41
432880	Linhardt, Samuel B.	143.22
433159	Lansberry, Ruth M.	3,810.25
433552	Latos, Denis	36.02
459746	Long, Elmer, or	82.91
460640	Lentz, Otille	1,111.64
462484	Long, Margaret L.	64.34
479323	Ludin, Anna, or	149.19
479504	Lindsay, Mary D.	3,180.56
480003	LaClair, Jean E. R.	110.28
480031	Liker, Louis, or	108.00
480871	Lysle, Geo. B.	959.37
480812	Lysle, Geo. B.	959.38
413484	Lieberman, Abe	1,625.22
414663	Lynn, Clair A.	419.18
415158	Liebschner, William A., or	1,462.19
417006	Lieberman, Bessie R.	2,004.54
419332	Logan, Lorena B.	354.06
419333	Logan, Ray R.	1,373.84
450410	Levine, Edith B.	4,004.09
473464	Lindh, Arthur S., or	1,082.86
474548	Lawther, Francis W.	5,136.68
475123	Levine, Richard	4,611.36
481361	Lascola, Joseph	2,198.32
482658	Lascola, Giuseppe	1,162.35
493151	Linkenheimer, Mary J.	1,044.06
488789	Lacher, Celia	207.02
485188	Leech, Eleanor A.	481.26
486427	Luppold, Maud E.	3,580.24
403433	Lang, Sarah	32.82
405982	Lally, Patrick	276.18
410148	Laughlin, Margaret T.	1,375.22
411469	Lieber, Rose S.	1,126.84
446362	Lipke, Harry J., or	6,679.99
446678	Lynch, Mary Louise	605.32
446930	Loftus, Ellen	145.29
449947	Lipka, Barney	9,315.18
470569	Liebschner, Amelia	1,735.12
470603	Laird, Charles E.	141.25
471019	Lamb, James J., or	169.78
471080	Leggett, Margaret	578.56
471977	Lindley, W. C. or	105.10
476526	Lindsay, Mary D.	3,418.83
477354	Lamerton, Jessie, Estate of	180.18
492410	Lauterbach, Alma M.	573.45
361405	Lahr, Viola M.	795.45
386368	Lowenstein, Sol.	198.84
390794	Lowmiller, Anna P.	107.97
392446	Lentz, Catherine M.	1,842.67
393969	Leger, John A.	2,425.32
442073	Laux, Norman J.	28.32
443844	Lawlor, Elizabeth	3,436.99
444790	Lytie, Ralph McK., or	118.00
455310	Lawler, James J., or	38.12

455623	Leebov, Florence	87.19
457450	Liebert, Anna	265.16
457617	Lorch, Loretta H.	44.97
457835	Laughlin, Marie R., Estate of	759.42
458197	Latos, Denis, or	947.61
458229	Lutz, William, or	2,527.72
468670	Lang, Frederick J.	1,480.41
484082	Lynch, Francis J., or	1,070.67
484403	Laverty, Marie A.	433.31
129334	Lewis, Frank W.	5,563.98
175763	Lewis, Zetta M.	3,968.67
247395	Lewis, Frank W.	911.14
307435	Lovett, Josephine	91.06
313713	Little, Edna P.	578.25
337252	Lukac, George	32.10
341271	Lacock, Emily	40.57
356017	Laufman, Julia W.	70.22
356065	Lindenber, Rae F.	225.42
423601	Lindner, Maurice	123.79
434969	Lippert, Willis E.	62.50
435121	Laba, Meri	4,658.70
438223	Lackner, Ernestine	101.53
438415	Lowrie, Anna	258.86
439676	Lilly, Romaine A.	214.37
465031	Lehan, Agnes G.	401.28
466277	Liebers, Anna F.	1,619.85
466680	Lingensmith, Charles M.	106.89
466742	Lacher, Florence C.	5,280.61
466766	Laitsch, Theodore F.	284.57
247877	Lackey, S. J.	37.98
427550	Lipsitz, Herman	149.52
464294	Landgraaf, Francis A.	83.52

M

358608	Maley, Barbara	3,543.40
370625	Monroe, Rose	449.92
370626	Monroe, Rose	142.32
382500	Magnani, Lina	1,363.33
389278	Miller, Mildred A.	482.01
391996	Muhler, Joseph	149.12
393306	Marshall, Lillian L.	128.60
394339	Menthowska, Rose	47.40
441159	Marshall, Glee S.	1,296.41
441403	Manning, Mary E.	38.60
442148	Miller, J. Gus, Jr.	276.56
442887	Minsky, Liliane	15,239.63
443214	Majkowski, Jan	3,096.03
443300	Morlarity, Thomas J.	1,033.34
443397	Musgrave, Elmina McE.	137.65
443811	Merriman, Frederika W.	195.96
443853	Murphy, Alice, Estate of	1,419.42
456052	Matsko, Anna	1,368.44
456149	Moore, Alvin R., and	80.71
456697	Merwyn, Emma G.	27.39
457294	Metzger, Mollie E.	219.65
457295	Metzger, Mollie E.	250.19
457491	Marcus, Isadore	86.74
458741	Montooth, Mary E.	769.22
467372	Machi, Mario, or	1,051.01
468867	Mahalk, Mary	160.61
469031	Miller, Harry B., and	1,943.03
469961	Moore, John M., or	468.93
489054	Moresky, Joseph, or	3,195.17
490246	Miller, Katherine R.	347.20
490723	Maglieri, Marlangelo	11,877.51
483115	MacDonald, Mary E.	227.63
483346	Miller, Robert G., or	79.50
483386	Miller, Robert G., or	94.45
484104	Minnick, Rose F., or	1,891.85
484310	Morrison, Ralph A., or	193.59
484322	Metzler, Marcella M.	757.57
491822	Mink, Howard H.	152.80
491823	Mink, Clarence J.	736.10
492152	Morrison, Edith J.	1,335.66
492155	Meyer, John E.	112.09
497104	Martz, Clarence P.	47.99
428988	Merhout, Hanna A.	437.47
432977	Murphy, Alice	569.08
433174	Miller, Carolyn M.	146.83
433760	Mahes, Thomas R.	46.72
459072	Minsky, A.	44.04
459891	Miller, Jean I.	529.81
460600	Michael, William S.	4,401.91
461642	Marshall, Charlotte E.	64.52
462471	Murphy, James H.	1,128.80
462901	Montgomery, Jennie	705.80
479672	Malascolza, Eugenia E.	1,124.92
480330	Mallon, James P.	115.78
480472	Morris, Jacob M.	625.59
480668	Metzger, Mollie E.	1,815.43
480942	Mahalkey, Janet R.	125.08
462546	Murphy, James H., and	40.89
412325	Martin, Lena	2,251.54
414234	Makepeace, Thomas, or	821.06
415086	Miller, Mary J.	3,595.51
416316	Mills, Walton	34.47
417505	Merrill, Lulu O., and	467.87
418595	Moresky, Joseph	8,571.80
418627	Moyer, William I.	626.92
419171	Master, William M.	171.69
420347	Mitchell, Leonard W.	7,973.42
420676	Matthews, Sadie	79.23
420787	Miles, May E.	388.57
450198	Malarky, Francis	183.96

452593	Morgan, Thomas	5,301.74
453373	Mykita, Dmytro, or	2,298.94
453428	Mushko, Mary	328.86
453746	Matsko, Jacob	1,135.25
473789	Mehalk, Mary	692.29
474021	Murphy, Elma E.	97.17
474022	Murphy, Elma E.	97.17
474217	Murphy, Michael J.	5,576.97
474248	Machesney, H. Allen, Jr.	130.30
474591	Malascalza, Mary	1,299.43
481529	Magagnotti, Viola A.	391.41
482142	Mallinger, A. H., or	1,816.03
482263	Merkle, Richard D.	817.56
487797	Mills, Anna M.	1,070.36
488530	Miller, Helen K.	1,439.92
488920	Machen, John W., or	100.57
485090	Madden, Margaret M.	324.33
486215	Marshall, John S.	408.60
486796	Murphy, Margaret E.	1,965.21
415333	MacKinnon, John E.	54.21
396508	Maley, William J.	845.75
396542	Muehler, Jos.	105.33
398739	Miller, Harold A.	41.85
400913	Mullens, Mazie	37.53
401835	Murray, James D., Jr.	57.35
404707	Metzger, Clarence B.	98.30
408667	Markos, Steve, or	1,204.95
409510	Mauch, Elvira M.	122.22
445589	Mort, Eva	10,785.46
446266	Miller, J. Gus, Jr.	179.94
446336	Mothersole, Emma F.	198.10
447471	Miles, Bertram J., or	87.24
448422	Munk, Frank B., or	153.60
449930	Manzione, Mary A.	353.63
470494	Martin, Sherwood C.	112.36
471367	Mudler, Frank M., or	1,101.73
471639	Mullen, Alice H.	296.86
471902	Magleiri, John	8,160.11
472224	Mazza, Lucy	582.89
472225	Mazza, Lucy	582.89
472226	Mazza, Lucy	582.89
472227	Mazza, Lucy	582.89
476086	Morton, Mollie D.	2,533.28
476518	Mason, Anna E.	65.98
477732	Meade, Nell G., or	147.22
477753	Maltinsky, Gertrude	315.88
478044	Myers, Margaret, or	582.30
478225	Merchant, Catherine M.	187.53
478342	Munn, Harry D., or	7,982.28
491340	Muth, Henry H., or	1,736.36
491341	Muth, Elmer F., or	1,946.56
491492	Michaels, Thelma T.	105.43
491802	Miller, Esther K.	1,052.76
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	48.09
193444	Mainwaring, Rebecca	211.91
214258	Milligan, Grace	324.85
272330	MacIntyre, Annie McL.	47.61
288802	Mason, Tressa, Estate	180.06
311946	Metzger, Susie E.	349.67
315055	Mason, Elizabeth R.	1,312.04
331114	Morgan, Sarah D.	74.71
356230	Molnar, Mary	3,867.74
421062	Machi, Frank, or	7,882.58
421394	Musgrave, Elmina McE.	245.08
422101	Makary, Philomena, or	151.29
422478	Manion, Sarah E.	1,150.54
423407	Marshall, Stuart B.	806.68
423463	Miller, Mamie B.	6,090.30
424346	Morrison, Elizabeth E.	4,493.52
425257	Montgomery, George W.	46.49
425472	Mink, Jacob P., or	6,288.05
425641	Maloney, Imogene	307.60
425689	Mueller, Laurence J., and	52.76
425962	Matthews, Della	917.19
427415	Mossey, Anne W.	1,150.20
427798	Mercer, Clara B.	3,125.16
427833	Marchese, Antonio	106.64
434401	Miles, May E.	202.47
435553	Mueller, Louise A.	49.70
436437	Myers, Edwin G., or	1,471.54
436734	Mummey, John H.	93.53
437172	Maffey, Frances E.	197.03
437568	Matter, Christone	3,159.15
437920	Mungal, Oilda	796.07
438807	Matsko, Anna	342.20
439136	Mueller, Armella G.	116.74
463915	Mungri, Pla	60.30
465499	Murrin, Albert A., or	105.10
465528	Maus, George A.	579.76
466275	Murphy, Jos G., or	1,798.98
466593	Melore, George J.	1,514.04
227767	Minsky, Esther	108.45
252214	Meadwell, Ellen	3,671.44
330286	Moore, Mary S.	61.67
369281	Matthews, Martha F., Estate	58.85
412449	Markowit, Charles	75.12

Mc

431232	McCormick, William E.	69.04
431609	MacDonald, Margaret E.	1,263.66
432312	McNally, Edward, or	3,072.67
432869	McFadden, George E.	304.61
459093	McColligan, Vera L.	1,104.78
460528	MacCarthy, Blanche M.	749.48

461013	McLaughlin, Margaret E.	1,090.00	408071	Nalesnik, Kathrene	3,357.65
461013	McDonough, Charles T., or	516.90	409185	Neary, John F., or	1,027.28
462069	McGovern, Charles C.	253.33	472435	Nolte, Helen	108.19
462405	McHugh, Joseph M., and	219.00	477403	Naughton, Anna M.	1,697.89
462676	McIntyre, Elizabeth H.	650.72	478300	Nichols, Helen A.	153.12
479543	McCracken, Elizabeth, or	780.08	478449	Nores, Ernest C., or	1,008.00
480508	McCracken, Barbara E., or	4,441.23	221544	Naughton, Anna McG.	17,724.27
480814	McCauley, Agnes J.	309.63	434058	Nagle, Nell G.	765.51
416147	McGivern, Jennie	301.22	434934	Norris, Olive R.	215.16
418099	McFadden, Mary	296.62	439418	Newman, Rose	269.35
419225	McLaughlin, Margaret	568.84	391532	Neff, Annie	187.97
419226	McLaughlin, Anna	574.73			
452901	McCann, John T., or	2,245.92			
454293	McGinley, James F.	1,499.70			
473453	McDermitt, Stella V.	981.74			
493535	McKinney, Rose	169.45			
486024	McElree, Helen	2,158.55			
486542	McGuire, Mary C.	2,151.41			
402154	McCorkle, Grace R.	31.35			
404907	McCreary, J. L.	107.95			
406385	McCarthy, Mary M.	117.93			
406386	McCarthy, Mary M.	117.93			
407007	McCague, Robert M.	231.24			
407386	McMeekin, Beatrice I.	178.50			
409653	McGough, Hugh, or	88.33			
447049	McCall, Ruth M.	525.50			
447873	McGinley, Laura	1,212.57			
448082	McCrory, Rev. Leo A.	468.17			
448700	McCullough, Catherine	230.92			
449497	McAleer, J. Stanley	165.88			
470363	McCaffrey, Kathryn M.	881.03			
471370	McMillan, Harry L., or	454.41			
472511	McDougall, George A., or	283.54			
472734	McBride, Mary S.	843.53			
476968	McGrew, William T.	105.90			
491996	McClaren, James	3,888.77			
492269	McAllister, Mary A.	4,631.06			
361919	McIntyre, Ella M.	9,089.01			
368208	McElligott, Nellie R.	1,404.28			
369025	McCartney, Martha	238.66			
382294	McClain, Elizabeth Z.	255.34			
386569	McDonald, Isabel J.	305.22			
389175	McCoy, Thomas	2,338.40			
441324	McGivern, Jennie	274.43			
441742	McKeone, Helen L.	66.06			
443472	McDowell, Ethel B.	97.27			
455067	McGuire, John J.	39.05			
455538	McLaughlin, Paul R.	460.69			
455687	McCutcheon, John C.	36.08			
457183	McAleer, Joseph C.	483.12			
467505	McCutcheon, Jane P.	118.95			
468161	McMillan, William	236.86			
468162	McMillan, William	236.86			
468163	McMillan, William	236.86			
468164	McMillan, William	236.86			
468391	McCabe, Kathryn	838.55			
489477	McCloy, Harold W., or	88.56			
489900	McCracken, Thelma C.	3,497.23			
490116	McCartney, Betty, or	529.87			
483721	McGuire, Bernard J.	186.84			
483945	McDonnell, Margaret C.	210.58			
484534	McCormick, Mary	191.69			
484868	McDonough, Gertrude	182.15			
219227	McCormick, Benjamin N., Estate	999.18			
160197	McClaren, Samuel M.	1,142.48			
202932	McAfee, James S.	3,945.33			
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	167.47			
240596	McClure, Eleanor	193.37			
313681	McConnon, Annie	1,811.13			
314079	McCullough, Peter	315.36			
318824	McCullough, Catherine	109.45			
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	68.54			
333909	McKenna, Margaret C.	77.94			
347054	McKissock, Jessie A.	1,062.57			
352463	McWilliams, Clifford F.	54.94			
356513	McLaughlin, Annie, Estate	1,279.32			
423732	McCue, Velletha	137.40			
437613	McCartney, Nathaniel H.	951.14			
439701	McWilliams, Samuel, or	772.04			
439943	McDermitt, Lucinda M.	245.33			
464101	McAfee, Margaret C.	78.41			
465114	McGeary, Ellen	1,997.30			
466164	McHenry, Margaret, or	344.83			
466845	McGeary, Margaret D.	177.65			
	N				
440365	Neely, Helen D.	235.95			
442819	Neft, Edward	177.65			
483040	Norris, Margaret I.	416.86			
484919	Nugent, Anna M.	2,463.50			
429642	Nelson, Elizabeth L.	108.52			
430767	Nichol, Anna C.	4,439.09			
432057	Noble, Bertha M.	32.94			
460558	Nolte, Oliver, or	329.43			
460801	Nonamaker, Mary	545.93			
462045	Neely, Helen D.	316.07			
412553	Newark, John W.	1,273.61			
412820	Nelson, John R.	47.17			
412887	Nichols, Chester W.	2,435.96			
416189	Noonan, William C., or	2,475.90			
396631	Neubauer, Anna	366.46			
401875	Neil, Frederick H.	53.98			
405450	Nelson, Emma	145.68			
407570	Nathans, Joseph	181.89			

352289	Pfabe, Andrew J.	10,171.42	452039	Roeser, Louise	2,076.43
355595	Pedder, Harvey J.	536.06	123774	Robinson, Kate W.	7,073.99
421243	Petrucchi, Mena R.	832.88	144249	Rees, Elizabeth E.	1,159.38
423069	Preininger, Frank, or	1,221.53	149506	Reynolds, William	167.71
424256	Pincus, Fannie	10,464.17	180793	Ramsay, Erskine	16,193.30
424955	Palucis, Anna C.	112.96	189225	Rees, Emma E.	7,013.21
425436	Pearlman, Reuben H.	516.25	196111	Reese, Josiah L.	154.08
425871	Pearson, Grace D.	74.77	240357	Ramsay, Daniel S.	122.86
434841	Photo Engravers Association of Pgh., Pa.	1,519.59	262091	Rafferty, Anna	1,832.97
435832	Peckman, Elizabeth F.	1,393.37	278221	Robertson, Elizabeth	2,248.00
437429	Pittsburgh Coal Mining Institute	426.86	283019	Robertson, Rebecca J.	3,441.24
438336	Pollak, Anna	636.91	288805	Ryan, Lotta S.	48.27
463121	Pollock, Harry J.	1,838.54	294065	Reed, Alice E.	687.70
466461	Pottmeyer, Ida	398.27	331147	Rafferty, Katie	125.01
Q					
409803	Quering, John A., or	171.61	332802	Ropp, Mary	657.33
476748	Quinn, Elizabeth K.	138.52	355783	Robinson, Margaret A.	1,096.96
464451	Quinton, Christine	1,154.00	421075	Rigg, Rebecca R.	188.49
R					
361770	Rogan, Louise	932.07	422798	Rubinstein, M. A. (M.D.)	60.64
363365	Rickenback, Lyda J.	1,996.01	425151	Roberts, Richard R.	100.37
366851	Regan, Mary J.	154.16	425730	Riley, Alvin S.	157.37
368312	Ryan, Mary F.	309.74	427748	Rose, Geo. P., or	5,232.24
368687	Roessler, Rose	211.12	434338	Royal Neighbors of America, Myrtle Camp No. 6636	167.14
371654	Ruppert, Katharina	90.63	434720	Roth, Oswin	35.98
378162	Reed, M. Howard	876.95	436232	Rushton, Bernard L.	613.42
379553	Ribnisky, Helen	2,165.09	436536	Rode, Norman R., and	174.80
380144	Rimkus, John	1,015.24	437495	Reed, Jennie	3,962.94
388167	Ralston, R. S.	1,210.89	438266	Rider, Ann S.	603.65
392224	Riedl, Oswald	58.41	438528	Rambacher, Michael H.	648.60
392423	Rust, Amelia W. L.	115.17	439113	Roney, Katherine M.	3,838.76
442123	Rooney, Stella D.	185.05	464762	Rapp, Charles K.	229.60
443208	Rosenberg, Louis P.	393.23	464945	Ross, Alice C.	1,092.00
443996	Reichhold, Ralph G.	108.89	466193	Rupp, Henry E.	636.18
444333	Rankin, Dorothy H.	511.36	466427	Radick, Nicholas, Jr.	76.99
455002	Rea, Vincent	1,845.64	466762	Ronaldson, Helen J.	70.35
455734	Roessler, William F., and	633.10	466808	Richey, Harry D.	3,303.44
455785	Robinson, Helen	133.69	S		
455877	Richardson, Mary	1,736.88	428106	Shannan, Annie	1,201.52
456007	Riester, Robert A., or	135.24	429645	Summerville, Martin, or	563.38
456607	Rafferty, Genevieve	118.91	429713	St. Andrew's Church	61.01
457395	Rehak, John	1,285.50	430127	Sutton, Helen	212.49
458618	Renda, Vincenzo	193.81	430350	Smith, David O.	27.75
467311	Richardson, Reine V.	631.21	430366	Spangler, Jennie E.	1,489.06
467433	Rzasa, Agnes	330.49	431974	Sharrer, Alexander J.	591.69
467847	Ross, Frances C.	199.99	432228	Schmitt, Catherine P.	235.31
468238	Russell, Elizabeth M.	7,534.03	432699	Schollaert, Joseph	62.46
468958	Russell, Louie C.	6,272.36	433277	Stewart, E. Grace	1,713.42
490687	Rhea, Velma D.	5,114.06	459366	Schmidt, Louisa	153.73
484292	Reynolds, Lorena V.	163.20	459390	Schuck, Alice G.	2,655.96
397037	Roessler, William	158.03	459474	Shilling, Martha M.	178.83
397153	Reed, Eva B.	181.62	459476	Shilling, Martha M.	178.83
399737	Rust, Amelia W. L.	183.08	459561	Sullivan, Nell I.	191.92
400083	Riesmeyer, Georgia E., Estate of	515.45	461108	Sachritz, Wm.	120.83
404878	Ruffing, Hilda	1,395.62	462028	Schmidt, Abraham I.	7,454.03
405558	Rippl, Elsie	1,599.21	462692	Straka, Robert C.	30.86
406854	Rak, Peter	1,011.73	462845	Sharpless, Richard K.	293.33
445265	Rogers, Chas. G., or	2,410.60	479851	Segall, Rae	108.28
446063	Roessler, Edwin, or	268.20	479931	Sauliss, Anna	140.33
471304	Rider, Leslie A., or	389.09	480015	Starr, Margaret R.	110.28
472789	Radawitz, Mary A.	431.61	480216	Sullivan, Margaret E.	3,308.40
472790	Radawitz, Anthony J.	431.61	480444	Shupinka, Jennie E.	3,144.21
472791	Radawitz, Edward P.	431.62	480452	Stack, Thomas B., or	131.82
478906	Reynolds, Anna Jones	142.44	480884	Sullivan, Beatrice	282.88
478908	Robel, Jean G.	117.91	412772	Silvers, John, or	3,457.03
492250	Roach, Ella	1,467.90	415124	Shay, Elizabeth C.	317.98
492654	Rehtorik, John	1,318.42	415133	Stewart, Gertrude M.	267.74
492688	Roberts, Mary C. Wolf	310.47	415654	Sacco, Felix, or	5,523.10
429602	Rankin, Sarah C.	358.12	416037	Steuer, Louis W., Jr., or	2,044.35
433264	Reardon, Mary C., and	259.67	417380	Shapera, Ross Levine	5,468.51
433748	Rowan, Isabelle H.	1,555.63	412582	Schrieber, Benedict	9,608.48
433902	Roos, Bernice E. L.	87.87	419618	Sacco, Carmela	289.91
480005	Ramsey, Erskine C.	110.28	419755	Stimmmer, Leo P.	32.68
480007	Ramsay, Gordon E.	110.28	419831	Sacco, Carmela	5,523.10
480008	Ramsay, Paul H.	110.28	450107	Somosky, Jacob W., and	261.24
480013	Ramsay, Charles S.	110.28	452154	Snyder, Anna F.	1,081.18
480014	Ramsay, Robert E.	110.28	452841	Sack, Bessie K.	126.52
480019	Ramsay, Frederick M.	110.28	452923	Scheider, Charles F.	36.38
480020	Ramsay, George S.	110.28	453033	Snyder, Iola A.	96.10
480436	Reynolds, Anna J.	292.41	453083	Shannon, J. T.	80.57
417436	Rasner, Frank, or	922.81	454367	Schlicker, Lillian	646.77
418428	Reed, S. Clark, Jr.	38.86	454976	Schraier, Louis G., or	97.55
450646	Rozinsky, Nathan	487.89	473019	Stewart, Thomas P., or	329.87
451858	Risch, Rosalia	866.28	473088	Simpson, Raymond W., or	261.64
451859	Risch, Barbara	2,227.90	473650	Straub, Zerald B.	56.79
452870	Regan, Mary	601.91	474229	Schmidt, Andrew J., or	1,075.60
452985	Radosevich, Mary	36.90	474390	Shook, Margaret I.	113.50
453101	Ruth, John M.	179.91	474501	Scully, Mayme J.	630.05
453382	Rain, Lily	813.17	474993	Sandrock, Betty M.	556.02
453724	Reiland, R. A.	127.64	475086	Schmitt, Clementine S.	120.57
474918	Rech, Edward C., or	60.94	475177	Stark, Margaret K.	64.77
474939	Roth, Sam, or	16,213.87	475427	Stirling, Roy R., or	1,876.95
475785	Roscoe, John S.	139.57	475821	Stepping, Anna, or	121.37
475786	Roscoe, Dorothy W.	369.76	481236	Shaw, Violet E.	4,087.71
482806	Ryan, Alice B.	4,575.00	481682	Susko, Paul P., or	88.59
493021	Redman, Eleanor B.	2,025.67	482464	Sauerwein, Lena	1,263.19
493645	Rodebaugh, Lyda K.	1,104.63	482653	Siegal, Ethel R.	495.98
493753	Rendleman, Rachel A.	2,084.67	482820	Scotti, Frank	1,394.48
419574	Riedl, Frank, or	55.44	482949	Shields, Margaret L.	1,737.53
493793	Rheam, Mary E., or	3,153.03	493211	Schwab, John C. E.	3,117.60
487629	Roehm, Anna	1,299.43	493740	Smith, Edna M.	3,951.15
			493789	Stover, Gillow	2,059.45
			396789	Smith, John	1,122.25
			398045	Simon, Belle	4,819.96
			401568	Stiff, Catherine V.	4,248.74

402552	Stine, Lyda	15,445.19	425331	Seder, Morris A.	2,113.11
404198	Swab, Sallie G.	91.33	426574	Snyder, Edna M.	4,817.75
404198	Schleper, Albert C. Jr.	4,652.31	426987	Schmitz, William H.	78.43
404612	Steenon, Carrie S.	45.44	427911	Skowronski, Joseph	90.08
404762	Smith, J. Raymond	27.64	434425	Shevlin, Harry V., or	272.98
405541	Schmidt, Louise	182.68	434964	Schultz, Dorris S.	1,034.20
406493	Stubbe, Gertrude	293.59	435648	Seymour, Frederick T.	256.43
406732	Seperka, Elizabeth	6,090.34	469724	Starz, Charles H.	1,484.93
408411	Shevlin, Matilda	3,013.36	469862	Schwirian, Ethel	1,461.04
408969	Sokoloff, George, or	93.47	489478	Seidel, William E.	2,768.91
409070	Sand, Elsie	644.75	489955	Sweeney, Ellen	1,650.69
410285	Straube, Freda	1,317.43	490489	Scholl, Clara K.	1,165.90
410634	Smith, Emily W.	4,060.45	490631	Stefanowicz, Victoria	10,051.16
411427	Shadish, Frank	155.09	490703	Stefanowicz, Florentyna	9,943.21
445239	Smith, Margaret H.	60.13	490849	Stoner, Gertrude A.	1,056.26
445486	Seidel, Elizabeth H.	351.13	483451	Straka, Steven	5,222.50
445789	Schrei, Mary E., or	919.27	484237	Shakarian, David B.	739.43
446287	Sickler, Helen R.	2,329.13	484541	Solomon, Madeline J., or	229.82
446523	Schroeffel, Therise	5,012.23	448869	Spangler, Clyde M., and	131.38
446607	Shafer, Maud B.	13,538.62	449072	Sacco, Carmela	552.30
447060	Skinner, Cecil T.	972.25	449141	Skeeghan, Harry	373.17
447068	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	449284	Steinman, Anna M.	351.69
447115	Starzewski, Helen	480.61	449290	Shaw, William I.	1,051.01
447195	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	449395	Shannon, Jas. T.	107.19
447196	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	449558	Schoeber, Eleanor S.	223.93
447197	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	470666	Stillburg, Jean Ann	212.59
447198	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	470702	Sheridan, Mary H.	126.84
447508	Sickler, Helen R.	705.51	471073	See, Frederick, or	1,889.35
447692	Sacco, Carmela	552.30	471413	Sandroni, Emma	302.78
448617	Steenon, Dorothy V.	144.72	476292	Seller, Eva	147.64
357169	Sekerka, Martin	547.53	476337	Seibt, Frank J., or	3,479.99
361343	Shepler, Elsie B., Estate of	885.57	477238	Siranka, Rose M.	292.94
362751	Savickas, Frank	3,717.72	477366	Smith, Margaret M.	468.92
365262	Shoemaker, Anna M.	1,227.32	477399	Stencen, Kathryn C.	1,321.81
366674	Stevenson, Mary J.	2,278.13	478322	Stango, Albert, or	327.41
366716	Strobeck, Maggie	119.60	478808	Santmyer, Lewis B.	138.24
371185	Schleigh, George H.	102.29	478809	Santmyer, Lewis B.	138.25
372484	Silbermann, Max R.	82.91	491137	Stoner, Elizabeth P.	110.92
377384	Sandrock, Alma	4,867.40	491345	Szatkowski, Josef, or	1,687.22
377868	Siger, Anna	1,546.02	491367	Saucier, Thomas J., or	3,570.29
382049	Streiner, Kathryn C.	321.39	491498	Shine, Ann E.	785.60
385860	Schwartz, Libbie	4,906.74	491765	Siegal, Ethel R.	105.26
388790	Schenk, Mary	433.90	492029	St. James Church	4,992.29
391156	Sompel, Andy	1,986.18	492136	Stadfield, Harold R.	4,090.91
391184	Schumacher, Elizabeth	93.28	492280	Simon, Margaret	571.17
393307	Siger, Anna	134.98	447069	Sacco, Carmela	552.30
440073	Smith, Walton P.	58.70	436135	Stenson, Patrick, or	420.40
441593	Schade, C. T.	284.86	437474	Smith, Margaret H.	60.13
441594	Schade, A. S.	2,358.58	437693	Strong, Albert, or	2,996.59
442489	Singer, Myer W.	117.84	438094	See, George W.	192.76
442534	Seaman, Henry	3,568.16	438161	Selden, E. V.	7,063.66
442866	Smith, Robert W., or	88.63	438450	Stevenson, Marguerite S., or	52.92
443618	Steinman, Anna M.	343.62	438965	Shissler, Margaret	206.08
443698	Summerville, Lena	49.70	439098	Selden, Elizabeth E.	701.02
443900	Steinecker, Raymond	76.55	439200	Schweiger, Christine E.	1,804.16
444580	Steinman, Anna M.	272.71	439602	Spangler, Lucile B., and	404.06
455647	Swaoger, Edward C.	1,376.59	463101	Severance, Frank W., Jr.	37.23
456562	Smith, Robert W., and	169.12	464068	Scott, Louise E.	82.62
457357	Swiderski, Dora	933.83	464598	Scheetz, Edwin F.	330.84
457587	Shoemaker, Aldine	1,219.32	465550	Sheridan, Mary E.	183.69
458895	Sapolsky, Rose	2,251.21	465766	Sheridan, Mary H.	249.27
467218	Stoner, Elizabeth P.	108.08	466212	Snyder, Helen M.	312.56
469160	Scott, Louise E.	104.03	466758	Stockdale, Donald C.	139.74
469309	Sabo, Beatrice M.	58.33	466828	Stein, Paul J.	46.13
469604	Senkbell, Fred C., or	231.70			
487710	Smith, Harold P.	97.30			
487845	Simpson, Norman J., or	10,829.35			
488221	Schultz, Almira E.	3,375.29			
488402	Siepmann, Harry R.	378.23			
488511	Simpson, Agnes, or	2,172.25			
488540	St. Clair, Annabel M.	4,847.85			
488883	Stillburg, Frederick A.	1,231.06			
485780	Smith, Kennedy	107.94			
486399	Stugan, John J.	1,001.37			
486593	Sample, Mame N., or	825.92			
486638	Schenck, Edmund J.	96.81			
141400	Stevenson, Bertha	18,446.15			
141401	Schreiner, Ida	8,527.43			
143187	Schreiner, Emma	8,242.67			
155082	Sweeney, Ailey, Estate	1,884.28			
158743	Spivey, Charles S.	2,020.23			
203925	Schaffnit, Leonora H.	305.00			
214193	Smith, Emma	1,276.58			
276223	Sullivan, Olive M.	3,500.30			
296050	Sallows, Harriet G.	76.67			
296879	Sloan, Clara V.	394.29			
305639	Schnuth, Emma	216.53			
306049	Stauffer, Sophie E.	1,776.58			
309160	Strong, Letitia	1,900.88			
311058	Sutter, George E.	289.69			
324602	Slider, Rachel	214.42			
329825	Simcsik, Annie	3,137.06			
336123	Spurrier, Bertha V.	1,404.77			
337510	Stirling, George W.	122.80			
341815	Suttle, Sadie L.	2,139.03			
343448	Sweeney, Rose	12,413.90			
343832	Sunshine, Bessie	1,116.30			
346757	Shelton, Utah	5,256.40			
421109	Sacco, Felix, or	5,523.10			
421184	Sybert, Clarence E.	132.57			
421771	Sproul, Azalia E., or	32.97			
422314	Savage, Agnes	422.44			
422411	Smith, Bertha M.	62.47			
423632	Sullivan, Annie	3,019.78			
424677	Stein, Louis	68.67			
			432458	Trinity M. P. Church Trust Fund	7,080.02
			459265	Toland, Mary J.	56.84
			479096	Tancreti, Nick, or	1,672.14
			480001	Teel, Janet E. J.	110.25
			415777	Timmins, Margaret	80.59
			416952	Thompson, Myrtle G.	399.10
			417802	Trabalik, Joseph, or	922.86
			450999	Travers, John	218.38
			474077	Tritsch, H. A., or	20,696.36
			474611	Trunney, Mary A.	712.87
			475774	Trimble, Elizabeth F.	350.51
			481295	Taylor, Richard H., or	740.06
			482204	Turnbull, Janet D.	2,674.07
			482205	Turnbull, Harriet B.	2,889.47
			361036	Tellalian, Levon	199.78
			361963	Thomas, Elva W.	2,109.87
			363555	Turner, Elvira S.	106.03
			370474	Tambellini, Attilio	39.54
			389216	Turner, Elvera S.	2,439.98
			455365	Tanner, Elizabeth N.	369.46
			457802	Tocha, Violet L.	4,674.32
			458690	Tischler, Freda H.	1,992.54
			458996	Thomas, Bertie	633.24
			489861	Trinka, Barbara	1,377.70
			399053	Tick, Carl	60.93
			400056	Tidball, Anna M.	340.37
			406504	Treiber, Emma	2,424.53
			406505	Treiber, Lou Retta	3,441.28
			407323	Tague, James, or	433.14
			440097	Teese, Dorothy W.	1,296.38
			476824	Tritsch, H. A.	19,153.90
			476920	Toole, W. J., or	3,672.14
			478123	Taylor, J. Edward	163.16
			478479	Trunzo, Lena J., or	133.67
			478941	Thayer, Bertha P.	1,297.48
			491694	Thompson, Helen	1,052.76
			491695	Thompson, Helen	526.38
			492013	Thomas, Louisa E.	420.40

492944	Thompson, Sylvia A.	206.08
46228	Theis, Matilda	156.41
163523	Tunstall, Bryant E.	278.16
190652	Thompson, J. R.	5,868.21
226028	Thomas, Susie	99.21
241515	Thomas, Bertha C.	4,022.00
345232	Tiedmann, Mary E.	117.68
354211	Taylor, Mary C.	140.82
421776	Trinka, Jean B.	211.18
424974	Titely, Pearl E.	282.50
426799	Tambellini, Mary V.	935.57
466000	Trager, Eva	56.28
377072	Torok, Anna	1,046.01

U

451150	Ulm, Minnie	144.08
454294	Unites, Ben	317.96
464684	Uhl, Mary J.	840.80
464809	Usselman, Esther M.	1,130.67

V

397630	Vayda, Eugenie	88.54
470991	Volkers, Romaine	6,913.85
472883	Vandevort, Walter J.	126.26
472932	Voland, Minnie	1,366.50
476874	Vainorius, Mary	1,319.67
417908	Vaughan, Margaret M.	32.79
420630	Volderauer, Lucille C.	253.53
452396	Vojtisek, Sylvester	779.67
474001	Vandervort, Malcolm S., Jr.	180.10
486718	Vance, Harry Sr., or	170.59
441699	Vourron, Jules, or	631.42
442455	Valdini, Genoveffa	76.62
457636	Vandergrift, Joseph M.	355.89
307067	Voland, Charles H.	110.82
332898	Vinton, Mae L.	1,687.74
347707	Voegtly, Charles F.	156.60
421437	Valentine, John, or	975.04
427008	Varley, Mary	1,495.51

W

428352	Woods, Ellen	1,070.63
428543	Werneburg, Dubin N., or	483.23
429910	Weiner, Lillian	215.05
430012	Wasiko, May	1,315.75
430158	Wagner, John, or	350.92
430472	Williams, Helen M.	99.33
433673	Williams, Eleanor C.	401.42
433775	Williams, Laura A.	226.58
459509	Watson, Josephine S.	110.82
460072	Woods, Ellen	3,957.36
462421	White, Louise	8,638.05
462571	Woolzey, Mattie M.	533.63
479038	Weismiller, Katherine	525.50
480693	Wallace, Thos. G., or	278.20
480940	Welsh, Oliver J., or	1,241.66
412777	Williams, Sarah	438.11
412898	Werner, Hilda H.	1,895.61
414415	Wittenberg, Elizabeth L.	1,396.37
417928	Williams, George F.	3,499.22
418327	Watson, Margaret T.	364.53
451392	Wilkinson, Cora G.	4,048.91
453114	Wasmuth, A. J.	282.04
454198	Williams, W. Lyle, or	2,336.26
473395	Woloszyn, Mike	1,994.52
473398	Weaver, Ruth M.	1,144.73
473954	Welsh, Nora M.	131.95
473993	Wilson, Earl K.	56.70
475400	Wright, Ida J.	1,104.67
481177	Wilson, Floyd L.	73.93
481178	Wilson, George A.	2,326.47
481266	Wolfram, John G.	1,726.68
482360	Wasolosky, Helen, or	2,321.93
482733	Welsh, Frank, or	1,856.20
493171	Wallace, Jean G.	548.14
488184	Woodall, Frank S.	3,266.87
488324	White, Jennie	80.39
488586	Wilkinson, Lottie, or	123.41
488991	Walter, Theresa, or	3,808.69
485818	West, George L. Jr., or	1,079.29
486454	Wilmes, Catherine, Estate of	9,066.45
396871	Woomer, Ida J.	1,099.25
399694	Walsh, Josephine	46.39
400035	Wochele, Carrie M.	2,732.44
401259	Wildi, Samuel R.	353.05
402161	Westberg, Irene E. K.	1,303.56
402249	Wagner, Sara E.	314.34
403003	Whitaker, Harriet E.	404.30
404547	Wasilewska, Amelia	207.81
407440	Winning, Sadie, or	5,824.09
407490	Weigand, Catherine	3,341.45
411035	Wood, Roscoe B.	33.37
447333	Ward, Catharine C.	88.72
447410	Whitty, Frank L.	546.83
447591	Whetsel, John S.	32.19
449069	White, Esther R.	195.79
470470	Wolf, Corinne A.	144.41
471717	Winters, Robert E., or	253.46
472219	Wilson, Mary C.	4,602.83
472305	White, Hazel E.	228.38
472514	Watson, Josephine S.	64.51

476562	Wentzel, Wm. F. H., or	1,342.48
476687	Wessel, Wm. C., or	115.11
491501	Wirtz, Ethel I.	1,684.07
491831	Wilson, Minnie E.	604.03
360260	Wenner, Mathilda A.	1,334.09
370769	Willard, Louise	67.83
375578	Walsh, Rose I.	332.36
386163	Waddell, Alexander B.	126.51
440747	Work, Martha E.	112.50
441704	Wood, Bernard A., or	7,189.33
442101	Wilson, Ida M.	1,161.26
442761	Winters, L. Crosby	204.57
443079	Ward, Sarah	1,072.14
457250	Wirth, Peter, or	951.99
457373	Wolf, George E., or	520.96
468848	Wilson, Natalie S.	282.27
468981	Wishart, Gordon, and	105.74
489911	Wagner, Earl C., or	1,589.65
490087	Williams, Helen	100.85
484313	Welsh, Kyren A.	276.46
484412	Ward, Bessie, Estate of	1,177.11
218469	White, Emma A.	74.78
274718	Waltzer, George	1,375.09
311898	Williams, Harry D.	6,840.37
331773	Wuori, Sophie	328.35
347439	Weinman, Edward C.	1,278.25
351963	Wedd, Gretchen H.	364.94
421010	Waite, John, or	81.75
421024	Warden, Ruth H.	2,154.27
423110	Waag, Harry	43.24
423212	Williamson, James I., or	120.81
426048	Wagner, Lyda B.	3,120.71
426541	Wolk, Morris	54.47
427013	White, Zenalde H.	200.16
427411	Wickline, V. Edna	291.86
427971	Wells, Lawrence A.	125.56
436897	Walker, Chas. E.	393.17
437140	White, Gertrude M.	436.31
438998	Woodbridge, J. Anderson, or	1,157.84
463269	Wick, Norene	1,181.41
463381	Walls, Mary E.	591.39
464227	Wolcott, Roger McC.	89.36
464406	Wise, Philip L., or	132.34
464479	Woodson, Howard D.	3,005.33
464756	Walsh, George L.	1,500.94
466408	Werner, Howard	2,263.47
402436	Wootton, Grace E.	54.18

Y

429144	Young, Sarah S.	75.29
153391	Yergen, Mary C.	132.52
434509	Yanker, Henry C., or	492.88
446842	Young, Elizabeth	403.03
492317	Young, Gertrude N.	125.64
366129	Young, John E.	34.51
443553	Young, August G., or	1,057.35
456786	Yantek, Anna	1,923.46
458565	Youden, Geo. S., or	88.78
489377	Younger, Eliza J.	745.04

Z

430284	Zwergel, Anna E.	333.04
480518	Ziolkowski, Kathryn M. M.	550.77
480621	Zuccatti, Joseph	453.69
451529	Zbasnik, Frank	649.71
473205	Zagorski, Josephine R.	8,464.42
474811	Zeigler, Laura E.	4,068.02
475454	Ziefel, Margaret J.	137.68
471884	Zanover, Martha	114.75
478817	Zeder, Margaret, or	1,642.49
491650	Zajack, Mary J.	591.84
344251	Zahniser, Mary L.	2,298.91
437360	Zink, Eugene A.	228.89
444061	Zagst, Andrew	3,496.37
457903	Zeh, Elsie S.	182.86
429642	Zucker, Gerald A.	952.04

ELMER S. STANIER, Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1951.

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

Ninety-Sixth Annual Statement, January 1, 1951

SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Chartered 1854

School Lane and Germantown Avenue

East Germantown Office

Cheltenham Avenue and Wister Street

BANKING HOURS—BOTH OFFICES

Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Fridays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The Managers serve without compensation and neither they not any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

January 1, 1951

President

ARTHUR W. JONES

Vice-President and Secretary
ROBERT H. BOLLING

Vice-President
STANLEY H. HEIST

Treasurer
EDWARD J. THOMAS

Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM G. RAUPP, 3rd

Assistant Treasurer
NEILSON C. BRIDGER

Assistant Treasurer
JAMES P. GREBE

Assistant Treasurer
and Branch Manager
FRANK W. RHOADES

Mortgage Officer
MARIE B. BECHTOLD

Solicitor

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER

MANAGERS

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
Trustee

RICHARD P. BROWN
Vice-President and
Director, Minneapolis-
Honeywell Regulator
Co.

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
Attorney-at-Law

J. SOMERS SMITH

C. SEWALL CLARK
of E. W. Clark & Com
pany

ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD

WALTER M. SCHWARTZ
Chairman of the Board,
Proctor and Schwartz,
Inc.

WILLIAM ADAMSON
CHARLES S. REDDING
President, Leeds &
Northrup Co.

ARTHUR W. JONES
President

EDWARD G. BUDD, JR.
President, The Budd
Company

JOHN T. EMLN
Trustee

EDWARD STARR, JR.
of Drexel & Co.

WILLIAM L. DEMPSEY
President, Sharp &
Dohme, Inc.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

January 1, 1951

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 3,173,546.86
United States Government Bonds	43,755,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds	2,905,938.95
Australian and Canadian Bonds	410,056.25

Railroad Bonds	9,796,596.41
Public Utility Bonds	11,027,916.55
Industrial Bonds	2,580,565.00
First Mortgages on Real Estate	18,329,938.47
Main and Branch Office Buildings	450,000.00
Real Estate Sold Under Agreement	16,155.79
Other Assets	10,026.13
	<u>\$92,455,740.41</u>

LIABILITIES

Due to 78,811 Depositors	\$82,656,661.18
Unallocated Reserve	300,000.00
Surplus	9,272,549.36
Other Liabilities	226,529.87
	<u>\$92,455,740.41</u>

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named, and find them correct.

GEORGE W. EMLN
STANLEY R. YARNALL
GLYNDON PRIESTMAN
HOWARD H. HEWETT
HAROLD A. HAINES

January 5, 1951

INVESTMENTS—BONDS

December 31, 1950

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
\$ 1,850,000.00	Savings Bonds	2½	1953-1962
1,000,000.00	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness ..	1½	1951
1,000,000.00	Treasury Notes	1¼	1951
500,000.00	Treasury Notes	1½	1955
5,500,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2	1953-1954
6,630,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2¼	1962
27,275,000.00	Treasury Bonds	2½	1965-1972
\$43,755,000.00			

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

\$ 30,000.00	Chattanooga, Tenn.	4¾	1961
10,000.00	Fort Worth, Texas	5	1951
50,000.00	Greater Greenville Sewer District, S. C. 4½	5	1967
100,000.00	Greensboro, N. C.	3½	1960-1961
50,000.00	Knoxville, Tenn.	4	1952
30,000.00	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	1951
50,000.00	Louisiana	4½	1953
50,000.00	New Orleans, La.	4½	1952
95,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3	1980
250,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3¼	1951-1953
150,000.00	New York, N. Y.	3½	1954
75,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4	1959
50,000.00	New York, N. Y.	4¼	1960
75,000.00	Niagara Falls Bridge Commission	2¾	1970
100,000.00	Northampton Borough Municipal Au- thority, Pa.	2¾	1958-1960
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	2¼	1966-1968
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue	3¼	1988
500,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	2¾	1990-1993
350,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3½	1966-1968
95,000.00	Philadelphia, Pa.	3¼	1975
4,000.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	1951
20,000.00	Port of New York Authority, N. Y.	3¼	1977
310,000.00	Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	2¾	1969
\$ 2,944,000.00			

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN BONDS

\$ 100,000.00	Australia (Commonwealth of)	5	1955
100,000.00	Ontario (Province of), Canada	4½	1954-1956
100,000.00	Ontario (Province of), Canada	5	1960
119,000.00	Quebec (Province of), Canada	3	1959
\$ 419,000.00			

RAILROAD BONDS

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
\$ 50,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio	4	1975
121,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio	5	1975
100,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh-Lake Erie & West Virginia)	4	1980
100,000.00	Canadian National	4½	1956
10,000.00	Canadian National	4½	1955
100,000.00	Canadian Pacific Consolidated	4	Perpetual
250,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio Equipment Trust	2½	1956-1958
150,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	3½	1906
75,000.00	Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	1992
525,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Equipment Trust	2½	1958-1961
212,000.00	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Equipment Trust	3½	1985
35,000.00	Chicago & Erie	5	1982
200,800.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	4	1994
100,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	4½	2019
44,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	4½	2044
173,000.00	Chicago & North Western	3	1989
20,600.00	Chicago & North Western	4½	1999
200,000.00	Chicago & Western Indiana	4	1952
48,000.00	Cincinnati Union Terminal	2¾	1974
137,000.00	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (St. Louis Division)	4	1990
125,000.00	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division)	4	1991
96,000.00	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4½	1977
133,000.00	East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	5	1956
250,000.00	Erie Equipment Trust	2½	1953-1958
335,000.00	Erie	3¾	1990-2000
140,000.00	Erie	3¾	1964
100,000.00	Erie (Ohio Division)	3¾	1971
200,000.00	Great Northern Equipment Trust	2	1961
325,000.00	Great Northern	2½	1961
50,000.00	Great Northern	5	1973
100,000.00	Illinois Central & Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans	5	1963
125,000.00	Jacksonville Terminal	3¾	1977
50,000.00	Kentucky Central	4	1987
100,000.00	New York Central & Hudson River (Lake Shore Collateral)	3½	1998
50,000.00	New York Central & Hudson River (Michigan Central Collateral)	3½	1998
50,000.00	New York Central	4	1998
199,000.00	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	3¾	1980
50,000.00	Northern Pacific	3	2047
127,000.00	Northern Pacific	4	1997
191,000.00	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation	3	1960
300,000.00	Pennsylvania Equipment Trust	2½	1958
100,000.00	Pennsylvania	4½	1960
245,000.00	Pennsylvania	4½	1965
250,000.00	Pennsylvania	5	1968
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie	2¾	1996
200,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4	1957
105,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	4½	1963
391,396.62	Reading Company Equipment Trust Certificates	2.40	1951-1958
250,000.00	Reading Company	3½	1995
73,200.00	St. Louis-San Francisco	4	1997
55,000.00	St. Paul & Duluth	4	1968
500,000.00	Seaboard Air Line Equipment Trust	2½	1960-1961
250,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. Equipment Trust Series Z	2½	1955-1957
200,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. Equipment Trust Series CC	2½	1964
300,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. Equipment Trust Series AA	2¾	1961
109,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (San Francisco Terminal)	3¾	1975
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. (Oregon Lines)	4½	1977
100,000.00	Southern Pacific Co.	4½	1981
300,000.00	Southern Equipment Trust Series QQ	2¾	1957-1960
88,000.00	Southern	5	1994
15,000.00	Southern (Memphis Division)	5	1996
50,000.00	Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit	4	1956
50,000.00	Toledo Terminal	4½	1957
200,000.00	Union Pacific	2¾	1976
300,000.00	Wabash	3¾	1971
28,300.00	Wabash	4	1981
210,000.00	Washington Terminal	2½	1970
170,000.00	West Shore	4	2361
25,000.00	Western Maryland Equipment Trust	2½	1951
200,000.00	Western Maryland	4½	1969
142,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound	4	1960

\$10,854,296.62

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
\$ 200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1986
200,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1980-1982
100,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1987
200,000.00	Appalachian Electric Power	3¼	1970
300,000.00	Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania	3	1974
95,000.00	Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric	3	1973

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Continued)

Par Value	Description	Rate	Maturity
200,000.00	Buffalo Niagara Electric	2¾	1975
185,000.00	Central Hudson Gas & Electric	2	1959
250,000.00	Central Illinois Light	3¼	1963
300,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating	3	1982
100,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	2¾	1999
294,000.00	Commonwealth Edison	3	1999
64,000.00	Connecticut Light & Power	2¾	1984
112,000.00	Connecticut River Power	3¾	1961
250,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2¾	1977
350,000.00	Consolidated Edison of New York	2¾	1982
300,000.00	Consumers Power	2¾	1975-1977
200,000.00	Detroit Edison	2¾	1982
250,000.00	Duke Power	2¾	1979
500,000.00	Duquesne Light	2¾	1977
300,000.00	Gulf States Utilities	2¾	1976
250,000.00	Illinois Bell Telephone	2¾	1981
200,000.00	Indianapolis Power & Light	2¾	1979
200,000.00	Market Street Elevated Passenger Ry. ..	4	1955
100,000.00	New England Telephone & Telegraph ..	3	1982
200,000.00	New York Power & Light	2¾	1975
240,000.00	New York Telephone	2¾	1982
400,000.00	Northern States Power (Minn.)	2¾	1975-1979
200,000.00	Ohio Power	3	1978
150,000.00	Ohio Power	3¼	1968
100,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	2¾	1980
600,000.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	3	1977-1983
200,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	2¾	1986
100,000.00	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	3½	1987
250,000.00	Pennsylvania Power & Light	3	1975
325,000.00	Pennsylvania Water & Power	3¼	1964-1970
200,000.00	Philadelphia Electric	2¾	1978
300,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Power	2¾	1975
51,000.00	Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust Certificates	3½	1951-1953
200,000.00	Public Service of Colorado	2¾	1977
188,000.00	Public Service Electric & Gas	3	1963
100,000.00	San Antonio, Texas, Electric & Gas Revenue	3	1966-1967
100,000.00	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph ..	2¾	1987
230,000.00	Southern California Edison	3½	1973
200,000.00	Southwestern Bell Telephone	2¾	1985
200,000.00	Texas Electric Service	2¾	1975
279,000.00	Union Electric of Missouri	3¾	1971
200,000.00	Virginia Electric & Power	2¾	1975
165,000.00	West Penn Power	3½	1966
300,000.00	Wisconsin Electric Power	2¾	1976
91,000.00	Wisconsin Public Service	3¼	1971

\$11,069,000.00

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

\$ 198,000.00	American Tobacco	3	1969
100,000.00	Koppers Company	3	1964
75,000.00	P. Lorillard	3	1963
265,000.00	R. H. Macy	2¾	1972
330,000.00	May Department Stores	2½	1972
191,000.00	Phillips Petroleum	2¾	1964
300,000.00	Shell Union Oil	2½	1971
300,000.00	Socony-Vacuum Oil	2½	1976
405,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2¾	1971
170,000.00	Standard Oil (New Jersey)	2¾	1974
255,000.00	Texas Corporation	3	1965

\$ 2,589,000.00

\$71,630,296.62 Grand Total

SUMMARY OF BOND INVESTMENTS

December 31, 1950

Securities	Par Value	Book Value
United States Government Bonds	\$43,755,000.00	\$43,755,000.00
State and Municipal Bonds	2,944,000.00	2,905,938.95
Australian and Canadian Bonds	419,000.00	410,056.25
Railroad Bonds	10,854,296.62	9,796,596.41
Public Utility Bonds	11,069,000.00	11,027,916.55
Industrial Bonds	2,589,000.00	2,580,565.00
	<u>\$71,630,296.62</u>	<u>\$70,476,073.16</u>

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Regular Savings Accounts	Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts	Total Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855	273			\$12,788.84	
June 1, 1859	811			75,023.85	\$923.24
January 1, 1867	1,273			133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872	2,196			361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876	3,543			581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880	4,547			875,144.55	52,514.96
January 1, 1884	7,190			1,439,825.15	99,722.55
January 1, 1890	11,285			2,361,209.14	206,548.53
January 1, 1895	13,052			2,810,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900	16,294			4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905	20,966			6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910	24,511			7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915	28,748			10,493,595.63	830,000.00
January 1, 1920	32,648			13,826,887.62	1,000,000.00
January 1, 1925	35,649	5,026	40,675	19,378,508.30	1,483,451.37
January 1, 1930	38,354	5,387	43,741	24,830,384.57	2,729,630.55
January 1, 1935	45,414	3,485	48,899	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
January 1, 1936	46,273	3,902	50,175	30,364,536.99	3,819,758.30
January 1, 1937	46,462	4,537	50,999	32,859,685.35	4,204,672.14
January 1, 1938	47,023	4,701	51,724	34,517,458.45	4,367,127.55
January 1, 1939	47,670	4,617	52,287	36,194,525.12	4,518,249.66
January 1, 1940	48,788	5,217	54,005	38,207,013.31	4,713,842.41
January 1, 1941	49,912	5,744	55,656	39,851,594.50	4,902,908.50
January 1, 1942	51,553	5,852	57,405	41,534,061.92	5,079,005.28
January 1, 1943	52,137	5,209	57,346	43,431,561.51	5,285,807.53
January 1, 1944	54,161	6,220	60,381	48,211,859.44	5,841,862.24
January 1, 1945	56,976	7,361	64,337	54,724,768.02	6,421,117.51
January 1, 1946	59,088	7,294	66,382	61,611,004.82	7,477,911.66
January 1, 1947	60,730	8,944	69,674	66,641,734.02	8,194,394.80
January 1, 1948	61,863	11,553	73,416	70,467,971.38	8,369,191.07
January 1, 1949	62,479	13,103	75,582	74,290,430.67	8,878,596.16
January 1, 1950	63,013	14,436	77,449	78,261,961.19	9,224,770.54
January 1, 1951	63,725	15,086	78,811	82,656,661.18	9,572,549.36

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization\$37,521,973.10

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Interest is paid on all balances of \$5.00 or over.

MAIN & BRANCH OFFICES

Classification of Accounts

	Saving Accounts	Clubs—Xmas and Vacation
Below 5	13,475	1,539
5-10	3,079	4,009
10-20	2,985	6,135
20-50	4,031	2,369
50-100	3,712	863
100-200	4,500	158
200-300	2,905	
300-500	3,854	13
500-1000	6,071	
1000-2000	6,476	
2000-3000	3,761	
3000-4000	2,289	
4000-5000	1,793	
5000 & up	4,794	
	63,725	15,086
	15,086	
	78,811	

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854:

Date	Number of Regular Savings Accounts	Number of Christmas and other Club Accounts	Total Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits	Surplus
June 1, 1855	273			\$12,788.84	
June 1, 1859	811			75,023.85	\$923.24
January 1, 1867	1,273			133,631.84	3,566.52
January 1, 1872	2,196			361,847.87	23,196.73
January 1, 1876	3,543			581,996.50	44,970.08
January 1, 1880	4,547			875,144.55	52,514.96
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January 1, 1895	13,052			2,810,673.13	309,696.41
January 1, 1900	16,294			4,233,238.96	354,268.28
January 1, 1905	20,966			6,171,098.37	425,000.00
January 1, 1910	24,511			7,803,287.60	625,000.00
January 1, 1915	28,748			10,493,595.63	830,000.00
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January 1, 1935	45,414	3,485	48,899	28,340,528.05	3,567,366.39
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January 1, 1937	46,462	4,537	50,999	32,859,685.35	4,204,672.14
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January 1, 1944	54,161	6,220	60,381	48,211,859.44	5,841,862.24
January 1, 1945	56,976	7,361	64,337	54,724,768.02	6,421,117.51
January 1, 1946	59,088	7,294	66,382	61,611,004.82	7,477,911.66
January 1, 1947	60,730	8,944	69,674	66,641,734.02	8,194,394.80
January 1, 1948	61,863	11,553	73,416	70,467,971.38	8,369,191.07
January 1, 1949	62,479	13,103	75,582	74,290,430.67	8,878,596.16
January 1, 1950	63,013	14,436	77,449	78,261,961.19	9,224,770.54
January 1, 1951	63,725	15,086	78,811	82,656,661.18	9,572,549.36

Total Interest Paid Depositors Since Organization\$37,521,973.10

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

First Aid Room Annual Report August 1948 to August 1949

Total number of treatments to State Employees .. 3108

Total number of treatments to State Senators and Representatives 181

Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients .. 74

Total 3363

106—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

29—Accidents reported to State Workmens Insurance Fund.

7—Sick Patients sent home in cars.

ESTHER D. FEISER, R. N.

APPENDIX TO THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
FIRST AID ROOM ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1948 TO AUGUST 1949

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Total
Blood Pressure checked ..	...	8	7	23	24	36	55	53	42	37	34	47	366
Burns .....	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	4	17
Colds & Sorethroat	1	15	20	19	86	104	114	160	158	67	65	29	838
Dermatitis .....	...	1	...	2	...	5	2	3	4	20	11	11	59
Dysmenorrhea .....	...	...	3	4	5	12	12	20	20	22	10	13	121
Earaches .....	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Eyes { Foreign Body }	6	5	10	7	11	6	9	29	19	10	9	4	125
{ Conjunctivitis } .....	...	1	2	9	6	14	8	23	20	27	24	11	145
Fatigue	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	11
Fractures .....	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Gastro-Intestinal	4	4	6	2	12	17	17	52	70	40	51	38	313
disturbance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Headaches .....	...	3	3	5	5	13	12	29	23	20	20	13	146
Herpes .....	...	...	...	...	2	8	6	12	15	14	4	6	67
Infections (Skin)	1	1	4	5	1	11	10	...	17	...	8	5	63
Injections (Hay Fever) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	4	3	24
&
Inoculations (Histamine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
(Physicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ordered) (Liver Extract)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	5	4	30
Nervousness	1	2	6	5	6	5	22	20	27	5	19	9	127
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	1	1	1	2	7	8	14	12	25	9	7	8	95
Redressings .....	...	15	39	25	52	26	32	49	36	24	50	61	409
Splinters-removed .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	5	5	23
Sprains	3	...	2	2	5	1	3	6	7	8	6	11	54
Wounds (All Types)	8	16	18	18	31	26	27	32	36	25	42	37	316
Monthly—Total	26	76	122	132	259	297	351	523	532	343	374	328	3363

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

FIRST AID ROOM ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1949 TO AUGUST 1950

Total number of treatments to State Employees	4,292
Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients	62
Total	4,354

109—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

37—Accidents reported to State Workmens Insurance Fund.

13—Sick Patients sent home in cars.

ESTHER D. FEISER, R.N.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

FIRST AID ROOM ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1949 TO AUGUST 1950

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
Blood Pressure checked .	58	42	37	14	28	41	32	45	42	31	52	41	463
Burns	8	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	7	2	2	38
Colds & Sorethroat	71	79	56	77	110	154	137	165	90	80	96	29	1144
Dermatitis	12	4	5	2	4	7	8	5	8	2	12	9	78
Dysmenorrhea	14	6	19	7	8	13	16	10	15	18	20	17	163
Earaches	3	2	2	4	...	...	2	8	4	6	...	...	31
Epistaxis .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	5
Eyes { Foreign Body }	20	4	8	7	9	10	13	10	11	9	5	4	110
{ Conjunctivitis }	16	10	6	6	5	6	17	18	16	19	27	9	155
Fatigue	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fractures .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Gastro-Intestinal	35	15	29	37	44	53	46	44	34	38	47	31	453
disturbance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Headaches	27	10	16	8	22	29	16	27	24	22	23	29	253
Herpes	7	6	5	5	12	13	11	20	3	7	7	3	99
Infections (Skin)	11	4	12	7	4	6	3	8	6	4	9	7	81
Injections (Duracillin) ..	...	...	...	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inoculations (Hay-fever)	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	3	5	6	28
(Physicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ordered) (Histamine) ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(Liver Extract) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	3	6	19
(Special Rx.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	4	13
Nervousness	16	3	4	...	6	6	4	7	6	3	8	10	73
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	8	1	9	5	14	13	14	11	12	15	12	17	131
Redressings	75	37	36	26	36	80	74	82	50	16	25	35	572
Splinter-removed	3	1	3	2	6	6	8	5	5	3	5	...	47
Sprains	13	2	4	3	3	9	8	4	7	6	3	9	71
Wounds (All Types)	54	14	19	20	18	23	24	31	24	21	27	24	299
Monthly—Total	457	245	271	250	336	471	440	509	373	316	393	293	4354

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Property and SuppliesFIRST AID ROOM ANNUAL REPORT
August 1950 to August 1951

Total number of treatments to State Employees .. 4,968
Total number of treatments to State Senators and
State Representatives 262

Total number of treatments to Non-State Patients .. 102
Total 5,332

129—Patients referred to Private Physicians.

56—Accidents reported to State Workmen's Insurance
Fund.

ESTHER D. FEISER, R.N.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES
FIRST AID ROOM ANNUAL REPORT
AUGUST 1950 TO AUGUST 1951

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Total
Blood Pressure checked ..	47	35	36	25	10	43	24	40	29	51	52	28	420
Burns	4	1	...	4	5	2	3	11	5	6	12	10	63
Colds & Sorethroat	59	139	90	73	89	196	253	199	109	96	101	60	1464
Dermatitis	4	2	3	...	2	9	2	6	6	15	13	6	68
Dysmenorrhea	20	13	15	18	8	14	15	11	12	16	14	9	165
Earaches .....	...	1	...	7	5	6	8	...	7	...	...	...	34
Epistaxia .....	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	9
Eyes { Foreign Body }	9	11	11	10	7	14	17	28	16	23	8	12	166
Eyes { Conjunctivitis }	15	24	21	17	10	13	15	24	38	24	12	21	234
Fractures .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Gastro-Intestinal disturbance.	36	36	33	41	42	61	46	66	58	60	49	37	565
Headaches	35	39	38	29	20	38	23	31	47	35	36	24	395
Herpes	14	3	10	9	9	11	21	21	14	14	8	4	138
Infections (Skin)	12	6	7	10	8	13	7	15	9	9	9	14	119
Injections & (Hay Fever)	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	6	5	2	...	...	29
Inoculations (Physicians (Liver Extract) ordered)	12	8	9	5	...	7	9	8	10	11	9	11	103
(Special Rx.)	1	5	6	6	3	11	7	8	9	14	8	3	81
Insect-bites	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
Nervousness	5	9	10	6	5	14	12	13	13	24	15	8	134
Pains (Rheumatoid-Etc.)	17	8	11	13	10	16	16	18	19	9	14	17	168
Redressings	57	27	20	34	14	24	26	48	48	66	49	58	471
Splinters-removed	3	1	2	4	5	7	7	5	3	7	8	2	54
Sprains	18	...	4	7	2	16	2	11	9	12	11	11	103
Wounds (All Types)	19	24	26	24	24	33	25	24	23	39	32	36	329
Monthly—Total	400	396	355	344	282	551	539	593	489	533	463	385	5332

GENERAL REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE
GOVERNMENT COMMISSION—1949-1951

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA

January, 1951

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania:

There is submitted herewith the General Report of the
Joint State Government Commission.

The General Report deals briefly with the directives of
the General Assembly of 1949 to the Commission and with
projects initiated by the Commission under the authority
granted by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended
1939, June 26, P. L. 1084.

This report is designed to serve as a reference guide for
the members of the General Assembly. It is divided into
four parts. Parts I and II outline the findings of the Com-
mission studies undertaken in accordance with specified
directives. Whenever findings of fact eventuated into Com-
mission recommendations, the suggested policies are out-
lined. Part III lists studies which were initiated by the
Commission. Part IV presents a listing of the subcom-
mittees created by the Commission in accordance with the
Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, and the adminis-
trative and technical staff of the Commission.

Specific Commission recommendations are embodied in
bills drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau. These

drafts will be submitted for the review, consideration and
action of the General Assembly.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the
subcommittees, their advisors and the Legislative Ref-
erence Bureau is gratefully acknowledged. The Commis-
sion regrets the death, during this biennium, of Frederick
L. Homsher, member of the Joint State Government Com-
mission on behalf of the Senate.

The research facilities of the Commission, established on
a permanent basis, serve the Commission and stand ready
to render such service as the General Assembly and its
standing committees require.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building, Room 450
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
January, 1951

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Part I

STUDIES DIRECTED BY CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Eighteen of the thirty-one studies and investigations of the Commission were directed by concurrent resolutions of the General Assembly. Thirteen of these directives concern factual studies and analyses and the remaining five deal with codifications and revisions.

A. FACTUAL STUDIES AND ANALYSES

1. Accounting Procedures of the Commonwealth

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the accounting systems used by the several departments, agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth with a view of developing adequate and uniform accounting systems and complete analyses of the Commonwealth's fiscal condition, including a statement and analysis of assets, exclusive of physical assets, and liabilities of the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

In collaboration with the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and with the cooperation of the

Auditor General, made a detailed investigation of the accounting practices used in Commonwealth departments and agencies. Studied accounting methods in use in the other forty-seven states, with particular attention to states whose general expenditures are comparable to Pennsylvania's. Considered changes in existing law necessary to the establishment of a modern, integrated accounting system.

Strategic Facts:

(a) In Pennsylvania, responsibility for the over-all management of the Commonwealth's financial affairs is divided among three elective officers—the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

(b) Under Section 701 (d) of The Administrative Code, the Governor is directed "to prescribe and require the installation of a uniform system or systems of bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting, for the several administrative departments, boards, and commissions, except for the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs, but, before prescribing and requiring such installation, the Governor shall consult with the Department of the Auditor General," (1929, April 9, P. L. 177).

(c) At present, the accounts of the Commonwealth are kept on a cash basis but, by virtue of the use of different codes and conventions, reconciliation of the statements of elected officers is difficult and adequate appraisal of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is impossible.

(d) Reconciliation difficulties aside, the cash system of accounting not only permits but actually requires the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts because:

(1) It fails to take cognizance of such non-cash assets as inventories, subsidies receivable and taxes due and collectable; similarly, it fails to take cognizance of such liabilities as supplies received and services rendered.

(2) It provides for the recording of cash only as actually received and only as actually disbursed, without allocation to the fiscal period to which such receipt or disbursement applies. For example, analysis discloses that on May 31, 1945, the Commonwealth had an amount receivable from the Federal government of \$2,992,000, which did not appear as an asset on any financial statement of the Commonwealth. On May 31, 1947, the Commonwealth collected from the Federal government \$593,000 in excess of the amount due, which did not appear as a liability on any financial statement of the Commonwealth. At one time, at least, the amounts involved in improper allocation of receipts to time periods exceeded \$15,000,000.

(e) Under present statutory arrangements, the Auditor General postaudits all accounts of the Commonwealth, and in addition performs certain preauditing functions; this latter function makes the Auditor General a party to accounting which he subsequently postaudits.

(f) Of the eighteen states whose annual general expenditures exceed \$195,000,000, only Pennsylvania combines the post- and preauditing functions in one office, and in the main, the larger states do not keep their accounts on a cash basis.

Recommendations:

In order to facilitate the preparation of meaningful, reconcilable financial statements for the Commonwealth and

to assure critical review of all financial transactions of the Commonwealth, the Commission recommends that:

(1) The Commonwealth employ an accrual rather than a cash method of accounting, such method to be prescribed by legislation and its use made mandatory upon all Commonwealth officials including the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer.

(2) An office of Accountant General be established by legislation, the Accountant General to be of cabinet rank, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the purpose of installing, operating and supervising the legislatively-prescribed system of accounting for the Commonwealth.

(3) The postauditing and preauditing functions be performed by the Accountant General.

(Separate report to be issued)

2. Allegheny County Court

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the criminal jurisdiction of the Allegheny County Court.

Investigation:

Studied the laws, constitutional provisions and court decisions affecting the jurisdiction of the Allegheny County Court. Compared the jurisdiction in criminal matters of the Allegheny County Court with that of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Strategic Facts:

(a) In Allegheny County the courts of record consist of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, County Court and Juvenile Court.

(b) Under present law, criminal jury trials are committed to judges of the Court of Common Pleas who sit as judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

(c) The allocation of criminal jury trial work between Common Pleas judges and County Court judges is not now possible, because:

(1) The laws fixing the criminal jurisdiction of the County Court fail to provide for such trials in that court;

(2) The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has held that Article V, Section 8, of the Pennsylvania Constitution is not sufficiently broad to permit the assignment of County Court judges to hold such criminal courts (Park's Petition, 329 Pa. 60).

(d) In Philadelphia County, the courts of record consist of seven Common Pleas Courts, the Orphans' Court and the Municipal Court; the last of which has jurisdiction of adoption cases, juvenile court cases and a broader criminal jurisdiction than is possessed by the Allegheny County Court.

(e) The act creating the Municipal Court of Philadelphia (1913, July 12, P. L. 711, 17 P. S. 681) confers upon it jurisdiction in all criminal actions except trial of indictments for arson, burglary, murder, voluntary manslaughter, treason, or misprision of treason, or for violation or conspiracy to violate the election or registration laws or for embezzlement by any public officer or any offense involving breach of official duties by any public officer. It is further provided that indictments may be presented against

defendants before the grand jury in accordance with existing laws; and that trials may be had in existing courts or in the Municipal Court at the election of the district attorney, who is charged with the prosecution of all defendants tried in the Municipal Court.

Recommendations:

(1) That the act creating the County Court in Allegheny County (1911, May 5, P. L. 198, 17 P. S. 621) be amended to confer upon that court the same criminal jurisdiction (exclusive of juvenile court cases) now possessed by the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

(2) That Article V, Section 8, of the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended to permit the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County to designate judges of the County Court, as well as Common Pleas judges, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Allegheny County.

3. Child Placement and Adoption

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate child placement and adoption in the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Ascertained the number, geographic distribution, administrative responsibility for and cost of maintenance of children under care in the Commonwealth and investigated the standards and practices of private and public agencies with respect to adoption placements.

Strategic Facts:

(a) In 1949, approximately 36,000 children in Pennsylvania were under institutional care or in foster homes, and 4,000 were placed in adoptive homes.

(b) Of the 36,000 in institutions and foster homes, some 3,800, or about 10%, were handicapped and delinquent children; 12,000, or 33%, were in institutions for dependent and neglected children; 9,977, or approximately 27%, were under the care of the county institution districts, primarily in foster homes; and 10,329, or approximately 28%, were under the care of private child-caring agencies, primarily placed in foster homes.

(c) The public cost of child care in Pennsylvania, in 1949, amounted to some \$14,000,000. Of this total, \$12,196,000, or 88%, was borne by the counties or the county institution districts; 11.4% of the cost was borne by the Commonwealth, either through state aid to private institutions and agencies, the operation of state-owned institutions, or public assistance payments for the care of certain children removed from their homes by court order. The total of \$14,000,000 does not include the Commonwealth grants to dependent children cared for in their own homes, which in 1949 amounted to approximately \$31,000,000.

(d) The "Mallery Amendment" of 1949 permits continuation of public assistance payments to children who are removed from their homes by court order and placed in foster homes or children's homes maintained by a county institution district (1949, April 28, P. L. 767).

(e) Placements of children, including placements for adoption, are made by the county institution districts, Juvenile Courts, private child-caring agencies and individuals.

(f) At the present time, adoption placement is not a Commonwealth responsibility. Under existing law, the Orphans' Court (and in Philadelphia County, the Municipal Court) has permissive power to investigate the parties concerned in adoption proceedings.

(g) Under existing conditions, the standards of parties placing children for adoption vary widely.

(h) The evidence shows that the time involved in consummation of an adoption placement varies from a few months to several years, with a child sometimes passing through numerous foster homes in the process.

Recommendations:

A. Adoption Placement

(1) That a state-wide Adoption Placement Service be established in the Department of Welfare.

(2) That standards for agencies and institutions placing children for adoption, and for prospective adoptors be established by the Department of Welfare.

(3) That there be annual licensing, by the Department of Welfare, of private and public agencies meeting the standards prescribed; and the placing or taking a child for adoption by or from an unlicensed agency be prohibited; that relatives be permitted to take a child provisionally, but required to apply to the Department of Welfare for a preliminary certificate of approval.

(4) That provision be made for appeal from the decision of the Department of Welfare to the Juvenile Court.

(5) That a parent or parents be permitted, by petition to the Juvenile Court, to surrender custody of a child to the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution for purposes of adoption.

(6) That preference be given by the Department of Welfare to prospective adoptors designated by the natural parent or parents.

B. Jurisdiction in Adoption Proceedings

That adoption proceedings be placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

C. Assistance Payments to Dependent Children

That the provisions of the "Mallery Amendment" (1949, April 28, P. L. 767), be clarified to facilitate continuation of assistance payments to all children removed from their homes by court order.

(Separate report to be issued)

4. Commonwealth-Owned Forests and Reforestation

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate Commonwealth-owned forests and reforestation.

Investigation:

Surveyed action taken in the past to restore the depleted forests of Pennsylvania; consulted with Department of Forests and Waters on current plans under 20-year program begun in 1949; reviewed legal aspects of differential taxation of forest land in Pennsylvania and other states; estimated expected returns on forest lands; and compiled lists of trees suitable for growths in Pennsylvania.

Strategic Facts:

(a) As the result of its geographical location and cli-

mate, Pennsylvania was originally one of the most heavily forested areas in the United States. Timber formed the foundation of the state's first industry. Through indiscriminate cutting, waste, careless use and fire, the timber resources of the state were reduced until they reached an all-time low of 8,000,000 acres in 1915.

(b) At present, Pennsylvania's forest area comprises 15,000,000 acres, which represents about 52% of the land area of the Commonwealth. The Department of Forests and Waters manages 1,730,534 acres of state-owned forest lands and 29,028 acres leased from the federal government for 99 years.

(c) The reforestation of Pennsylvania is a joint venture of the Commonwealth, which owns and manages forest lands, and private individuals who own forest lands or land suitable for reforestation. It is also a long-term venture, since the growing cycle of timber from seedling to mature tree ranges from 75 to 100 years.

(d) The profitability of investments in forests may be estimated on the basis of the long-term trends of annual costs and the expected revenues from the sale of timber.

(e) On the average, the private investor's rate of return appears to be the same as that of the Commonwealth.

(f) The General Assembly has sought to encourage the private landowner to engage in sound forestry practices by differential taxation of forest lands. Seven bills passed by the General Assembly providing for differential treatment of forest lands have been declared unconstitutional.

(g) Today, Pennsylvania wood consumption is about 2¼ billion board feet per year, of which less than half is produced in Pennsylvania.

(h) Although the demand for timber is strong, Pennsylvania producers have access to but limited current market information. At present, the Department of Forests and Waters issues a monthly marketing bulletin, and, under the twenty-year program, plans further activity to facilitate the marketing of Pennsylvania's forest products.

Recommendations:

(1) That the long range policy for the administration of Commonwealth-owned or managed forest lands be continued and that the appropriation for the acquisition of forest land be limited so as not to encourage an increase in the price of land.

(2) That the Constitution be amended to permit classification of forest lands for tax purposes.

(See Separate Report: Commonwealth-Owned Forests and Reforestation)

5. Commonwealth Space Requirements

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate space requirements for state government outside of the city of Harrisburg, rental costs and convenience involved, and the cost and convenience of alternative arrangements.

Investigation:

Compiled lists of office space leased by the Commonwealth in central Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, together with information on the location, leasing agency and rental cost per square foot. Examined previous legislation providing for the acquisition of state office buildings in Phila-

delphia and Allegheny counties. Considered cost, convenience and possible gains from relocation in central state office buildings of agencies now leasing offices.

Strategic Facts:

(a) In central Philadelphia, nineteen agencies of the Commonwealth maintain a total of forty-three offices, for which they pay annual rentals ranging from \$.40 to \$3.74 per square foot. In 1949-50, the Commonwealth leased a total of 263,111 square feet in central Philadelphia, at an annual rental of \$404,342, an average per square foot rental of \$1.54.

(b) In central Pittsburgh, seventeen agencies of the Commonwealth maintain a total of twenty-seven offices, for which they pay annual rentals ranging from \$.60 to \$4.06 per square foot. In 1949-50, the Commonwealth leased a total of 122,000 square feet in central Pittsburgh, at an annual rental of \$259,088, an average per square foot rental of \$2.12.

(c) The overwhelming majority of the heads of the agencies maintaining offices in the above cities are of the opinion that consolidation of all Commonwealth operations in one suitable location in each city would not impair their operating efficiency.

(See Separate Report: Commonwealth Space Requirements in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia)

6. Fishways

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate fishways and similar devices which may be used in the waters of the Commonwealth, and the fish population in such waters.

Investigation:

Studied the progress of the development of fishways in the Atlantic Coast region; considered alternate proposals to facilitate the migration of fish which might be employed pending the development of practical fishway designs; conferred with the U. S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service concerning the problem; evaluated the feasibility of a code, at this time, regulating aquatic life.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The Joint State Government Commission, in January, 1949, reported to the General Assembly that as regards shad fishways, it was important to ascertain, among other factors, rates of water flow, ranges of water temperature and degree of water purity necessary to encourage migration of fish, and also the biological and hydraulic conditions suitable to the migration of fish through artificial barriers; that only if and when such factors are known will it be possible to design effective devices for the passage of fish over existing dams; that the problem was common to all states along the Atlantic seaboard whose rivers receive migratory fish; that, hence, the expense of such inquiry should be borne by the Federal government.

(b) The 81st Congress enacted H. R. 2740 as Public Law 249 (Chapter 478—1st Session), which provides, inter alia, as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to undertake, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, a comprehensive and continuing study of the

shad of the Atlantic Coast for the purpose of recommending to the Atlantic Coast States, through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, measures to be taken to arrest decline, increase the abundance, and promote the wisest utilization of such shad resources at a cost of not to exceed \$75,000 per annum for a six-year period. For the purposes of this section, any agency of the United States, or any corporation wholly owned by the United States, is authorized to transfer, without exchange of funds, any boats or equipment excess to its needs required by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the studies authorized herein.

* * *

"Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of this Act.

"Approved August 18, 1949."

(c) The United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service in 1950 utilized the funds provided by Public Law 249 for studying shad in the Hudson River; in 1951 the studies will center upon shad runs in the Connecticut River and in 1952 the funds will be employed for studies of shad in the Chesapeake Bay region, including the Susquehanna River basin.

(d) Power dam installations at Holyoke, Massachusetts, in the Connecticut River, include a shad fishway, the effectiveness of which is not yet known.

(e) The United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service advises that transportation of shad during the spawning migration from waters below the power dams to the waters above, is practical; the Service may be in a position to furnish suitable trucks for such purpose, upon payment of the cost of operation; the Service welcomes an opportunity to participate in the experiment of trucking shad, to the extent of providing personnel for required tagging of 1,800 fish, follow-up study of the upstream migration and the return of adult shad and fingerlings; such services can be had prior to the planned intensive study for the Susquehanna River area.

(f) At this time, the Commission deems it inadvisable to submit a comprehensive code covering aquatic life in the waters of the Commonwealth.

Recommendations:

(1) That an appropriation be provided to finance in part the experiment of trucking shad from the waters below the Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River to the waters above each of the three power dams on the river during the migratory season of 1951.

(2) That the United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service be invited to participate in this project.

(3) That the Joint State Government Commission be directed to continue the study of fish in the Commonwealth so that a report may be made to the General Assembly of 1953 concerning the progress in the development of fishways, the result of trucking migratory fish from waters below the power dams to Pennsylvania waters above, and other matters of interest to Pennsylvania sportsmen.

7. Highway Costs

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

Study and investigate costs of construction and maintenance of public highways as related to vehicles used thereon.

Strategic Facts:

On the day following the adoption of the resolution directing this study, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to Senate Bill No. 716, which was approved by the Governor on May 23, 1949, and became Act No. 537. Act No. 537 establishes a "Highway Planning Commission," with an appropriation of \$250,000, whose duty it shall be "to ascertain, gather, study and analyze all pertinent facts, material and data deemed pertinent to and necessary for the Commonwealth, including but not limited to the classification of highways, roads and streets in the state, the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of the highways, roads, streets and bridges, the ways and means of financing such long-range highway program, and the nature and character of the administration needed to carry such program into effect."

The assignment to the Highway Planning Commission, being by Act of Assembly of later date, supersedes the directive of the Concurrent Resolution.

8. Occupational Hazards to State Employees

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate occupational hazards to state employes in the performance of their official duties.

Investigation:

Studied the five-year injury experience of all state occupations on the basis of the records of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund. Ascertained from the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth hours worked by state employes engaged in different occupations. Compared injury experiences and hours worked and calculated severity rates, frequency rates and severity averages for all state occupations. Tested significance of rates.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The employes of the Commonwealth receive wages or salaries, are entitled to paid vacation periods and sick leave with pay, and in addition, are covered by workmen's compensation insurance and are eligible for superannuation and disability retirement allowances.

(b) The financing of workmen's compensation benefits is the exclusive responsibility of the Commonwealth (Commonwealth allocations to the State Workmen's Insurance Fund for the calendar year 1949 amounted to \$533,793.07); payments to the State Employees' Retirement Fund are the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the employee (Commonwealth contributions \$6,449,858, employes' contribution \$12,620,060 for the biennium 1947-49).

(c) The compensation of state employes may be modified by changes in:

- a. Wage and salary scales;
- b. Workmen's compensation benefits;
- c. Retirement and disability allowances.

(d) The General Assembly of 1949 had before it five bills designed to liberalize the retirement allowances respectively of fish wardens, game protectors, institutional

employes, Liquor Control Board enforcement officers and mine inspectors. Three of these bills—H. B. No. 200, H. B. No. 260 and H. B. 1166—passed both houses but were vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it had not been established that these employes are subjected to extraordinary hazards in the performance of their official duties.

(e) The hazards associated with the occupations enumerated in the Governor's veto messages, measured in terms of severity rates (total days lost from work by virtue of disabling injuries per 1,000 employe hours worked) are less than the average hazards associated with all state occupations.

(See Separate Report: Occupational Hazards to State Employes)

9. Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits

(House Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 87, adopted April 28, 1949; agreed to April 28, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To make a study of the problem of partial unemployment, both seasonally and during continued periods of unemployment resulting from a general slackening of economic activity, and the benefits payable by reason of partial unemployment.

Investigation:

Examined unemployment compensation statutes of the forty-eight states. Made intensive study of partial benefits payable under different employment conditions in sixteen states, including Pennsylvania, and analyzed the distribution of persons eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania by high quarterly earnings during the base year. Conferred with state-wide organizations representing both employers and organized labor.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The forty-eight states of the union have unemployment compensation laws. The Pennsylvania unemployment compensation system was established in 1936. The Pennsylvania system at the time of its establishment provided for benefit payments only if a worker was fully unemployed; in 1945, the statute was amended to provide for benefit payments to partially unemployed persons.

(b) It is the purpose of all unemployment compensation systems to make available to a fully or partially unemployed, covered worker some statutorily-determined fraction of the income which he would have earned in the covered employment had he been fully employed.

(c) To accomplish the objective indicated under (b), above, two systems are in use—the so-called "wage loss" type of program and the "day base" plan.

(d) The "wage loss" system is used by forty-seven states including Pennsylvania; the "day base" plan is used only in the State of New York. It is possible to incorporate, within the concepts of either system, a feature providing for supplemental allowances for dependents, and some states have incorporated such a feature.

(e) In Pennsylvania, a covered employee is compensated for total or partial unemployment as follows: The statute establishes a minimum weekly benefit of \$8, to which a wage earner is entitled if his high quarterly earnings during his base year (the five quarters preceding the date of application for benefits) were \$60 to \$212. The benefit payment increases by \$1 for every \$25 of high-quarterly

base year earnings, until it reaches a maximum of \$25 at a high-quarterly earning of \$613. In order to be eligible for benefits for either full or partial unemployment, a covered worker must have received remuneration during his base year in an amount not less than thirty times his weekly benefit rate. The maximum benefit payments for any one benefit year are twenty-four times the full weekly benefit rate to which he is entitled.

In the case of a fully unemployed person whose eligibility has been established, the full benefit rate is payable. In the case of a partially unemployed person, an incentive deduction of \$3 is made from his weekly earnings, and the balance of his earnings is deducted from his full benefit rate. Thus, in order to be eligible for benefits for partial unemployment, a worker must earn less than his full weekly benefit amount.

(f) Under the "day base" plan (used in New York), benefit rates are computed in basically the same manner as those under the "wage loss" plan (used in Pennsylvania). However, the payments are computed in a different manner. For purposes of computing the payments, the day base plan recognizes a seven-day week. Provided a worker earns less than \$24 from his employment during the week, the fourth and succeeding days of unemployment in that week are designated as "effective days." Four effective days are considered as a week of full unemployment, and the full benefit amount is paid to any covered person who has accumulated four effective days.

(g) Examination of the two plans, described under (e) and (f), above, shows that in both systems amounts paid for partial unemployment depend upon amounts paid for full unemployment.

(h) The day base system, in use only in the State of New York, has recently been evaluated by a legislative committee at the direction of the New York General Assembly. This committee has recommended abandonment of the day base plan.

(i) Generally speaking, evidence shows that the wage loss system provides more generous benefits for covered employees in the lower earning brackets.

(Separate report to be issued)

10. Public Assistance

(Senate Resolution No. 40, adopted April 19, 1949; House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949, agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the administration and financing of public assistance in the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Examined public assistance administration and financing methods in the forty-eight states; established relationship of general assistance expenditures and degree of local financing; developed methods of compensation for variations in public assistance expenditures among counties. Examined application of eligibility standards and pertinent departmental records; examined educational training and experience of public assistance personnel. Examined characteristics of general assistance recipients on the basis of a representative and adequate random sample; related public assistance payments to prevailing wages. Surveyed Pennsylvania's blind pensions in the light of recent federal enactments.

Strategic Facts and Recommendations:

Strategic facts, pertinent data and recommendations are set forth at length in separate report to be issued.

(Separate report to be issued)

11. Public School Attendance Areas

(House Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate efficient public school attendance areas within the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Studied methods used in the forty-eight states for the purpose of increasing the size of public school attendance areas and school districts, and the history of public school attendance areas in Pennsylvania. Established the relationship between numbers of pupils and per pupil total current expense costs, per pupil instruction costs and per pupil current expense costs other than instruction costs. Established the relationship between per pupil costs of interdistrict transportation and the number of miles pupils are transported and the relationship between per pupil cost of interdistrict transportation and the number of pupils transported.

Strategic Facts:

(a) In the opinion of educators, it is desirable to enlarge many school attendance areas (the geographic area service by a single school) in order to make available diversified curricula at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

(b) Four methods are currently employed with a view to enlarging areas:

(1) Mandatory consolidation.

(2) Voluntary consolidation without state financial assistance.

(3) Voluntary consolidation with state financial assistance.

(4) Voluntary consolidation of school operations.

(c) The Pennsylvania system of voluntary consolidation of operations provides advantages for pupils without sacrificing local control.

Prior to Act of 1945, May 29, P. L. 1112, Pennsylvania laws tended to discourage the enlarging of attendance areas and the formation of joint schools. However, the 1945 school subsidy system has proved conducive to the establishment of economical school attendance areas and to the equalization of educational opportunities.

(d) Data from a group of Pennsylvania 3rd and 4th class school districts with average capacity to support public education show that, as the number of pupils (average daily membership) increases, the total current expense costs, the instruction costs, and the total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs (on a per pupil basis) tend to decrease. The per pupil costs which are typically related to given numbers of high school pupils in school districts maintaining four-year high school decrease from \$244 for a school whose average daily membership is 50 pupils to \$163 for a school of 300 pupils. Similarly, the per pupil costs in school districts maintaining six-year high schools decrease from \$209 for only 100 pupils to \$156 for 700 pupils. In school districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools, the per

pupil costs decrease from \$124 for 50 pupils to \$93 for 350 pupils.

(e) Data from a group of 3rd and 4th class school districts show that, as the number of pupils transported increases, the per pupil cost of transportation decreases, and that, as the number of miles pupils are transported increases, the per pupil per mile cost of transportation decreases.

(See Separate Report: Public School Attendance Areas)

12. Retirement Costs

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the cost of retirement systems to the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions.

Investigation:

Examined the elements of the State Employees' Retirement System and projected the cost of the system to the State on the assumptions: (a) that the elements as now provided by law would remain constant; (b) that the elements would be varied as indicated by proposals heretofore submitted to the General Assembly.

As regards the Public School Employees' Retirement System the General Assembly, in 1949, made extensive changes, including the fraction on the basis of which the State allowance is computed, and as yet no actuarial valuation reflecting the changes is available. Hence, no cost projections are feasible.

Strategic Facts:

Pertinent data are set forth at length in separate report to be issued.

(Separate report to be issued)

13. Tax Exempt Liquid Fuels

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and investigate the taxation and exemption of liquid fuels utilized for nonhighway purposes, methods of exempting, taxing and rebating and distributing any such taxes.

Investigation:

Surveyed legal provisions for taxation, exemption and refunding of taxes on liquid fuels in twenty-one states. Studied the extent of exemptions and refunds of liquid fuels taxes and the estimated private and commercial nonhighway use of liquid fuels in the selected states. Determined effect of the 1949 act which provided for the refunding of one-half of the tax on gasoline used for non-highway agricultural purposes.

Strategic Facts:

(a) Pennsylvania has levied a tax on liquid fuels since 1921. At the present time the tax rate is \$.05 per gallon, of which \$.03 is levied on a permanent basis and \$.02 under authorization which expires May 31, 1951.

(b) The General Assembly of 1949 made provision (1949, May 26, P. L. 1880) for the refunding of one-half of the amount of liquid fuels taxes paid on fuels used for non-highway agricultural purposes and for the payment of a

quarterly filing fee of \$1.50, such filing fee to be deducted from the claim. The quarterly filing fee of \$1.50, in effect, makes it impossible for a farm operator to get a refund on the first sixty gallons of liquid fuels used in any one quarter for nonhighway agricultural purposes.

(c) For the year beginning July 1, 1949, and ending June 30, 1950, total dollar refunds amounted to \$219,034.08. Farm operators filing claims, by quarters, ranged from 1.4% to 2.9% of the total number of farm operators in Pennsylvania.

(Separate report to be issued)

B. Codification and Revisions

1. Administrative Code

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and revise The Administrative Code of 1929 and related statutes.

Investigation:

Reviewed The Administrative Code of 1929 and a compilation of amendments to the Code made since 1929, including the amendments of 1949; the organization of administrative departments, boards and commissions showing method of creation and legislation governing their operation; and legislation relating to boards and commissions which might be covered by general provisions of The Administrative Code.

Strategic Facts:

Revision of The Administrative Code at this time does not seem expedient because:

(a) Such a revision, to be successful, should be made in collaboration with the Governor during his first biennium.

(b) The Joint State Government Commission has under consideration numerous amendments to The Administrative Code.

(c) In light of the present national emergency, suspension of certain provisions of the code may be necessary.

2. Decedents' Estates Laws

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and revise the Orphans' Court Act, Orphans' Court Partition Act, Register of Wills Act, and Revised Price Act, with their supplements and related statutes.

Investigation:

Studied existing laws on the subject; prepared, with the guidance of the Advisory Committee on Decedents' Estates Laws, a proposed draft of an orphans' court act, a register of wills act, an incompetents' estates act and amendments to the Fiduciaries Act and the Fiduciaries Investment Act.

Strategic Facts:

Heretofore the Joint State Government Commission, as directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 46 of the 1945 Session of the General Assembly, submitted drafts of an intestate act, a wills act, an estates act and a principal and income act, all of which were enacted in 1947.

These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, "Decedents' Estate Laws of 1947." And, as directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 34 of the 1947 Session of the General Assembly, the Joint State Government Commission submitted drafts of a fiduciaries act and a fiduciaries investment act, both of which were enacted in 1949. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, "Decedents' Estates Laws of 1949."

The proposed acts and amendments supplement these decedents' estates laws enacted in 1947 and 1949.

Recommendations:

That the proposed orphans' court act, register of wills act, incompetents' estates act and the proposed amendments to other decedents' estates laws, as finally prepared, be enacted.

(See separate reports: Proposed Orphans' Court Act of 1951, May 10, 1950; Proposed Register of Wills Act of 1951, July 10, 1950; Proposed Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951, November, 1950.)

3. Insurance Laws

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and revise the laws relating to insurance.

Investigation:

(a) The Joint State Government Commission, on August 10, 1949, requested the Insurance Commissioner to prepare and submit a preliminary draft of a proposed insurance code for review by the Commission and possible submission to the General Assembly in 1951, together with:

(1) A table showing the sections of the existing law and comparable sections of the proposed code.

(2) A statement listing provisions of existing laws, the deletion of which is proposed because they are held to be obsolete.

(3) A list of sections, revision of which is proposed to conform to court decisions.

(4) Proposed changes in existing law, together with a statement as to the purposes which are to be accomplished by the change.

(b) On April 19, 1950, the Insurance Commissioner informed the Joint State Government Commission that the Insurance Department was proceeding with the work of codification and had enlisted the aid of an Advisory Committee.

(c) On November 16, 1950, the Insurance Commissioner reported that on May 25, 1950, a meeting, called by the commissioner, was held at Harrisburg, attended by approximately 150 representatives of interested parties; that it was the consensus of the meeting that a complete revision and codification of the insurance laws is a matter for long-range study, and that it was not practical to attempt to present such an extensive code to the General Assembly at the 1951 Session.

Strategic Facts:

The Insurance Commissioner is proceeding with the codification project as requested by the Joint State Government Commission.

Recommendation:

That a long-range study for the revision and codifica-

tion of the insurance laws be continued so that the Insurance Commissioner may complete the preparation of the material requested by the Joint State Government Commission.

4. Landlord and Tenant Laws

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 6, January 25, 1949; agreed to January 26, 1949. House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and revise the laws relating to landlord and tenant, eviction proceedings, rent control and kindred statutes.

Investigation:

Compiled and studied the law of landlord and tenant as contained in the statutes and court decisions, together with bills on the subject heretofore presented to the General Assembly; reviewed the proposals contained in the Report of the Committee on Civil Law of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; prepared a proposed draft of a landlord and tenant act, and reviewed and considered suggestions and recommendations submitted by interested persons.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The law of landlord and tenant in Pennsylvania is based upon numerous separate statutes enacted between 1772 and 1900 which contain obsolete terminology and overlapping and inconsistent provisions.

(b) The practice in this field is largely regulated by case law interpreting the above statutes and supplying decisional law in the absence of statutory provisions.

(c) There is a need for codification of the existing law of landlord and tenant.

Recommendations:

That the proposed landlord and tenant act, as finally prepared, be enacted.

(See Separate Report: Proposed Landlord and Tenant Act of 1951, September, 1950)

5. Mental Health Laws

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, April 26, 1949; agreed to April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To study and revise laws relating to mental health.

Investigation:

Compiled and studied the law relating to mental health contained in the statutes and court decision; held a public hearing on April 19, 1950, to afford organizations and individuals an opportunity to be heard; prepared a proposed draft of a mental health act; and reviewed and considered suggestions and recommendations submitted.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The law relating to mental health is chiefly stated in the Mental Health Act of 1923 (P. L. 998). While adequate, this act has many times been amended and does not embody many provisions of earlier statutes dating back over a hundred years.

(b) There is need for codification of the mental health laws to eliminate obsolete matter and terminology, re-

move duplications, clarify ambiguities, present the subject matter in logical order and bring all of the statutory provisions into one consistent statute.

Recommendation:

That the proposed mental health act, as finally prepared, be enacted.

(See separate report: Proposed Mental Health Act of 1951, August, 1950.)

Part II

STUDIES DIRECTED BY SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Eight of the thirty-one studies and investigations of the Commission were directed by Senate Resolutions. Four of these directives concern factual studies and analyses and the remaining four deal with codification and revisions.

A. Factual Studies and Analyses

1. Historical Sites

(Senate Resolution No. 49, adopted April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To make a study of appropriate legislation to assure the safety and preservation of the historical buildings, sites and remains, as listed in the Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites and Remains reported by the Commission to the General Assembly, and to report the result of this study with definite recommendations for legislation at the next regular session of the General Assembly; and to continue the survey and revise the Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites and Remains.

Investigation:

Review the Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites and Remains in Pennsylvania above referred to. Examined legislative proposals relating to preservation of property of historical significance. Conferred with Judge Edwin O. Lewis, chairman of the Committee of Advisors to the Joint State Government Commission Historical Subcommittee (biennium 1947-1949), and with the Attorney General and the Legislative Reference Bureau concerning appropriate legislation. Conferred with Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission relative to the continued compilation of historical buildings, sites and archaeological remains.

Strategic Facts:

(a) At present legislation is not adequate to protect historical sites and structures in the Commonwealth.

(b) The Joint State Government Commission recommended to the 1949 Session of the General Assembly that legislation be passed to prohibit the destruction or sale, without approval, of any of the buildings or sites designated in the Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites and Remains in Pennsylvania as being of prime historical importance.

Recommendations:

That legislation be enacted to safeguard property in the Commonwealth which has historic importance and significance and that such legislation:

(1) Define sites, buildings and structures in the Commonwealth which are of significant historic importance, and the preservation of which is of prime concern to the Commonwealth.

(2) List the specific properties marked by stars in the Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites and Remains in Pennsylvania, submitted by Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly, March, 1949, as being of such significance.

(3) Declare all such property to be affected with the public interest because of its patriotic, inspirational and educational value.

(4) Prohibit the destruction, defacing or alteration of such property except with the approval of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; provide a penalty for failure to comply and provide a right of appeal to the courts from the action of the commission.

(5) Provide for injunction proceedings to restrain the destruction, defacing or alteration of such property.

(6) Provide for damages to the owner of private property suffered by reasons of any such restraint upon the use of the property.

(7) Provide procedure by which the owner of property may apply to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for a determination as to whether or not specific property comes within the purview of the act.

(8) Provide the right of eminent domain to permit the Commonwealth to acquire property within the scope of the definition.

2. Medical Care and General Welfare

(Senate Resolution No. 35, adopted April 11, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

That the Joint State Government Commission be empowered to employ all its resources, plus whatever scientific, expert or administrative advice and testimony it can arrange to receive to fully determine the solution of the problem of medical care and general welfare.

Much of the information was compiled in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service, during the biennium 1947-1949. See Findings and Recommendations of the Committee on Post-High School Education, November, 1948.

3. Smoke Control

(Senate Resolution No. 43, adopted April 22, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

Through a subcommittee, to make a thorough and exhaustive study of the smoke and soot nuisance problem existing in the Commonwealth and of various smoke and soot control methods and devices and their relative costs; and prepare model smoke control plans suitable for use by the various political subdivisions of the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Investigated the causes of smoke and soot and the methods and devices for preventing the nuisance. Studied enforcement methods and legislative and ordinance restrictions of Pennsylvania and other comparable industrial areas. Consulted with smoke control units in other states and in Pennsylvania and with the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, and held a public hearing on February 20, 1950.

Strategic Facts:

(a) Smoke is defined as the products of combustion diffused in air. The products of combustion are both visible and invisible. The visible components are soot

(carbon particles and tarry materials) and fly ash (non-combustible particles). The invisible products are compounds of sulphur and oxygen, carbon and oxygen, carbon and hydrogen, and sulphur and hydrogen. The most objectionable invisible combustion products are the compounds of sulphur and oxygen, since they combine with moisture to produce acids which act destructively on metal, paint, stone, and animal and vegetable fibers.

(b) Because of the important part that coal has played in Pennsylvania's industrial development, smoke has come to be regarded by many as a symbol of prosperity. It should be regarded as a symbol of waste, since it is the result of incomplete burning of fuel. As the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, in a published report, observed: "... combustion with heavy smoke always indicates loss."

(c) Damage to real property, damage to personal property and increased operating expenses occasioned by the need for additional illumination are costs imposed upon the citizens of a community by the visible and invisible products of combustion. The estimated measurable costs of smoke to each individual sometimes approximate \$30 a year.

(d) In Pennsylvania, enabling legislation permits second class counties, cities, boroughs and first class townships to abate smoke. However, due to air currents, localized control of smoke is generally ineffective.

(e) The effectiveness of a smoke control program depends upon:

- (1) The establishment of one smoke abatement unit for all communities within a given smoke-affected area.
- (2) The statutory ability of the communities to join together for the purpose of establishing a control unit.
- (3) The establishment of standards to fit the needs of the communities concerned.
- (4) The maintenance of a balance between direct costs to the citizens of the area, the equipment costs of producers and the savings accruing to the community at large.
- (5) The availability of information from other communities.

Recommendations:

- (1) That the area for the control of smoke shall not be smaller than one county.
 - (2) That counties be permitted and encouraged to co-operate in the establishment and operation of a joint unit for smoke control, and establish standards of emission at least equivalent to those prescribed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
 - (3) That in local control units, there be established a three-member board with hearing and advisory powers.
 - (4) That the Commonwealth provide financial assistance to the counties which maintain Commonwealth approved control units, for the purpose of payment of salaries of technical personnel; and that the appointment of such personnel be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth.
 - (5) That a State Office of Smoke Control for the establishment of standards and the clearing of information be established in the Department of Health.
- (See Separate Report: Smoke Control.)

4. Warehouse Facilities

(Senate Resolution No. 67, adopted April 28, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To (1) make a survey of available warehouse facilities suitable for use by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and the rental terms thereof; (2) make an investigation of the reasonableness of the rentals previously and currently being charged; (3) determine whether the present warehouse facilities are properly located for efficient and economical distribution and (4) determine the feasibility of having the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board either purchase or construct and operate its own warehouses and the savings which might result therefrom to the Commonwealth.

Investigation:

Investigated present warehouse facilities, present charges and alternative arrangements as above directed.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board does not own or operate warehousing facilities, but contracts with commercial warehousing firms for storage space and labor. Charges for space are based upon a per-case storage fee, while labor charges are based upon a per-case handling rate.

(b) The locations of warehouses, liquor storage fees and handling charges for the calendar year 1949 are shown below:

Location of Warehouses	Storage Fees	Handling Charges
Philadelphia	\$311,253	\$238,409
Pittsburgh	228,339	169,672
Scranton	107,614	59,721
Erie	45,494	23,239
Harrisburg	17,314	6,251
Totals	\$710,014	\$497,292
Grand Total—Storage and Handling—\$1,207,306.		

(c) In order to compare the present arrangement with possible alternative arrangements, such as the renting by the Commonwealth of storage space with the handling provided by Commonwealth employes, it is necessary to convert per-case storage fees into equivalent square-foot rentals and to compare wage rates in conjunction with efficiency of labor.

No reliable measures of labor efficiency exist. However, as regards hourly rates for labor in 1949, the weighted average for such labor at the five warehousing locations utilized by the Commonwealth was \$1.27 per hour. This compares with hourly rates ranging from \$.85 to \$.95 for Commonwealth Service 42, Grade 11—Manual Labor.

As regards storage fees in 1949, the case-basis storage cost can be converted into a square-foot storage cost by dividing the space required (square feet) for the greatest number of cases in storage at any one location at any one time during the year into the total storage cost at that location for that year. If this calculation is performed for all five locations, it appears that, on a square-foot basis, annual liquor storage costs to the Commonwealth range from \$.88 to \$1.24 per square foot. The average for all locations is \$1.00. In this connection, it may be observed that the rental paid for liquor store premises in the cities in which liquor is also stored ranges from \$.66 to \$.96 per

square foot; the average rental per square foot for liquor stores in these cities amounted to \$.86.

B. CODIFICATION AND REVISIONS

1. Administrative Agencies

(Senate Resolution No. 54, adopted April 28, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To investigate, study and consider the manner in which administrative agencies have used and are using the legislative and rule-making power delegated to them by the legislature for the purpose of carrying out the laws of this Commonwealth with particular emphasis on the abuse of such power and whether affected parties in interest are being deprived of their rights.

Investigation:

Redrafted House Bill No. 879, Printer's No. 821 (1949) to meet the objections contained in the Governor's Veto Message No. 50.

Recommendation:

That the bill as redrafted be enacted.

2. Amphibian and Aquatic Life

(Senate Resolution No. 48, adopted April 27, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To review, investigate, study and consider all of the laws relating to fish, frogs, terrapin, animals of aquatic habits, amphibian and other aquatic life in the waters of this Commonwealth, the laws providing for control of the same, the laws regulating the acquisition and improvement of lands and waters for the protection of animals of aquatic habits, to restate and codify all such laws.

See Fishways, page 6.

3. Criminal Procedure

(Senate Resolution No. 66, adopted April 28, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To continue the survey, investigation and consideration of all the laws of the Commonwealth relating to criminal procedure and to completely revise and restate such laws into codified form.

Recommendation:

That revision and codification of the laws of criminal procedure be deferred pending consideration by the General Assembly of the proposed crimes act of 1951, in order that procedural provisions may be made to conform to the substantive law.

4. Liquor Laws

(Senate Resolution No. 41, adopted April 20, 1949.)

Legislative Mandate:

To review, investigate, study and consider all of the laws relating to liquor and to report findings and conclusions to the next regular session of the General Assembly with proposed legislation embodying a codification of such laws of the Commonwealth; to appoint a subcommittee to conduct such review, investigation, study and consideration of the laws relating to liquor, and to prepare a codification thereof.

Investigation:

Reviewed the liquor laws of the Commonwealth and legislative proposals heretofore submitted to the General Assembly; prepared a proposed codification of the law, together with a reference table relating the sections thereof to corresponding provisions of existing law. Held a public hearing on May 25, 1950, to afford all interested parties an opportunity to be heard.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The liquor laws of the Commonwealth are contained in numerous separate acts which have been amended frequently. The last proposal for a code was submitted to the General Assembly in 1947 as House Bill No. 1170, and thereafter in 1947 and in 1949 amendments were made to existing law.

(b) The parties appearing at the public hearing presented suggestions and recommendations which are on file in the office of the Commission for the use of the General Assembly upon request.

Recommendation:

That there be enacted a codification of the liquor laws of the Commonwealth in the form contained in the original House Bill No. 1170 (1947) with the incorporation therein of 1947 and 1949 amendments and such changes as are required to conform the draft to existing law in a number of particulars and to achieve uniformity.

PART III

STUDIES INITIATED BY THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, the Commission undertook inquiries into five additional subjects which it deemed "useful to the General Assembly." Three of these concern factual studies and analyses, and the remaining two deal with codifications and revisions.

A. FACTUAL STUDIES AND ANALYSES

1. Reapportionment

Investigation:

(a) Compiled constitutional and statutory provisions relating to congressional, legislative and senatorial reapportionment.

(b) On the basis of final population figures for 1920, 1930 and 1940, calculated:

(1) Representative entitlements by district and by county.

(2) Senatorial entitlements of counties and population of senatorial districts.

(c) Obtained partial preliminary official population figures for 1950, and on the basis of these preliminary figures, calculated:

(1) Preliminary representative entitlements for all counties and for the districts for which preliminary population data are available.

(2) Preliminary senatorial entitlements of counties and population of the senatorial districts for which preliminary population data are available.

As regards the completion of (c), (1) and (2), above, it should be noted that the U. S. Bureau of the Census

advised the Commission that preliminary population data necessary to complete representative and senatorial entitlement estimates were not available as of January 1, 1951.

As regards congressional reapportionment, it may be noted that the preliminary population figures for Allegheny County boroughs and townships were not available as of January 1, 1951.

In connection with all the calculations based upon 1950 data and indicated above as partially completed, it should be noted that they are preliminary only, by virtue of the fact that the final population figures are not yet available. The Commission has been advised that the final population figures for the civil subdivisions will not become available until May or June of 1951.

2. Sex Offenders

Investigation:

Gathered relevant data on sex crimes and on the laws and statutes affecting this type of offender in Pennsylvania and other states.

Strategic Facts:

(a) A survey discloses more than a dozen states which have recently experimented with new legislation aimed at the sex offender. In 1950, the State of New Jersey published a comprehensive study, "The Habitual Sex Offender." Also, in 1950, the State of New York published its "Report on Study of 102 Sex Offenders in Sing Sing Prison."

(b) Generally, (1) statutes which authorize commitment of persons not charged with, or convicted of, crime are ineffectual; (2) the New Jersey and New York recommendations contemplate confinement only after conviction for a criminal offense.

(c) In Pennsylvania, the conviction rate for all sex crimes combined, per 100,000 population, has decreased from 20.2 in 1939 to 17.0 in 1949; the conviction rate for rate, both common law and statutory, has decreased from 3.7 in 1939 to 1.8 in 1949.

(d) Five Pennsylvania statutes deal specifically with the problem of sex offenders and potential sex offenders: the School Code, the Mental Health Act, the Penal Code, the Greenstein Act and the Classification Act.

Recommendation:

That the Pennsylvania Correctional, Diagnostic and Classification Center authorized by the General Assembly in 1945 (1945, May 15, P. L. 570) be established and institutional facilities reorganized for the purpose of segregating sex offenders.

(See separate report: Sex Offenders)

3. Teacher Supply and Demand

Investigation:

Estimated the supply and demand of elementary and secondary public school teachers for the state as a whole and for the several classes and types of school districts in Pennsylvania.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The supply and demand situation of teachers in Pennsylvania in 1948-49 was as follows:

(1) Elementary Teachers—

Demand:

Number needed to replace teachers withdrawing and retiring	2,400
Number needed to replace teachers holding emergency certificates, reduce overcrowding and allow for increased enrollment	2,150
Total	4,550

Supply:

Teachers completing educational curricula—

a. In state teachers colleges	657
b. In liberal arts colleges	485
Total	1,142

In other words, the estimated demand for elementary teachers exceeded the estimated supply by 3,408.

(2) Secondary Teachers—

Demand:

Number needed to replace teachers withdrawing and retiring	1,890
Number needed to replace teachers holding emergency certificates, reduce overcrowding and allow for increased enrollment	1,350
Total	3,240

Supply:

Teachers completing educational curricula—

a. In state teachers colleges	1,913
b. In liberal arts colleges	2,379
Total	4,292

Contrary to the situation in the elementary field, the estimated supply of secondary teachers exceeded the estimated demand for such employes by 1,052.

(b) The relationship between teacher supply and teacher demand exhibited marked variations from district to district. The following table shows these variations with regard to teaching positions in the elementary schools as of July 20, 1949:

Class of Districts	Number of Vacancies	Applicants
First	424	260
Second	72	118
Third (under district supt.)	222	332
Third and fourth (under county supt.)	868	198

Examination of the above table indicates that the supply and demand situation in third and fourth class districts under county superintendents seems to be different from that in second and third class districts under the supervision of district superintendents. Although it is impossible to determine or estimate the number of duplicate applications, the evidence strongly suggests that the shortage problem is primarily a problem of third and fourth class districts under county superintendents.

(c) The inference drawn under (b), above, gains support from a comparison of the number of registrants who use the placement service of the Department of Public

Instruction with the number of requests made to the department for teachers. In 1945-46, the department's placement service had 385 registrants, but only 205 requests for teachers; in 1948-49, 505 registrants and 83 requests for teachers; and in 1949-50, 608 registrants and 52 requests. For the three years under review, the number of placements were 18, 24 and 16, respectively.

(d) The evidence, taken in toto, suggests that an increase in the production of elementary teachers would not necessarily solve the shortage problem in third and fourth class districts under county superintendents because:

(1) Many persons in teacher training seem reluctant to accept employment in these districts.

(2) Many school boards in these districts hesitate to engage applicants whose backgrounds differ from those of the members of the community.

Hence, a mere increase in the supply of elementary teachers, unless these teachers are of the specific types sought by local school boards and are willing to accept employment conditions in the third and fourth class districts cannot be expected to solve the shortage problem.

(e) It has been suggested from time to time that the total supply of teachers be increased by strengthening the agreement into which the Commonwealth and enrollees at state teachers colleges enter. Aside from the fact that a mere increase in supply could not be expected to solve the problem, as pointed out under (d), above, it should be noted that contrary to prevalent belief education at state teachers colleges is not entirely free. Although the Act of March 10, 1949, P. L. 29, provided "The tuition of all students at the State Teachers' Colleges, who are residents of Pennsylvania . . . and who sign an agreement to teach in the public schools of this Commonwealth for not less than two years, and who are pursuing therein regular courses for the preparation of teachers, shall be paid by the Commonwealth," the teachers colleges charge so-called "contingent fees," which are the equivalent of tuitions. All teachers colleges charge both so-called "activities" and "contingent" fees. The activities fees range from \$20 to \$30 per pupil per academic year, and the contingent fees range from \$90 to \$180 per pupil per academic year, which is but another way of saying that the total charge ranges from \$110 to \$210. At The Pennsylvania State College, where students are not required to enter into any agreement regarding their future activities, total fees amount to \$220 annually.

Under the circumstances, it appears that mere strengthening of the agreement into which teachers college enrollees enter may not increase the available supply but may simply divert students to other institutions.

B. CODIFICATIONS AND REVISIONS

1. Penal Laws

Investigation:

Reviewed Senate Bill No. 243, Printer's No. 679 (1949), the Governor's Veto Message No. 53 (1949) and 1949 amendments to The Penal Code of 1939 (June 24, P. L. 872).

Strategic Facts:

The Joint State Government Commission submitted to the 1949 Session of the General Assembly a proposed

crimes act, consolidating, amending and revising the penal laws of the Commonwealth. This measure passed the General Assembly as Senate Bill No. 243, Printer's No. 679 (1949), but was vetoed by the Governor.

Recommendations:

(1) That, in order to meet the objections contained in the Governor's veto, Sections 614 and 615 of the Penal Code, as amended by the Act of 1949, March 4, P. L. 19 (Taylor Amendment), be incorporated in the proposed draft.

(2) That the 1949 amendments to the Penal Code (1939, June 24, P. L. 872) be incorporated in the proposed draft.

(3) That Section 301 of the proposed draft, "Procuring Unlawful Arrest or Prosecution," provide for the maximum penalty as specified in Senate Bill No. 243, Printer's No. 243, (1949).

2. Uniform Commercial Code

Investigation:

Reviewed the proposed final draft of the "Uniform Commercial Code" with text and comments, submitted by the Council of the American Law Institute for discussion and approval at the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Law Institute in joint session with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, May 18, 19 and 20, 1950. Consulted with William A. Schnader, former Attorney General of the Commonwealth, chairman of the Commercial Code Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and one of the draftsmen of the proposed law, concerning the feasibility of incorporating the proposals into Pennsylvania law.

Strategic Facts:

(a) The proposed final draft of the Uniform Commercial Code is a comprehensive codification of the commercial law, including the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, the Uniform Sales Act, the Uniform Bills of Lading Act, the Uniform Trust Receipts Act and other commercial acts.

(b) The drafting of the proposed code has been the joint enterprise of the American Law Institute and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

(c) At the joint session of the American Law Institute and National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, held in Washington, D. C., May 18-20, 1950, final approval of the "Proposed Final Draft" was deferred until May, 1951.

(d) Mr. Schnader urged the continued study of the proposed law in order that the General Assembly might be fully informed concerning a possible draft to be submitted in 1953.

Recommendation:

That the study of the proposed Uniform Commercial Code be continued in order that the Commission may make recommendations concerning it to the 1953 Session of the General Assembly.

PART IV

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Created in 1937, P. L. 2460, as last amended 1943, P. L. 13)

Baker Royer, Chairman
John M. Walker, Vice-Chairman
W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Joseph M. Barr (Allegheny County)
Leroy E. Chapman (Warren County)
John H. Dent (Westmoreland County)
†G. Graybill Diehm (Lancaster County)
Anthony J. DiSilvestro (Philadelphia County)
James A. Geltz (Allegheny County)
*Frederick L. Homsher (Lancaster County)
A. Evans Kephart (Philadelphia County)
John G. Snowden (Lycoming County)
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M. Harvey Taylor (Dauphin County)
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† Appointed chairman May 25, 1950, to fill vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

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SEX OFFENDERS

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The survey of the sex crime problem was initiated by the Joint State Government Commission under the authority granted by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084, Section 2.

To facilitate the survey, the Commission, in accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee on sex offenders. The cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged by the Commission.

Herewith is reported a review of the experience of other states which have experimented with new legislation in this field; a summary of the sex offender studies published in 1950 by the states of New Jersey and New York; and relevant Pennsylvania facts.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. A survey discloses more than a dozen states which have recently experimented with new legislation aimed at the sex offender. In 1950, the state of New Jersey published a comprehensive study, "The Habitual Sex Offender." Also, in 1950, the state of New York published its "Report on Study of 102 Sex Offenders in Sing Sing Prison."

II. Generally, (a) statutes which authorize commitment of persons not charged with, or convicted of, crime are ineffectual; (b) the New Jersey and New York recommendations contemplate confinement only after conviction for a criminal offense.

III. In Pennsylvania, the conviction rate for all sex crimes combined, per 100,000 population, has decreased from 20.2 in 1939 to 17.0 in 1949; the conviction rate for rape, both common law and statutory, has decreased from 3.7 in 1939 to 1.8 in 1949.

IV. Five Pennsylvania statutes deal specifically with the problem of sex offenders and potential sex offenders. These statutes are:

A. The School Code (1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended), which provides for sex instruction in the public schools, examination and the establishment of special classes for exceptional children;

B. The Mental Health Act (1923, July 11, P. L. 998, as amended), which provides for confinement and treatment of the mentally ill, including sex offenders;

C. The Penal Code (1939, June 24, P. L. 872, as amended), which provides for the punishment of those found guilty of specified sex crimes;

D. The Greenstein Act (1933, May 2, P. L. 224, as amended), which permits judges to defer sentence of any person until such person has been examined by psychiatrists and permits commitment of a person not insane but mentally ill to State or county institutions established for the purpose;

E. The Classification Act (1945, May 15, P. L. 570), which permits the Department of Welfare, with the approval of the Governor, to set up a Correctional Diagnostic and Classification Center. Although authorized by the General Assembly in 1945, the classification center has not yet been established. If and when such classification center is established, Pennsylvania institutions will be adequate to deal with the problem of the sex offender.

RECOMMENDATION

The Joint State Government Commission recommends the immediate establishment of the Pennsylvania Correctional, Diagnostic and Classification Center authorized by the General Assembly in 1945 (1945, May 15, P. L. 570), and reorganization of institutional facilities for the purpose of segregating sex offenders.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, public opinion, aroused by crimes which allegedly had sex motives, has insisted upon the review of existing law covering such crimes.

Historically, sex offenders were dealt with under the penal laws which provided punishment and made no attempt at rehabilitation or treatment of convicted offenders. More recently, statutes providing for clinical treatment of convicted sex offenders have been passed. In some states, legislation, which permits a sex offender's commitment to an institution without charge or conviction, has been adopted.

Legislation dealing with sex offenders is, then, of the following three major types:

(1) Statutes which provide for punishment, without treatment, of convicted sex offenders;

(2) Laws which provide for clinical treatment and rehabilitation of persons convicted of certain crimes, including sex offenses;

(3) Legislation which permits institutionalization of persons with abnormal sexual tendencies, whether or not they have been charged with or convicted of a crime.

The first type of legislation makes certain sex offenses crimes and provides for the payment of a fine by and/or imprisonment of one convicted of the crime. An example of this type of legislation is Pennsylvania's Penal Code (1939, June 24, P. L. 872, as amended).

A New York law which became effective April 1, 1950, illustrates the second category of legislation. It provides for clinics to which would be sent for study and treatment all criminals who had been given an "indeterminate sentence," which may run from a minimum of one day to a maximum of life confinement. The laws concerning certain crimes, including certain sex offenses, were amended to give the judge the discretion of sentencing the convicted person as heretofore or to an indeterminate sentence. Any person convicted of one of the enumerated crimes is to be sentenced only after a psychiatric examination, the results of which are to aid the judge in passing sentence.

Pennsylvania's Greenstein or Psychiatrists' Act (1933, May 2, P. L. 224, as amended) and the Classification Act (1945, May 15, P. L. 570) are also examples of this type of legislation.

Four states (Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia have sex offender legislation of the third type, which permits institutionalizing a person who fits into the definition of "sexual psychopath," whether or not he has been charged with a crime. According to the Wisconsin definition a "sexual psychopath" is a person who is

"Irresponsible for sexual conduct and thereby dangerous to himself and others because of:

1. Emotional instability; or
2. Impulsiveness of behavior; or
3. Lack of customary standards of good judgment; or
4. Failure to appreciate consequences of acts; or
5. Combination of the above."¹

Proceedings against the person, under these statutes, are

¹ From chart facing page 68, New Jersey Commission, *The Habitual Sex Offender*, 1950.

instituted by the District Attorney, or comparable official, who, acting on information received by him, at his discretion files a petition with the county court. The petition must be executed and verified by an individual with personal knowledge of the facts. The court then holds an inquiry, at which the accused may offer evidence in his own behalf, orders the accused to be examined by two physicians, and, if justified by the findings, orders commitment to a mental hospital.

In this connection, it may be noted that, although Pennsylvania's Mental Health Act² contains comparable provisions relating to the confinement of the insane, both definition and diagnosis of insanity are on a more secure foundation than the definitions and diagnoses of the so-called "sexual psychopath." At the present state of knowledge "sexual psychopathy" is but a vague concept. In addition, it should be observed that precedent established in connection with the confinement of the insane has developed in a climate of opinion that placed a high value upon the civil liberties of the individual.

Section II

PENNSYLVANIA: STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND CRIME RATES

In Pennsylvania, the legislative attitude toward offenders, including sex offenders, has changed over the years. Increasingly the emphasis has shifted from simple confinement of a convicted offender to confinement supplemented by treatment. However, unlike some few other states—Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin—whose experiences to date are not encouraging, Pennsylvania statutes, except in the case of the insane, do not provide for the confinement and treatment of a person on the mere suspicion that he may at some time in the future commit an indictable offense.

Pennsylvania statutes which deal with sex offenders are:

1. The Penal Code (1939, June 24, P. L. 872, as amended)—revision of the Penal Code is currently being prepared by the Joint State Government Commission; this revision, The Crimes Act, will be submitted to the General Assembly in 1951.
2. The Greenstein or Psychiatrists' Act (1933, May 2, P. L. 224, as amended).
3. The Mental Health Act (1923, July 11, P. L. 998, as amended)—the mental health laws are currently being codified by the Joint State Government Commission for submission to the General Assembly of 1951.
4. The Classification Act (1945, May 15, P. L. 570).
5. The School Code (1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended).

A. Statutory Provisions Relating to Sex Crimes or Sex Criminals

The Penal Code of Pennsylvania defines sex offenses and provides for terms and fines for sex offenders which range from six months for the offense of advertising an indecent show to life imprisonment or death for rape which results in murder, and fines of from \$300 to \$10,000.

The proposed Crimes Act, to be submitted to the General Assembly of 1951, increases penalties for sex crimes

in a uniform manner. Under this act, fines are increased, to a maximum of \$20,000, and prison terms, aside from those for offenses which carry a life imprisonment or death penalty, range to a maximum of twenty years; in all cases, either a fine or prison term, or both, may be imposed. In addition, the proposed Crimes Act of 1951 provides penalties for offenses not included in the present Penal Code. For example, it recognizes as crimes indecent assault and contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and provides in either case a maximum penalty of \$3,000 or a prison term of three years, or both.

The Greenstein or Psychiatrists' Act gives the judge the power to defer the sentence of a person convicted of any offense until the report of a mental examination of the defendant has been secured. If the psychiatrists' report shows that the defendant "though not insane is so mentally ill or mentally defective as to make it advisable for the welfare of the defendant or the protection of the community that he or she be committed to some institution other than the county prison, workhouse or a penitentiary" the judge may commit the defendant to "a state or county institution . . . until further order of the court." An appeal from an order of commitment may be made in the same manner as if the defendant had been sentenced.

The Classification Act authorized the Department of Welfare, with the approval of the Governor, to establish a correctional, diagnostic and classification center to aid in determining the mental condition of persons sentenced by the courts of the state. Every person sentenced to a "state institution," except those condemned to death and those committed as defective delinquents, would be sent to the center. Every person sent to the classification center would be diagnosed, classified and transferred to the appropriate institution either for service of sentence or for custody as a defective delinquent, which is defined as a person "mentally defective who has criminal tendencies, which may or may not be coupled with mental instability." To date such a center has not yet been established. The Secretary of Welfare, under date of April 25, 1950, has advised the Joint State Government Commission that "It is the hope of this Department that before long we may be able to activate the program in our penal division along the lines laid out by the last [sic] legislature, i.e., the establishment of a receiving and classification center to which all adult prisoners would be sent."

The Mental Health Act³ provides for commitment to a mental institution of a person acquitted of crime because of insanity, a person charged with a crime who, upon appearance before the court, appears to be "in such condition as to make it necessary that he be observed or cared for in a hospital for mental diseases," and of any person detained in any penal or correctional institution for any reason who, in the opinion of a responsible person, is in such a condition as to make it necessary that he be cared for in a mental hospital. The Act provides further that "any person who is mentally ill may be placed and detained in a hospital for mental diseases by order of the court of common pleas or other court of record of the county in which the said person resides, or of any law judge of said courts, upon a sworn or affirmed application by any responsible person addressed to said courts

² A proposed codification of the Mental Health Laws will be submitted by the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of 1951.

³ 1923, July 11, P. L. 998, amended 1937, May 28, P. L. 973 and 1938, Spec. Ses., October 11, P. L. 63.

or judge, which application shall be accompanied by a sworn or affirmed certificate of two qualified physicians."

The Pennsylvania School Code⁴ provides for the teaching of health and physical education and of physiology and hygiene in the public schools of the Commonwealth. The Code further provides for examination of children of compulsory school age of apparent exceptional mental or physical condition by mental clinics, psychiatrists, psychologists or psychological examiners and other experts which the child's condition may necessitate and provides for the education of such children in special classes or special institutions. Reimbursements are provided for school districts which provide such special education as long as it is approved by the State Council of Education. Under the School Code, the appointment of supervisors of special education is provided. It is the duty of these supervisors to examine and investigate the abilities, disabilities and needs of the exceptional children in the schools and to make recommendations concerning the instruction of such children and to supervise their instruction.

At present, sex education is offered in many school districts in the form of lectures and films. To date some twenty mental clinics have been approved by the State Council of Education.

In addition, the Administrative Code, in Section 1307(f) places upon the State Council of Education the power and duty of taking such action as it may deem necessary and expedient to promote the physical and moral welfare of the children in the public schools.

It may be noted that Pennsylvania statutes, except the School Code and the Mental Health Act, which have a bearing upon the problem under review, provide for confinement and/or treatment of sex deviates only if and when such deviates have been charged with or found guilty of a crime. None of the statutes contemplate the confinement and/or compulsory treatment of sex deviates on the theory that they, at some future date, may commit a sex crime or a sex-motivated crime.

It requires no labored demonstration to show that any statute which restricts a citizen because he does not conform constitutes an impingement of his civil liberties and an abrogation of constitutional guarantees.

However, all basic political precepts aside, the evidence strongly indicates that any statute which contemplates the observation, confinement and treatment of sex deviates on the theory that they are predisposed to commit sex crimes or sex-motivated crimes cannot be administered. Some states—Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin—have made the attempt and failed. The experience of others aside, the dimensions of the administrative problem that would have to be faced should the Commonwealth contemplate systematic identification, confinement or compulsory treatment of a person who may at some future date commit a sex crime or sex-motivated crime can be approximated on the basis of the following data.

According to the Kinsey estimate (see page 15), at least two-thirds of all American males engage in "perverse" sexual behavior at some time between adolescence and old age. Of Pennsylvania's total population of 9,900,180 in 1940, there were 3,413,655 males from 15 to 64 years of age. According to Kinsey's estimate, therefore,

there were at least 2,275,760 male sexual deviates in Pennsylvania in 1940. As of August, 1949, there were 202 psychiatrists in this state who were members of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

B. Arrest and Conviction Rates

TABLE I

Conviction Rates Per 100,000 Population¹ for All Crimes Collectively, Sex Crimes, and Rape² in Pennsylvania, 1939-1949

Year	All Crimes	All Sex Crimes	Rape ³
1939	276	20.2	3.7
1940	270	20.3	3.2
1941	242	19.1	3.0
1942	219	18.8	3.0
1943	159	15.7	2.3
1944	155	13.0	2.1
1945	176	14.1	2.0
1946	202	16.8	2.2
1947	215	17.1	2.2
1948	213	17.1	2.3
1949 ³	220	17.0	1.8

¹ U. S. Census, 1940.

² Includes both common law and statutory rape.

³ Eight counties not reporting: rates based on population of remainder of state as estimated August 1, 1948, State Planning Board of Pennsylvania, Department of Commerce.

Source: Department of Welfare: Annual Statistics Reports.

The Pennsylvania conviction rates presented in Table I show:

1. Conviction rates for "All Crimes" "All Sex Crimes" and "Rape" were lower in 1949 than in 1939.
2. Conviction rates for rape have decreased throughout the period 1939-1949; the rate for 1949 was about 51% of the rate for 1939.
3. Conviction rates for "all sex crimes" have increased about 22% since the termination of World War II in 1945, but the 1949 rate was still 17% below the 1939 rate.

In view of the fact that public attention has been increasingly focused upon sex crimes during recent years, it seems reasonable to infer that the decreases in conviction rates reflect decreases in offenses.

TABLE II

Convictions for Sex Crimes Collectively and for Rape as a Percentage of All Criminal Convictions in Pennsylvania, 1939-1949

Year	All Sex Crimes	Rape ¹
1939	7.3	1.4
1940	7.5	1.2
1941	7.9	1.2
1942	8.6	1.4
1943	9.8	1.4
1944	8.4	1.4
1945	8.0	1.2
1946	8.3	1.1
1947	7.9	1.0
1948	8.0	1.0
1949 ²	7.7	0.7

¹ Includes both common law and statutory rape.

² 8 counties not reporting.

Source: Department of Welfare: Annual Statistics Reports.

⁴ 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended.

Table II shows that the proportion of all convictions consisting of sex crime convictions reached a peak in 1943 and has fluctuated about eight per cent since that year. The ratio of rape convictions to all convictions has been decreasing since 1944.

TABLE III

Conviction Rates Per 100,000 Population¹ for All Crimes Collectively, Sex Crimes, and Rape² in Pennsylvania, by Region, 1949

Region	All Crimes	All Sex Crimes	Rape ³
Allegheny County	151	22.2	2.0
Philadelphia County	218	17.6	1.0
Remainder of State ³	236	10.6	2.0
Whole State ³	220	17.0	1.8

¹ Population as estimated August 1, 1948, State Planning Board of Pennsylvania, Department of Commerce.

² Includes both forcible and statutory rape.

³ Eight counties not reporting; rates based on population of remaining counties.

Source: Department of Welfare, Division of Research and Statistics: Judicial Criminal Statistics from Courts of Quarter Sessions.

Table III gives conviction rates for various regions within the state during 1949. The rate of convictions for sex crimes was highest, both with respect to other regions and with respect to all convictions in the same region, in Allegheny County, and lowest in the less densely populated regions. The high sex crime conviction rate in Allegheny County may be due either to a relatively greater prevalence of sex crimes there or to a relatively greater emphasis on the enforcement of sex crime laws.

Section III

NEW YORK⁵ AND NEW JERSEY:⁶ SUMMARY OF COMMISSION REPORTS

A. Extent of Sex Crimes

The frequency of sex crimes, particularly violent sex-motivated crimes, is difficult to determine due to the non-reporting of some sex crimes and to the failure to make necessary distinctions when classifying the crimes.

The New Jersey report quotes Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey as follows:

"... The specific data show that two-thirds to three-quarters of the males in our American culture, and some lesser number of the females, engage in at least some 'perverse' sexual behavior at some time between adolescence and old age. One-half to two-thirds of the males engage in such behavior with appreciable frequency during some period of their lives and a fair number engage in such behavior throughout their lives."

This quotation, together with the alleged reluctance of officials to apply some of the newer legislation, indicates substantial nonreporting of sex crimes.

There has been a failure in most crime statistics to distinguish between aggressive and nonaggressive sex offenses. For example, in cases of rape a significant distinction would be between common law and statutory rape. Of 2,366 cases of rape in New York City during the period 1930 to 1939, 418 or less than 18 per cent were cases of common law rape.

⁵ Report on Study of 102 Sex Offenders at Sing Sing Prison, as submitted to Governor Thomas E. Dewey, March, 1950.

⁶ The New Jersey Commission on Sex Offenders, *The Habitual Sex Offender*, 1950.

B. Characteristics of Sex Offenders

In New York's study of 102 sex offenders convicted of serious offenses, it was found that these sex offenders were of normal intelligence but they all suffered some mental disorder though, in most cases, not sufficiently pronounced for the offenders to be adjudged mentally ill. They characteristically suffered from emotional disturbances stemming from childhood experiences. In many cases they were found to have actually or potentially dangerous attitudes of hostility or resentment against authority. Their behavior involved conflicting, vague or unconscious motives as evidenced by the inability of many to explain their crimes. Alcoholism was found to be a contributing factor in more than 50 per cent of the cases.

Because of the way the cases studied by the New York group were chosen, they cannot be considered as representative of sex offenders as a whole. However, for purposes of classification into groups which were treatable and those which were not, they were divided as follows:

1. Offenders who are predisposed to crimes of violence, are likely to commit new attacks if released, and are not treatable by present known methods 18
2. Offenders who, because of personality make-up, age or alcoholism are not suitable for treatment at present and who are likely after release to continue as a danger to public morals and to women and children 32
3. Offenders who, because of their treatability, could be placed in a treatment center with a good prospect of improvement before release 44
4. Offenders who, because of their treatability, could be released on parole, and treated on an out-patient basis 8

The New Jersey commission reports that, contrary to common belief, the sex offender is not characteristically over-sexed but usually under-sexed, passive and unaggressive. Psychiatrists find among sex offenders a wide variety of psychopathic types, including neurotics, psychotics, schizoids, feeble-minded epileptics, homo-sexuals, alcoholics and many who are normal.

Repeater rates of sex offenders in terms of whether or not the offender has a past record for any crime (sexual offense or otherwise) are given in the following table taken from the New Jersey report:

TABLE IV

Crime	Offenders With		Offenders Without		Per Cent
	Cases	Records	Per Cent	Records	
Abduction	63	34	54	29	46
Carnal Abuse	333	158	47	175	53
Incest	98	42	43	56	57
Rape—Forcible ..	418	215	52	203	48
Rape—Statutory .	1,948	666	34	1,282	66
Seduction	21	6	29	15	71
Sodomy	414	173	42	241	58
Total	3,295	1,294	39	2,001	61
Recidivism in Relation to Indictable Crimes					

Only 9 per cent of the total of 3,295 offenders included

in the above table had prior records of sex crimes. Comparable data is not given for other types of criminals.

C. Possibility of Curing Sex Offenders

The New Jersey report states that "as compared with other types of psychological and constitutional abnormality, per are peculiarly at a loss in the handling of abnormal sex offenders. Methods of effective treatment have not yet been worked out. The states that have passed special laws on the sex deviate do not attempt treatment!"

The New York report suggests a somewhat more optimistic viewpoint. "Psychiatry cannot promise to 'cure' a patient, any more than any other discipline in medicine. Sometimes it can accomplish remarkable results in removing a disorder of the personality. Often it can help a person to recognize and understand his inadequate personality and to aid him in developing constructive attitudes and modes of behavior to counteract it.

"Psychiatric treatment is as complex as human emotion itself, but it is important here in simplified form to explain what we mean by it. It is a process of emotional growth induced by a therapist, who practically assumes the role of a substitute parent or advisor, enters into a most intimate confidential relationship with the subject, seeking for patterns of conduct and unrealized motivations.

"When emotional conflicts are left unresolved in childhood and youth, they continually seek emotional expression, or an outlet, later on. Thus an emotionally conflicted person unconsciously goes through life creating situations where by he can act out his earlier unexpressed feelings. Then he lives not in terms of adult reactions to these situations, which have become the pattern of his life, but rather continually tries to find satisfaction for earlier frustrations through his immature, fixated, and unrealistic attitudes. . . .

"The aim of psychiatric treatment of offenders therefore is to assist them in: (1) freeing themselves from being mastered by emotions they cannot comprehend; (2) developing a social life that is satisfactory to both them and society; (3) enabling themselves to work efficiently but not compulsively; (4) overcoming their sexual immaturity so they can function on an adult level.

"Psychiatric treatment of men in prison is relatively new. It is in the early experimental stage. Any certainty as to results must await study and evaluation a considerable time after the release of treated men."

It will be recalled that 52 out of the 102 cases studied by the New York group were considered treatable at the time that study was made.

D. Administrative Experience under State Sex Offender Laws

Specific sex offender laws have in general been unsuccessful due to (1) the use of ill-defined terms in the legislation; (2) inadequate facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of sex offenders; and (3) inherent dangers to civil liberties in such legislation.

The New Jersey report points out that "after careful inquiry into the administrative experience that has developed under the new sex offender laws, it is apparent that they are inoperative or nearly so in most of the jurisdictions. The statute appears to be completely nullified in four states.⁷ It has been almost completely ineffective in at

least six more.⁸ California is apparently the only state that has used its statute fairly extensively throughout the ten years of its operation: they have usually found between thirty and forty cases a year to be sexual psychopaths."

"The recent sex statutes enacted in fourteen jurisdictions have been directed with the exception of New Jersey, at 'sex psychopaths' or 'psychopathic personalities.' New Jersey is alone in providing in its 1949 law that sexual deviates whose offenses result from a condition of 'abnormal mental illness' of any sort should receive special treatment. The statutory definitions by which the several jurisdictions have attempted to define the coverage of their psychopath laws have in fact made even more vague what was already quite unclear concerning the types of cases to be included. The general reluctance observed in applying these laws may well result in part from uncertainty as to the sorts of cases that should be covered. The descriptive clauses in the enactments leave much to be desired either from the point of view of medical diagnosis or court application.

"One of the apparent reasons for the failure of recent laws on the sex offender lies in the lack of any effective treatment program to handle these cases. The statutes have been formulated generally so as to secure the commitment of sex deviates to state mental hospitals for an indeterminate period of time, until 'cured.' However, since these cases do not belong in the psychotic classification ordinarily committable to psychiatric institutions and since, moreover, the traditional hospital offers neither treatment methods nor sufficient clinical staff to provide therapy, it is difficult to comprehend why this benign result should have been anticipated. A great majority of the sex deviates, even those who may be considered abnormal psychologically are not sick in the ordinary sense as applied to psychotic patients: psychiatric institutions are not presently suited in their space or methods to receive and treat the 'garden varieties' of psychopathic, neurotic, schizoid, and constitutional sex variant.

"An extremely significant shift has suddenly occurred in these states in the policy of the Criminal Law and the Mental Health Law. It appears improbable that the authorities are yet fully aware of the extent and meaning of the change . . . in five jurisdictions⁹ a person may be adjudicated a psychopath for an indeterminate commitment to a mental hospital without the facts of a crime being shown or a charge placed against the patient. The analogy to the handling of the insane under our traditional law is apparent. But these sex cases are supposed under the law not to be insane, psychoneurotic or feeble-minded. They are committed as cases diagnosed simply as psychopaths by such loose, non-meaningful criteria as emotional instability, impulsiveness, lack of good judgment, habitual sexual misconduct, lack of self-control, etc. These are types of cases that have not gone to mental hospitals in the past. They are cases that a majority of psychiatrists believe do not belong with insane patients. Thus individuals who are non-psychotic and non-defective, against whom no criminal charge has been made, may be confined for long periods or permanently in hospitals that lack both the space and the treatment facilities to handle them. By the simple but legalistic expedient of shifting jurisdiction to civil courts, these legislators have made it possible to com-

⁷ Illinois, Indiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, Washington, D. C., Minnesota.

⁸ District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin.

⁹ Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, Washington.

mit minor deviates who are not insane—many of whom are not upon the record even psychopathic—to psychiatric institutions where they do not belong. The hazards implicit in this sort of legislative encroachment upon traditional areas of personal freedom is suggested in the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court which, while it held the Minnesota statute constitutional, pointed nevertheless to the dangers inherent in the administration of such laws. (Minnesota ex rel Pearson v. Probate Court of Ramsey County, 205 Minn. 545, 287 N. W. 297; 60 S. Ct. 523; 84 L. ed. 477, 309 U. S. 270.)”

E. Recommendations

The New Jersey Commission made the following recommendations:

Following conviction of a crime and referral to the Diagnostic Center, “treatment, upon recommendation of the Diagnostic Center, may include one or more of the following measures:

- (a) Probation with out-patient psychiatric treatment.
- (b) Commitment to a specialized facility for intensive psychiatric treatment, followed by parole supervision upon release.
- (c) Commitment for care to a state mental hospital, followed by parole supervision upon release.
- (d) Commitment to a correctional institution, followed by parole supervision upon release.

“Provision should be made for the establishment of an institution with both medical, psychiatric and custodial features to carry on a program of intensive treatment and study designed to develop more effective rehabilitative measures for dangerous sex offenders. It will be the objective of this program to provide demonstrable results through the treatment and research developed there.

“Release from the institution under (b), (c) or (d) shall be when the offender is believed capable of making an acceptable social adjustment. Such release, however, must be on or before the expiration of the maximum term which the offender might have received for the crime of which he was convicted. It will be the duty of the institution of commitment to report to the Department of Institutions and Agencies on each patient committed under this law at six month intervals.”

The New York Commission made the following recommendations:

(a) “. . . We recommend that legislation be enacted placing responsibility on the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene for providing psychiatric and psychological service to the State’s correctional agencies. . . .

(b) “The need exists for further research in this field, for further psychiatric work with offenders, and for training of personnel for this work; therefore we recommend the continuance and expansion of the present research project, with a view to the eventual establishment of a permanent Institute of Criminal Behavior to carry out these purposes. . . .

(c) “We recommend that legislation be enacted requiring that all persons convicted of sex felonies in New York State be examined, before the Court imposes sentence, by a team of publicly employed psychiatrists who shall make use of psychological testing and social work reports. . . .

(d) “The need exists for law to protect women and children from certain dangerous sex offenders who, under

present law, are held in prison for limited periods and then must be released, regardless of whether there is any improvement of the mental or emotional condition which caused them to commit abnormal crimes against the person; therefore,

“We recommend legislation providing that when any offender be convicted of rape or sodomy involving the use of force or violence, or against small children, or convicted of felonious assault involving a sexual purpose, the Court after psychiatric examination of such offender may sentence such offender to serve an indeterminate sentence having a minimum of one day and a maximum of the duration of his natural life;

“We recommend further that, whenever an offender shall be sentenced to such a term of from one day to life, the law shall impose upon the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Department of Correction and the Board of Parole the solemn duty of giving his case prompt and intensive study, to be followed where feasible by therapeutic treatment, to the end that such offender may be rehabilitated and released whenever it may appear that he is a good risk on parole. When serving under this form of sentence, it should be required that a prisoner receive thorough psychiatric examination not less than once every two years, and consideration by the Parole Board.”

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNTING

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman
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* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

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Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

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Louis Sax

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Herewith is presented the report on the accounting methods used by the departments, agencies, commissions, boards and authorities of the Commonwealth which was directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the 1949 Session.

The resolution reads, in part, "The Joint State Government Commission is hereby directed . . . to study and investigate . . . the accounting systems used by the several departments, agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth with a view of developing adequate and uniform accounting systems and complete analyses of the Commonwealth's fiscal condition, including a statement and analysis of assets, exclusive of physical assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth."

Consideration of the magnitude of Commonwealth fiscal operations is essential to an evaluation of the accounting procedures currently used. For the biennium 1949-51, total budgeted expenditures of the Commonwealth, exclusive of federal aid, amounted to \$1,028,080,643. In addition to this budgeted cash outlay, the General Assembly of 1949 made far-reaching financial commitments. The liberalization of the Public School Employees' Retirement System increased the present value of liabilities of the system by approximately one quarter of a billion dollars. A bond issue in a maximum amount of \$500,000,000 was authorized to finance the soldiers' bonus. The General State Authority and the Highway and Bridge Authority were authorized to borrow up to \$175,000,000, and \$40,000,000, respectively. These and other commitments add considerably to the Commonwealth's future obligations.

From this brief outline of the Commonwealth's financial operation, the importance of an integrated, over-all accounting system becomes apparent. Such a system should make it possible for the Governor, the General Assembly, department heads and the public to obtain, on short notice, an up-to-date, realistic picture of the financial position of the Commonwealth.

Cognizant of the dimensions of the task involved in a careful appraisal of existing accounting practices and the development of a modern integrated system of accounts designed to meet the needs of the Commonwealth, the

Commission has utilized, in addition to its own staff facilities, the good offices of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The Institute has made available to the Commission, without charge, the services of senior personnel associated with accounting firms of national repute. The contribution of the Institute and its members is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission also acknowledges the cooperation of the Auditor General who conferred with the Commission staff and whose representative accompanied members of the Institute on their initial visits to the various departmental offices.

The technical memoranda prepared by the Commission staff and by consultants made available through the Institute have been sifted and evaluated by a subcommittee created by the Commission under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the sub-committee is acknowledged.

The Joint State Government Commission's evaluation of existing accounting methods and the measures recommended by the Commission for the creation of an accounting system which would meet the demands of current Commonwealth operations have the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Summary of Findings
Summary of Recommendations

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Commonwealth Accounting

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. In Pennsylvania, responsibility for the over-all management of the Commonwealth's financial affairs is di-

vided among three elective officers—the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

II. Under Section 701 (d) of The Administrative Code, the Governor is directed “to prescribe and require the installation of a uniform system or systems of bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting, for the several administrative departments, boards, and commissions, except for the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs, but, before prescribing and requiring such installation, the Governor shall consult with the Department of the Auditor General,” (1929, April 9, P. L. 177).

III. At present, the accounts of the Commonwealth are kept on a cash basis but, by virtue of the use of different codes and conventions, reconciliation of the statements of elected officers is difficult; and adequate appraisal of the financial condition of the Commonwealth is impossible.

IV. Reconciliation difficulties aside, the cash system of accounting not only permits but actually requires the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts.

V. Under present statutory arrangements, the Auditor General, postaudits all accounts of the Commonwealth, and in addition performs certain preauditing functions; this latter function makes the Auditor General a party to accounting which he subsequently postaudits.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to facilitate the preparation of meaningful, reconcilable financial statements for the Commonwealth and to assure critical review of all financial transactions of the Commonwealth, the Commission recommends that:

I. The Commonwealth employ an accrual rather than a cash method of accounting, such method to be prescribed by legislation and its use made mandatory upon all Commonwealth officials including the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer.

II. An office of Accountant General be established by legislation, the Accountant General to be of cabinet rank, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the purpose of installing, operating and supervising the legislatively-prescribed system of accounting for the Commonwealth.

III. The postauditing and preauditing functions be separated, and the preauditing function be performed by the Accountant General.

Section I

TYPE AND MAGNITUDE OF COMMONWEALTH FISCAL OPERATIONS

Total budgeted expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the biennium 1949-51, exclusive of federal monies, were \$1,028,080,643. Of this total, approximately \$179,531,602 was to be used to finance the operations of the departments and other instrumentalities of the Commonwealth, \$251,520,800 was for grants and subsidies to school districts and \$20,000,000 was for political subdivisions other than school districts. The sum of \$210,500,000 was to be expended for construction and reconstruction of Commonwealth-owned highways, and \$160,000,000 was budgeted for payments to needy citizens.¹

The scope and volume of the Commonwealth's future

operations are substantially extended by three relatively recent developments: credit financed building projects, increases in operating costs, and legislative forward commitments without coverage.

The first type of undertaking, credit-financed building projects, is represented by the activities of the General State Authority and the Highway and Bridge Authority. Both authorities were established by the General Assembly of 1949 and were authorized to borrow to a maximum of \$175,000,000 and \$40,000,000 respectively. In the years to come, today's operations of these authorities will increase the operating expenditures of the Commonwealth departments with whom they do business.

Substantial increases in operating costs are illustrated by increased salaries currently paid to some 40,000 state employes and some 80,000 employes of the public school system who are members of the retirement systems. These salary increases will be further reflected in necessarily increased state appropriations to finance greater retirement and disability allowances.

Legislative forward commitments without coverage are illustrated by the 1949 General Assembly's authorization of a bond issue, not to exceed \$500,000,000 for financing of the soldiers' bonus, by its commitment to increased subsidies for the support of public schools, estimated to exceed, by at least \$15,000,000, appropriations to the Commonwealth's more than 2,500 school districts for the biennium 1949-51, and by the liberalization of the Public School Employees' Retirement System increasing the present value of liabilities by approximately \$250,000,000. These types of legislation pledged the Commonwealth to substantial increases in future expenditures, the effect of which was not determined at the time the commitments were made. In order to evaluate such future commitments and their effects on future budgets, it is essential to have a complete analysis of the present financial position of the Commonwealth. Such an analysis can only be made available by the use of a reliable, integrated system of accounting and reporting.

There is a good reason to believe that the requests for cash appropriations that will be made to the General Assembly of 1951 will exceed the requests made in 1949. In addition, the problems of increased allocations to the Retirement Funds, particularly to the Public School Employees' Retirement System, the payment of bond interest and the retirement of principal will have to be faced.

The Commonwealth's financial operations—which include cash outlays for current operating expenses, for personal, intangible and real property, and interdepartmental and interjurisdictional transfers of cash—are of such magnitude and complexity² that a modern, integrated system of accounts is essential to analysis and comprehension of the Commonwealth's financial position. The Commonwealth is big business and its fiscal affairs must be conducted accordingly.

Section II

FISCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES USED

The administration of the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth is the joint responsibility of the Governor, the Auditor General, the State Treasurer and the several department heads.

¹ See Appendix A, Budgeted Expenditures of the Commonwealth for the Biennium 1949-51.

² See Appendix B, Accounting Survey Map.

The Governor, under Sections 602 and 701 (g) of the Administrative Code,³ is required to submit a budget to the biennial sessions of the General Assembly, Article IV, Section 15 and 16, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorize him to reduce appropriations after they have been passed by the General Assembly, and Section 701 (h) of the Administrative Code directs him to allocate among the various departments the approved appropriations to the Department of Property and Supplies. In addition, under Section 701 (d) of the Administrative Code, the Governor is directed "to prescribe and require the installation of a uniform system or systems of bookkeeping, accounting, and reporting, for the several administrative departments, boards, and commissions, except for the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs but, before prescribing and requiring such installation, the Governor shall consult with the Department of the Auditor General."

The Auditor General, under Article IV, Sections 401, 402, 403, and 404 of the Fiscal Code,⁴ is given extensive preaudit and postaudit responsibilities.

The State Treasurer, under Article III, Sections 301 and 302, of the Fiscal Code, is directed to receive all monies for the Commonwealth and deposit them in approved depositories to the credit of the proper funds. Article III, Section 306, directs the State Treasurer to cooperate with the Auditor General in the examination and audit of requisitions for disbursements. Under Article III, Section 307, the State Treasurer is directed to make disbursements for properly approved requisitions.

The above arrangement is basically defective because it gives three elective officials,—the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer—overlapping authority.⁵ It is axiomatic that meaningful records and reports of financial transactions, as they pass from operating departments to disbursing department to auditing department, can be obtained only under a comprehensive integrated accounting system used by all concerned with the financial operations of the Commonwealth.

Furthermore, since the Fiscal Code directs the Auditor General to preaudit accounts, he actually participates in administration. This participation results in divided responsibility, and divided responsibility tends to weaken administration.

At the present time, the financial transactions of the Commonwealth are recorded and accounted for on a "cash basis." Within the framework of cash basis accounting, departments, boards, commissions and other agencies use such codifications, accounts and posting procedures as seem adapted to their circumstances. The current system has expanded by uncoordinated accretion over a period of years. No single, central office has been provided to record and report all official financial data, hence the differences in reported results, which arise by virtue of variations in departmental procedure, cannot be reconciled, and no consistent over-all picture of the Commonwealth's fiscal affairs is possible.

The present classification of accounts was originally designed to facilitate the recording of strictly cash receipts and cash disbursements for budgetary purposes. It fails to take cognizance of non-cash assets such as inventories of consumable supplies, subsidies and taxes due and

collectible, or of such liabilities as supplies and services received.

The cash basis of accounting provides for the recording of cash as actually received and as actually disbursed, without allocation to the fiscal period to which such receipt or disbursement applies. The cash basis of financial reporting not only permits, but actually requires, the preparation of statements which are at variance with the facts. Financial statements on the cash basis do not permit a realistic appraisal of the financial position of the Commonwealth at any one point in time.

Under the cash system, the apparent financial condition of the Commonwealth depends upon the dispatch with which it collects its debts and pays its bills. It is quite conceivable that the financial situation of the Commonwealth might appear excellent at a given time because it has just collected federal allocations and has not yet made the disbursements chargeable against these allocations. For example, analysis disclosures that on May 31, 1945, the Commonwealth had an amount receivable from the federal government for one of the departments of the Commonwealth of \$2,992,000, which did not appear as an asset upon any financial statement of the Commonwealth. Conversely, on May 31, 1947, the Commonwealth had collected from the federal government a sum of \$593,000 in excess of the amount due, which did not appear as a Commonwealth liability on any financial statement.

Again the cash system permits, not to say encourages, the crediting of receipts to time periods other than those to which they are properly allocable. Detailed examination of the financial records of the Commonwealth discloses that at least once, the amounts involved in improper allocation of receipts to time periods exceeding \$15,000,000.

It should also be noted that the cash system does not provide for the valuation and recording of inventories which may or may not have been paid for. The lack of this information means that budget estimates must be made and appropriations approved without knowledge of the value of liquid assets available at the beginning of the biennium.

In addition to the failure to record financial transactions as they apply to specific periods, the cash system does not provide for the preparation and distribution of meaningful financial reports. The only reports currently available are an annual mimeographed report from the Budget Bureau and a published biennial report of the Auditor General, both based on cash receipts and disbursements. In order to describe adequately the fiscal operations of the Commonwealth, a periodic accumulative statement of revenues and expenditures, prepared on an accrual basis, for each fund, accompanied by a combined statement for all funds, must be prepared. Similarly, a balance sheet for each fund, as well as a combined balance sheet for all funds, should be prepared, showing the over-all financial condition of the Commonwealth at any given date.

The present system, then, if it can be termed a system, is unsatisfactory because:

- (1) Inconsistent methods of accounting are used;
- (2) The cash basis of accounting fails to apply receipts and disbursements to proper fiscal periods;
- (3) Lags in payment of bills or collection of debts

³ 1929, April 9, P. L. 177, as amended.

⁴ 1929, April 9, P. L. 343, as amended.

⁵ See Appendix C, Financial Accountability Flow Charts—Present.

result in a distorted picture of the financial position of the Commonwealth, as of a given date;

- (4) The cash basis does not provide for valuation or recording of inventories which represent liquid assets;
- (5) Finally, under the present system, adequate reports for the guidance of the Governor, the General Assembly and the public cannot be produced.

The absence of central control over accounting procedures offers opportunities for manipulation and makes systematic routine discovery of defalcation, if any, impossible.

Industry and many state and municipal governments have recognized the importance of centralized accounting departments which operate on the basis of modern, meaningful accrual concepts. In fact, Pennsylvania is the only state of the six whose annual budgets are in excess of \$500,000,000 which does not have a centralized accounting office.

Clearly, since the offices of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer are primarily concerned with the Commonwealth's fiscal affairs, and these departments are not included in the directive to the Governor to prescribe "a uniform system or systems of bookkeeping, accounting and reporting," it remains for the General Assembly to bridge the gap and take action which will insure the installation and operation of a comprehensive, modern system of accounting.

Section III

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AN INTEGRATED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is a business whose gross annual volume exclusive of federal monies and the gross receipts of such subsidiary businesses as the Liquor Control Board, exceeds \$500,000,000.⁶ All Commonwealth monies are channeled through Harrisburg.⁷

Private industry, with a volume of gross receipts comparable to the Commonwealth's, has for many years recognized the necessity for the use of modern, coordinated accounting methods when recording its financial transactions. Government, with its large and still growing volume of receipts and expenditures, has lagged far behind modern business practice. Within the recent past, a number of states have recognized the weaknesses in their accounting procedures and have taken corrective steps.⁸

Effective government administration presupposes a modern, integrated accounting system, operated through a central accounting department. Such a system must provide for each fund and for all funds combined.⁹

1. Accurate periodic and cumulative statements of revenues and expenditures prepared on an accrual basis whenever technically feasible.
2. Comparisons of revenues and expenditures with prior periods.

⁶ The budgeted expenditures for the biennium 1949-51 amounted to \$1,028,080,643, or an average of \$514,040,321 annually. For an analysis of these appropriations see Appendix A.

⁷ See Appendix B, Accounting Survey Map.

⁸ A survey of the accounting procedures and organization used by the forty-eight states shows that twenty-nine states have a centralized accounting office which records all financial data uniformly for all departments. Many of these states record their transactions on a modified accrual basis. Of the six states having budgets exceeding \$500,000,000, only Pennsylvania has so far failed to centralize its accounting procedures. For details, see Appendix D.

⁹ Examples of proposed statement forms are shown in Appendix E.

3. Comparisons of actual performance with budgeted amounts.
4. The summation of operations for each period expressed in terms of excess of revenues over expenditures, or expenditures over revenues.
5. Statements of assets and liabilities as of specified dates.
6. Financial reports, available within thirty days after the end of each fiscal quarter.¹⁰

To attain the objectives outlined above, it is recommended that:

1. A modern, integrated system of accounts be installed.¹¹
2. The use of a prescribed system of accounting by all elective and appointive officers of the Commonwealth be made mandatory.¹²
3. The office of Accountant General, adequately staffed, be established by statute.¹³ The functions of such office shall include:
 - a. The formulation and administration of a modern, integrated system of accounting and financial reporting.
 - b. The maintenance of all accounts for all funds on an accrual basis wherever possible.
 - c. The approval of all requisitions for payment of monies out of any fund and the certification of such approvals to the State Treasurer for payment.
 - d. The preparation and presentation of accurate periodic financial reports to the Governor, the General Assembly and the public.
4. The Accountant General to be of cabinet rank, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the first term to end August 31, 1955, and thereafter for a period of four years.

Such a modern, integrated system of accounts, properly installed and operated, will provide each department with a complete statement of its financial operations in a form that will facilitate the preparation of combined statements to determine the over-all financial position of the Commonwealth. The Governor, through the facilities of the Accountant General, will have access to meaningful financial data which is essential in making realistic estimates of future requirements. There will be one authentic and official source of all financial information available to the Governor, the General Assembly and the public.¹⁴

The proposed amendments to the Administrative and

¹⁰ Concerning this point, The Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants observes, "... if these recommendations are adopted ... prompt and reliable financial statements adequate for administrative decisions will be available to the Governor and other administrative officers and to the General Assembly, and appropriate reports will be available for publication at least annually to the public." See Appendix F.

¹¹ The Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants endorses the installation of such a system for the Commonwealth and observes that "prompt implementation of the recommendations ... will have far reaching beneficial results." See Appendix F.

¹² Regarding the mandatory use of such a system, the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants suggests, that the officer charged with administration "have the power to require compliance by all departments, offices and officers, whether elective or appointive, with the systems of accounting established ... and with his administrative decisions relating to the operations of such system." For this reason, the Institute recommends that the administrative officer have the power to institute mandamus proceedings. See Appendix F.

¹³ The establishment of the office of Accountant General is endorsed by the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants. See Appendix F.

¹⁴ See Appendix C, Financial Accountability Flow Charts—Recommended.

Fiscal Codes, as well as amendments to the General State Authority Act, the State Highway and Bridge Authority Act and the Public School Building Authority Act, which	would provide for the installation and operation of a modern, integrated accounting system, will be found in Appendix G.
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

BUDGETED EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1949-51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Total	Department Operations	Grants and Subsidies School Districts	Other Subdivisions	Institutions	Needy Citizens	Construction and Reconstruction of Highways and Bridges	Special Projects	Debt Service
General Fund	725,129,273	116,765,804	251,520,800*		146,622,813	160,000,000		32,000,000	18,219,856
Motor License Fund	290,539,952	10,000,000		20,000,000			10,000,000	250,000	9,775,580
		24,850,000					200,150,000		
		13,640,000							
		245,000							
		120,000							
		25,000							
		1,484,352							
Total Motor License Fund	290,539,952	50,364,372		20,000,000			210,150,000	250,000	9,775,580
Fish Fund	2,984,107	2,984,107							
Game Fund	7,158,804	7,158,804							
Banking Department Fund	1,575,057	1,575,057							
Milk Control Fund	373,700	373,700							
State Farm Products Fund	319,750	319,750							
Grand Totals	1,028,080,643	179,541,594	251,520,800	20,000,000	146,622,813	160,000,000	210,150,000	32,250,000	27,995,436

*Includes School Employees' Retirement

Source: Compiled from Budget Circular 100.

Appendix B

ACCOUNTING SURVEY MAP

The administration of the financial activities of the Commonwealth is centered in Harrisburg where the various agencies account for money received and expended under their respective jurisdictions. From Harrisburg, transactions are conducted with each political subdivision, State-aided and State-owned institution.

The Commonwealth's receipts and expenditures are channeled through fourteen operating funds and twenty-nine custodial funds. Thirty-eight Commonwealth departments, board, commissions and agencies participate in the administration and allocation of the monies.

The accounting for the Commonwealth's financial transactions involving 5,222 political subdivisions and 258 State-owned and/or State-aided institutions presents a complex problem which may be visualized by reference to the map which follows.

The arrows located around the margin of the map indicate six major revenue sources flowing into Harrisburg. Beginning with the arrow in the upper left hand corner and continuing clockwise, the arrows represent the major revenue sources listed below:

Sources	Number of Items
License and Fees	155
Miscellaneous Revenues	119
Fines and Penalties	36
Bonus, Taxes, Penalties and Interest	29
Receipts from the Federal Government ..	18
Monies Received through Counties	11

The heavy line extending from the tip of each arrow represents the flow of receipts into Harrisburg.

The political subdivisions and institutions which receive monies from Harrisburg are identified by symbols in each county. The key to these symbols is shown on the lower margin of the map.

The lines running from Harrisburg to the dollar signs symbolize the outflow of Commonwealth monies to the counties.

The size of the circle enclosing the dollar symbol indicates the relative dollar amount received within each county for its subdivisions and institutions.

The lines running from the dollar signs identify the recipients of monies from Harrisburg. The number of symbols for designated subdivisions and institutions is identical with the number of recipients in either category.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 15.]

Appendix C

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY FLOW CHARTS

The charts which follow are designed to show the flow of accounting transactions in Pennsylvania. Chart I shows the flow of accounting transactions under existing statutes. Chart II shows the flow of accounting transactions under the proposed amendments. The functions are identified by colored lines.

Chart II—Present

Chart I shows the flow of accounting transactions under existing statutes.

Budgeting of Receipts and Expenditures: All budget transactions (requests and allocations) are carried on between the departments, boards and commissions and the Budget Office.

Accounting for Revenues: All receipts are accounted for by the departments, boards and commissions, to the Department of Revenue, which, in turn, accounts to the Department of the Auditor General, which in turn, accounts to the Treasury Department.

Accounting for Disbursements: Disbursements are accounted for in two ways:

1. Disbursements for materials and supplies and certain other services are accounted for by each department, board and commission to the Department of Property and Supplies, which, in turn, accounts to the Department of the Auditor General, which, in turn, accounts to the Treasury Department.
2. Disbursements for other expenses are accounted for by each department, board and commission to the Department of the Auditor General, which, in turn, accounts to the Treasury Department.

Auditing Financial Accounts: The auditing functions are carried on by the Department of the Auditor General with each department, board and commission.

Chart II—Recommended

Chart II shows the flow of transactions under the proposed amendments.

Budgeting of Receipts and Expenditures: Budget transactions (requests and allocations) would be carried on between the departments, boards, commissions and other agencies and the Accountant General. The Accountant General would then submit requests to and receive allocations from the Budget Bureau.

Accounting for Revenues: All revenues would be accounted for to the Accountant General who would reconcile the actual receipt of cash by the Treasury Department, with the transmittal received from each department, board, commission or other agency.

Accounting for Disbursements: Disbursements would be accounted for by each department, board, commission or agency to the Accountant General, who would then certify approved requisitions to the Treasury Department for payment.

Auditing Financial Accounts: The Department of the Auditor General would audit the records of the Accountant General. The records would constitute the control accounts of all of the financial operations of the Commonwealth, the details of which would be available to the Auditor General in the offices of each department, board and commission.

[Charts not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 18.]

Appendix D

A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY AND AUDITING OFFICES OF THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES, WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

The constitutional and statutory provisions relating to

accounting, budgeting and auditing functions in each of the forty-eight states are shown on the following pages.

The following tabular presentation shows, for each state, the office responsible for accounting for and auditing of the financial transactions, means of creation and date of establishment of the office, elective or appointive status of the office, term of tenure and salary.

Whenever one or more of the designated offices are divisions of a larger department, the title of the department is shown in the italic heading.

The states are listed in the descending order of the size

of their expenditure appropriations for the fiscal year 1949-50.

The selected functions shown in the tabulation are:

Preauditing—approval of requisitions before payment.

Accounting—recording the financial transactions of the state,

Prescribing and installing systems and methods of book-keeping and accounting, and

Postauditing—auditing books and accounts of state departments and agencies.

APPENDIX D
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

STATE	GEN. EXPENDI- TURES OR CAPITAL OUT- LAYS, AND TO LOCAL GOVT. 000 000	CONTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE					BUDGET OFFICE					AUDITOR GENERAL																			
		CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)												
CALIFORNIA	1031 3	CONSTITUTION	1879	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$12,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	Division of Budgets and Accounts in Department of Finance CONSTITUTION GOVT. COBE 1879												APPOINTED BY GOV. 1845	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$15,000	POST-AUDIT PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	N	O	N	E				
NEW YORK A/	1014 7	Department of Audits and Controls STATUTES CONSTITUTION 1848 & 1884 STATUTES 1806 1826	1848	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$20,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Division of the Budget in Executive Department CONSTITUTION 1927												APPOINTED BY GOV. 1875	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$16,500		N	O	N	E				
OHIO	662 3	Department of Finance STATUTES 1937	1937	APPT. BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,686	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Division of the Department of Finance CONSTITUTION															CONSTITUTION	1851	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 8,300	POST-AUDIT			
PENNSYLVANIA	595 3			N	O	N	E	STATUTES	1927	APPOINTED BY GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$12,000		CONSTITUTION	1874	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$15,000	PRE-AUDIT POST-AUDIT	O/											
ILLINOIS	583 5	Division of Central Accounting in Department of Finance STATUTES 1935	1935	APPT. BY DIRECTOR OF FIN.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF FIN.	NOT AVAIL- ABLE	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Division of the Department of Finance CONSTITUTION 1846												ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 9,000	POST-AUDIT		CONSTITUTION	1848	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 9,000	POST-AUDIT	
MICHIGAN	556 8	STATUTES	1948	APPT. BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF SEN	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$12,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Division of the Department of Administration CONSTITUTION															\$10,000			CONSTITUTION	1908	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$12,500	POST-AUDIT
TEXAS	407 3	CONSTITUTION	1876	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 6,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	Board of Control (Three Members) STATUTES 1916												APPOINTED BY GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,400 LEGIS- LATURE TERMS		STATUTE	1929	APPT. BY LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMM.	2 YRS.	\$10,000	POST-AUDIT PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS		
LOUISIANA	350 2	Division of Administration in Governor's Office STATUTES	1948	APPOINTED BY GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Function of the Division of Administration CONSTITUTION																CONSTITUTION	1921	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 7,500	POST-AUDIT		

APPENDIX D (Continued)
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

Gen. Expendi- tures for State Capital Out- lays and to Local Govt. 1/	CONTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE				BUDGET OFFICE				AUDITOR GENERAL										
	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	TERM OF APPOINTED OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	TERM OF APPOINTED OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE	TERM OF APPOINTED OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
WASHINGTON	284.8				N O N E			STATUTES 1889	1921 1947	APPOINTED BY GOV. WITH COM. SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,500	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	CONSTITUTION	1889	ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 8,500	POST-AUDIT
MASSACHUSETTS	289.4							Bureau in Commission on Administration and Finance	1922	APPOINTED BY GOV. WITH COM. SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 9,000		CONSTITUTION	1780	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 7,000	POST-AUDIT
WISCONSIN	241.1				N O N E			STATUTES REORG.	1929 1947	APPOINTED BY GOV. WITH COM. SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	STATUTES	1947	APPOINTED BY GOV. WITH COM. SENATE	6 YRS	\$ 8,000	POST-AUDIT
NORTH CAROLINA	236.7				N O N E			STATUTES	1929	APPOINTED BY GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$12,000	POST-AUDIT OF TREASURER AND STATE AUDITOR	CONSTITUTION	1868	ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 9,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING
INDIANA	224.2				N O N E			STATUTES	1847	APPOINTED BY GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,900		CONSTITUTION	1831	ELECTED	2 YRS MAY SERVE ONLY 2 YRS. IN ANY 8 YR. PERIOD	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING
MISSOURI	221.3							Division of Budget and Controller in Department of Revenue	1945	APPOINTED BY DIR. OF REV. OF GOV.	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.		PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	CONSTITUTION	1945	ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 7,500	POST-AUDIT PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS
OKLAHOMA	216.2							Division of Central Accounting and Reporting in Budget Office		FUNCTIONS INCLUDED IN BUDGET OFFICE				CONSTITUTION	1907	ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 6,000	POST-AUDIT
FLORIDA	214.6							STATUTES	1885	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$10,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	STATUTES	1927	APPOINTED BY GOV.	4 YRS	\$ 7,500	POST-AUDIT

APPENDIX D (Continued)
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

G.N. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS, LOCAL GOVT.	STATE	COMPTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE				BUDGET OFFICE				AUDITOR GENERAL									
		CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
MINNESOTA D/	201.3			N	O	N	E		Division of Department of Administration STATUTES 1939	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,500		CONSTITUTION 1857	ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 8,700	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS	
TENNESSEE	195.8	Department of Accounts STATUTES 1939		DIRECTOR APPT. BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	NOT AVAIL.	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS	STATUTES 1939	APPT. BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 7,800		Controller of the Treasury CONSTITUTION 1870	ELECTED BY JOINT VOTE OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY	2 YRS.	\$ 7,800	POST-AUDIT		
NEW JERSEY	192.5	Division of Budget and Accounting in Department of Treasury STATUTES 1940		APPT BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$12,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS		BUDGET A FUNCTION OF THE COMPTROLLER				STATUTES 1937	APPOINTED BY SENATE, LAURE	5 YRS.	\$ 9,000	POST-AUDIT		
LOUISIANA	177.8	STATUTES 1933		APPT BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 6,500	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS		BUDGET A FUNCTION OF THE COMPTROLLER				CONSTITUTION 1857	ELECTED	2 YRS	\$ 6,500	POST-AUDIT		
ALABAMA E/	174.1	Division of Control and Accounts in Department of Finance STATUTES 1939		APPT. BY DIR. GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	MERIT SYSTEM APPROVAL OF GOVERNOR	\$ 5,400	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	Division of Department of Finance STATUTES 1939	APPT. BY DIR. GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	MERIT SYSTEM APPROVAL OF GOVERNOR	\$ 4,800		CONSTITUTION 1901	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 4,800	POST-AUDIT E/		
VIRGINIA	170.3	STATUTES 1937		APPT. BY GOV. CONFIRMED BY GEN. ASSEMBLY	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	STATUTES 1937	APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 8,500		CONSTITUTION 1902	ELECTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY	4 YRS.	\$ 8,270	POST-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS		
GEORGIA	166.8	CONSTITUTION 1798 ORG. 1845 REORG.		ELECTED SINCE 1847	4 YRS.	\$ 7,300	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	STATUTES 1931	GOVERNOR EL. OFFICE STATE AUDITOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	NOT AVAIL.			STATUTES 1923 ORG. 1943 REORG.	ELECTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY	4 YRS.	\$10,000	NOT AVAILABLE		
MARYLAND	151.2	CONSTITUTION 1887		ELECTED	4 YRS	\$ 8,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESCRIBING AND INSTALLING SYSTEMS AND METHODS	STATUTES 1939	APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 9,000		STATUTES 1928	APPT. BY GOV. CONFIRMED BY SENATE	4 YRS.	\$ 9,000	POST-AUDIT		
OREGON F/	136.4			N	O	N	E		Governor's Executive Secretary STATUTES 1937	APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 7,200		Secretary of State Acts as Auditor CONSTITUTION 1859	ELECTED	4 YRS.		PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING POST-AUDIT	

APPENDIX D (Continued)
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

GR. EXPENDITURE OPERATION CAPITAL OUT. LOCAL GOVT. 1/	STATE	CONTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE				BUDGET OFFICE				AUDITOR GENERAL															
		CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	SELECTED FUNCTIONS												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)						
	CONNECTICUT	135.7	CONSTITUTION	1818	ELECTED	2 YRS. 1951-4 YRS.	\$ 6,000	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	STATUTES	1939	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	4 YRS.	\$ 8,000	STATUTES	1930	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	4 YRS.	\$ 7,500	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS						
	KENTUCKY	129.7	Division of Accounts and Control in Department of Finance	1936	APPT. BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF FINANCE COM.	4 YRS.	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	Division of Department of Finance	1936 REG.	APPT. BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF FINANCE COM.	4 YRS.	\$ 4,900	CONSTITUTION	1891	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 5,000	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS						
	SOUTH CAROLINA	126.6	CONSTITUTION	1895	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	STATUTES	1930	STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD MADE UP OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL, CHAIRMAN OF SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE AND MEANS COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUDITOR SECRETARY TO BUDGET COMMISSION	4 YRS.	\$ 7,200	STATUTES	1942	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	4 YRS.	\$ 7,200	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS						
	COLORADO	126.2	Division of Accounts and Control in Executive Department	STATUTES	APPT. BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 6,750	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	BUDGET A FUNCTION OF THE COMPTROLLER.										CONSTITUTION	1876	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 6,000	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	
	WEST VIRGINIA 6/	125.0	N O N E					PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	Director of Budget under Board of Public Works	STATUTES	1936	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF GOV.	\$ 6,000	PRESCRIBE AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	CONSTITUTION	1872	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 8,000	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS					
	MISSISSIPPI	123.7	N O N E						Budget Commission	BUDGET PREPARED BY STATE TAX COMMISSIONER WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE BUDGET COMMISSION										CONSTITUTION	1880	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 7,500	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS
	KANSAS	123.0	N O N E						STATUTES	1935 REG. 1945 REG.	APPT. BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE	4 YRS.	\$ 6,500	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	CONSTITUTION	1861	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 4,000	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS					
	ARKANSAS	105.0	STATUTES	1917 REG. 1933 REG.	APPT. BY GOVERNOR	SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	\$ 5,000	POST-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	BUDGET A FUNCTION OF THE COMPTROLLER										CONSTITUTION	1874	ELECTED	1 YRS.	\$ 5,000	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	
	NEBRASKA	73.9	N O N E						Office of Budget and State Tax Commissioner Combined	STATUTES	1920 REG. 1943 REG.	APPT. BY GOV. WITH CONSENT OF GOV. AND SEN.	2 YRS.	\$ 5,000	CONSTITUTION	1875	ELECTED	1 YRS.	\$ 5,000	PRE-AUDIT PREScribing AND ACCOUNTING METHODS					

APPENDIX D (Continued)
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

STATE	GEN. EXPENDITURE CAPITAL OUT- LAY LOCAL GOVT. 1/ 000,000	CONTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE				SELECTED FUNCTIONS	BUDGET OFFICE				SELECTED FUNCTIONS	AUDITOR GENERAL				SELECTED FUNCTIONS				
		CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/ 1/	ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE		SALARY PER YEAR	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/ 1/	ELECTED OR APPOINTED		TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	CREATION OF OFFICE	DATE OF ESTAB- LISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/ 1/		ELECTED OR APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE	SALARY PER YEAR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
ARIZONA	87.2			N	O	N	E		GOVERNOR IS BUDGET OFFICER					CONSTITUTION	1912	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 8,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	
UTAH	88.1	COMMISSION OF FINANCE (Three Members)						PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Budget a function of the Commission of Finance					CONSTITUTION	1901	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 4,800	POST-AUDIT	
NEW MEXICO	82.3		STATUTES	1923	APPT. BY GOVERNOR	8 YRS. OVER- SIGHTING FINANCIAL TERMS	\$ 4,500 EACH	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	STATUTES 1941 APPT. BY COM. OF FINANCE WITH APPROVAL OF GOV.				\$ 4,380		CONSTITUTION	1901	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 4,800	POST-AUDIT
MAINE	61.3	Bureau of Accounts and Control in Department of Finance						PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	BUDGET PREPARED BY COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE					STATUTES	1931	ELECTED BY GOV. ASSEMBLY	4 YRS.	\$ 6,000	POST-AUDIT	
MONTANA 1/	47.3			N	O	N	E		BOARD OF FINANCE, GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL BUDGET PREPARED BY STAFF OF BOARD					CONSTITUTION	1889	ELECTED	4 YRS.	\$ 5,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING WITH TRAILER	
RHODE ISLAND	46.3	Bureau of Accounting and Control in Department of Coordination and Finance						PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	Bureau of Budget in Department of Coordination and Finance					Finance Committee of the House of Representatives					POST-AUDIT	
NORTH DAKOTA 1/	44.7			N	O	N	E		Budget Board, Governor, Chairman of Appropriation Committee of each House, State Auditor, Attorney General					CONSTITUTION	1889	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 6,600	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	
SOUTH DAKOTA	44.2		STATUTES	1943	APPT. BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY	8 YRS.	\$ 3,600	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PRESERVE AND INSTALL SYSTEMS AND METHODS	GOVERNOR - CHIEF BUDGET OFFICER SECRETARY OF FINANCE PREPARES BUDGET				\$ 4,800		CONSTITUTION	1889	ELECTED	2 YRS.	\$ 4,800	PRE-AUDITS AND POST-AUDITS OF FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX D (Continued)
A TABULAR OUTLINE OF THE ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY, AND AUDITING OFFICES IN THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES WITH SELECTED FUNCTIONS

STATE	GN. EXPENDITURES FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS, AND TO LOCAL GOVT.	COMPTROLLER OR SIMILAR OFFICE	AUDITOR GENERAL						
(1)	(2)	CREATION OF OFFICE DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/	SELECTED FUNCTIONS 3/	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE 2/	SELECTED FUNCTIONS 3/	TERM OF APPOINTMENT 4/	SALARY PER YEAR 5/	SELECTED FUNCTIONS 3/
IDAHO	41.3	Bureau of Public Accounts in Governor's Office	1929	POST-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS	1929	APPT. BY GOVERNOR SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	4 YRS.	\$ 4,800	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37.5	Governor's Office	1931	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS	BUDGET A FUNCTION OF THE COMPTROLLER				
WYOMING	29.2				GOVERNOR	CHIEF BUDGET OFFICER			PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING
VERMONT	28.6				GOVERNOR	CHIEF BUDGET OFFICER			PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS
DELAWARE	26.3				1939	APPOINTED BY BUDGET COMMISSIONER OF COM.	2 YRS.	\$ 6,000	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING
Nevada	17.5	Constitution	1864	PRE-AUDIT ACCOUNTING	1971	APPOINTED BY GOV. SERVES AT PLEASURE OF GOV.	4 YRS.	\$ 4,800	POST-AUDIT ACCOUNTING PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS

SOURCE: THE BOOK OF THE STATES (CHICAGO: THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1950, XI).

1/ INFORMATION ON LACK OF THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES, STATE STATUTES AFFECTING ACCOUNTING, BUDGETARY AND AUDITING FUNCTIONS, STATE BUDGETS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS, APPROPRIATION ACTS AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION CHARTS.

2/ COMPTROLLER OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1949, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (WASHINGTON: STATE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1949) PAGE 14.

3/ BASED ON DATES OF STATUTES OF CONSTITUTION IN EFFECT IN 1950.

4/ INFORMATION NOT SHOWN OR MATERIAL AVAILABLE

A/ NO CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY OFFICE TO CONDUCT POST-AUDITS

B/ GOVERNOR IS DIRECTED TO PREScribe AND INSTALL METHODS OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING AFTER CONSULTING WITH AUDITOR GENERAL

C/ STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS (APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR) POST-AUDITS, PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS

D/ THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXAMINER (APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE) POST-AUDITS

E/ AUDITOR POST-AUDITS THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND THE STATE TREASURER, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXAMINER (APPOINTED BY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS WITH THE CONSENT OF SENATE) POST-AUDITS THE STATE DEPARTMENTS AND PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS

F/ BOARD OF CONTROL (GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE TREASURER) PREScribes AND INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS

G/ BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS (GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, AUDITOR, SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS, TREASURER, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE) PREScribes SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF ACCOUNTING. STATE TAX COMMISSION INSTALLS SYSTEMS AND METHODS AND POST-AUDITS ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND THE STATE AUDITOR POST-AUDIT EXPENDITURES. NO CENTRALIZATION OF ACCOUNTING

H/ STATE EXAMINER (APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR WITH CONSENT OF SENATE) POST-AUDITS ALL BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE.

I/ BOARD OF AUDITORS (SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE AUDITOR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL) POST-AUDITS SPECIFIC DEPARTMENTS AS PROVIDED BY THE STATUTES.

APPENDIX TO THE

Appendix E — PROPOSED STATEMENT FORMS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES TO FEBRUARY 28, 1951

FUNDS AND AUTHORITIES	QUARTER ENDING		BIENNIUM TO DATE		COMPARISON TO 1949-51 BUDGET	
	FEBRUARY 1951	FEBRUARY 1950	1951	1949	BUDGET TO DATE	UNDER (OVER) BUDGET
<u>OPERATING FUNDS</u>						
GENERAL						
MOTOR LICENSE						
BANKING DEPARTMENT						
FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY						
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF						
FISH						
FLOOD CONTROL						
GAME						
MILK CONTROL						
PURCHASING						
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW						
STATE RESTAURANT						
STATE STORES						
VETERANS' COMPENSATION						
TOTAL OPERATING						
<u>CUSTODIAL FUNDS</u>						
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP						
BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING RECLAMATION						
CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK						
EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND						
EPHATA CLOISTER						
FEDERAL REHABILITATION						
FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION						
FIRE INSURANCE TAX						
LIQUID FUELS TAX						
LIQUOR LICENSE						
MANUFACTURING						
MUTUAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY						
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST						
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT						
SINKING						
STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM						
STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT						
STATE INSURANCE						
STATE SCHOOL						
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE						
STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION						
STOCK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY						
VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING						
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - ADMINISTRATION						
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION						
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - BENEFIT PAYMENT						
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - CONTRIBUTION						
WITHHOLDING TAX						
TOTAL CUSTODIAL						
<u>AUTHORITIES</u>						
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY						
STATE HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE AUTHORITY						
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY						
TOTAL AUTHORITIES						
GRAND TOTALS						

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES TO FEBRUARY 28, 1951

FUNDS AND AUTHORITIES

QUARTER ENDING
FEBRUARY 1951 FEBRUARY 1950 BIENNIIUM TO DATE
1951 1949 BUDGET TO DATE UNDER (OVER) BUDGET

OPERATING FUNDS

GENERAL
MOTOR LICENSE
BANKING DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
FISH
FLOOD CONTROL
GAME
MILK CONTROL
PURCHASING
STATE FARM PRODUCTS SHOW
STATE RESTAURANT
STATE STORES
VETERANS' COMPENSATION

TOTAL OPERATING

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP
BITUMINOUS COAL OPEN PIT MINING RECLAMATION
CONRAD WEISER MEMORIAL PARK
EMPLOYMENT FUND FOR THE BLIND
EPHATA CLOISTER
FEDERAL REHABILITATION
FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
FIRE INSURANCE TAX
LIQUID FUELS TAX
LIQUOR LICENSE
MANUFACTURING
MUTUAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION TRUST
SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT
SINKING
STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL FARM
STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT
STATE INSURANCE
STATE SCHOOL
STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE
STATE WORK RELIEF COMPENSATION
STOCK WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SECURITY
VETERANS' COMPENSATION SINKING
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - ADMINISTRATION
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATION
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - BENEFIT PAYMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - CONTRIBUTION
WITHHOLDING TAX

TOTAL CUSTODIAL

AUTHORITIES

GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
STATE HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE AUTHORITY
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY

TOTAL AUTHORITIES

GRAND TOTALS

APPENDIX TO THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS - FEBRUARY 28, 1951 AND 1950

	FEBRUARY 28, 1951			FEBRUARY 28, 1950		
	OPERATING	CUSTODIAL	AUTHORITIES	OPERATING	CUSTODIAL	AUTHORITIES
ASSETS			TOTAL			TOTAL
CASH AND CASH ITEMS						
BANK BALANCES						
CASH IN TRANSIT						
IMPREST CASH FUNDS						
TEMPORARY CASH INVESTMENTS						
TOTAL CASH AND CASH ITEMS						
ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS RECEIVABLE						
U. S. GOVERNMENT						
LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS						
STATE INSTITUTIONS						
TAXES						
OTHER						
TOTAL ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS RECEIVABLE						
INVENTORIES OF SUPPLIES						
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT						
OTHERS						
TOTAL INVENTORIES OF SUPPLIES						
INVESTMENTS						
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD						
COMMONWEALTH BONDS						
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES						
TOTAL INVESTMENTS						
OTHER RECOGNIZED ASSETS						
ADVANCES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS						
ADVANCES TO OTHER AGENCIES						
TOTAL OTHER RECOGNIZED ASSETS						
FUTURE RESERVES REQUIRED						
TO MEET CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS						
TO RETIRE FUNDED DEBT						
TOTAL FUTURE RESERVES REQUIRED						
TOTAL ASSETS						

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS - FEBRUARY 28, 1951 AND 1950

	FEBRUARY 28, 1951				FEBRUARY 28, 1950			
	OPERATING	CUSTODIAL	AUTHORITIES	TOTAL	OPERATING	CUSTODIAL	AUTHORITIES	TOTAL
LIABILITIES								
CURRENT LIABILITIES								
APPROVED REQUISITIONS UNPAID								
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE FOR SUPPLIES AND SERVICES RENDERED								
COMMITMENTS FOR SUPPLIES AND SERVICES NOT YET RENDERED								
ACCRUED INTEREST								
ACCRUED RENTALS								
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES								
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES								
REVENUES RECEIVED IN ADVANCE								
UNENCUMBERED APPROPRIATION BALANCES								
OTHER LIABILITIES								
FUNDED DEBT								
TOTAL LIABILITIES								
AVAILABLE SURPLUS								
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS								

Appendix F

LETTER TO THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA
INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTSPENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Organized 1897

December 22, 1950

OFFICERS

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George A. Hewitt, Vice-President
Jonathan O. Dickinson, Secretary
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Robert J. Bennett, Secretary
1918-1950

Office of the Secretary
619 Land Title Building
Philadelphia 10

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I. H. Krekstein
Herbert T. Lorentz
Edwin S. Reno
J. Douglas Smiley
Ripple C. Smith

Hon. Baker Royer, Chairman
Joint State Government Commission
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

During 1949 fifteen firms represented in the membership of this Institute contributed their services in a survey of the accounting and financial affairs of many departments of the Commonwealth. Reports of these surveys were submitted to your staff and to us as members of our Institute committee on Commonwealth government accounting.

Subsequently we have conferred with your staff regarding the report which the Commission has prepared covering the survey of the Commonwealth's accounting practices and procedures. We concur in the findings and conclusions expressed in that report and believe that prompt implementation of the recommendations therein will have far reaching beneficial results. These recommendations include:

1. Establishment of a central accounting department of the Commonwealth, headed by an Accountant General to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

2. The principal functions of the Accountant General will be the formulation and administration of integrated systems of accounting and financial reporting for all of the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth.

3. The Accountant General to have the power to require compliance by all departments, offices and officers, whether elective or appointive, with the systems of accounting established by the Accountant General and with his administrative decisions relating to the operations of such system. For this purpose the Accountant General should have the power to institute mandamus proceedings.

4. All preauditing functions to be performed in the central accounting department. The Auditor General's department should continue to perform postauditing but this department should not perform preauditing which divides responsibility and makes the Auditor General a party to the accounting which he now also postaudits.

Two vitally important objectives will be attainable if these recommendations are adopted:

1. Prompt and reliable financial statements adequate for administrative decisions will be available to the Governor

and other administrative officers and to the General Assembly, and appropriate reports will be available for publication at least annually to the public.

2. The presently existing possibilities for the manipulation of accounts and for the misappropriation of Commonwealth funds will be substantially reduced.

Yours very truly,

Committee on Commonwealth Government
Accounting of the Pennsylvania Institute
of Certified Public Accountants

I. H. KREKSTEIN
THOMAS M. O'NEILL
SAMUEL W. PRICE
CLARENCE L. TURNER
SYDNEY V. YOUNG
CARL H. ZIPF
ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Appendix G

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

AN ACT

To amend the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employees of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," by creating the Department and office of Accountant General and defining their powers and duties; changing certain powers and duties of the Governor and of the various departments, boards, commissions and officers; and providing for the transfer of certain employees from the Department of the Auditor General to the Department of Accountant General.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred one of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 177), entitled "An act providing for and reorganizing the conduct of the executive and administrative work of the Commonwealth by the Executive Department thereof and the administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers thereof, including the boards of trustees of State Normal Schools, or Teachers Colleges; abolishing, creating, reorganizing or authorizing the reorganization of certain administrative departments, boards, and commissions; defining the powers and duties of the Governor and other executive and administrative officers, and of the several administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers; fixing the salaries of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and certain other executive and administrative officers; providing for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and of all deputies and other assistants and employees in certain departments, boards, and commissions; and prescribing the

manner in which the number and compensation of the deputies and all other assistants and employes of certain departments, boards and commissions shall be determined," as last amended by the act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 729), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 201. Executive Officers, Administrative Departments, and Independent Administrative Boards and Commissions.—The executive and administrative work of this Commonwealth shall be performed by the Executive Department, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; by the Executive Board and the Pennsylvania State Police; by the following administrative departments: Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of the Auditor General, Treasury Department, Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Military Affairs, Insurance Department, Department of Banking, Department of Agriculture, Department of Forests and Waters, Department of Mines, Department of Highways, Department of Health, Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Welfare, Department of Property and Supplies, Department of Revenue, Department of Public Assistance, [and] Department of Commerce, and Department of Accountant General; and by the following independent administrative boards and commissions: Pennsylvania Game Commission, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, State Civil Service Commission, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

All of the provisions of this act, which apply generally to administrative departments, or generally except to the Department of the Auditor General and the Treasury Department, shall apply to the Executive Board and to the Pennsylvania State Police.

Section 2. Section two hundred six of said act as last amended by the act approved the tenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 101), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 206. Department Heads—Each administrative department shall have as its head an officer who shall, either personally, by deputy, or by the duly authorized agent or employe of the department, and subject at all time to the provisions of this act, exercise the powers and perform the duties by law vested in and imposed upon the department.

(a) The following officers shall be the heads of the administrative departments following their respective titles:

Secretary of the Commonwealth of the Department of State;
 Attorney General, of the Department of Justice;
 Auditor General, of the Department of the Auditor General;
 State Treasurer, of the Treasury Department;
 Secretary of Internal Affairs, of the Department of Internal Affairs;
 Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the Department of Public Instruction;
 Adjutant General, of the Department of Military Affairs;
 Insurance Commissioner, of the Insurance Department;
 Secretary of Banking, of the Department of Banking;
 Secretary of Agriculture, of the Department of Agriculture;
 Secretary of Forests and Waters, of the Department of Forests and Waters;
 Secretary of Mines, of the Department of Mines;
 Secretary of Highways, of the Department of Highways;
 Secretary of Health, of the Department of Health;
 Secretary of Labor and Industry, of the Department of Labor and Industry;
 Secretary of Welfare, of the Department of Welfare;
 Secretary of Property and Supplies, of the Department of Property and Supplies;
 Secretary of Revenue, of the Department of Revenue;

Secretary of Public Assistance, of the Department of Public Assistance;

Secretary of Commerce, of the Department of Commerce;
 Accountant General, of the Department of Accountant General.

Section 3 Section two hundred seven of said act, as last amended by the act approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 16), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 207. Appointment.—The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint:

(a) The Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant General, the Insurance Commissioner, the Secretary of Banking, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Forests and Waters, the Secretary of Mines, the Secretary of Highways, the Secretary of Health, the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, the Secretary of Labor and Industry, the Secretary of Welfare, the Secretary of Property and Supplies, the Secretary of Revenue, the Secretary of Public Assistance, the Secretary of Commerce, the Accountant General, and the members of all independent administrative boards and commissions.

The Adjutant General may have the rank of Major General of the Adjutant General's Department in the Pennsylvania National Guard, or Pennsylvania Guard, or the Governor may designate the ranking line officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, or Pennsylvania Guard, or an officer of the Regular Army, United States Navy, United States Coast Guard, or United States Marine Corps, as Adjutant General: Provided, That should the ranking line officer be also appointed Adjutant General, he shall receive only the salary provided by law for the Adjutant General: And provided further, That should the ranking line officer be called into the service of the United States, a Deputy Adjutant General, to be designated by the Governor, shall act as Adjutant General during his absence. No Adjutant General shall be appointed who shall not have served at least ten years as a commissioned officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard, Pennsylvania Guard, or equivalent length of service in the Regular Army of the United States, United States Navy, United States Coast Guard, or United States Marine Corps, or Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army, United States Navy Reserve, United States Coast Guard Reserve, or United States Marine Corps Reserve, which service may be cumulative, that is service in any one or more of the foregoing services may be added together.

The Accountant General shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be at least thirty-five years of age at the time of his appointment and shall have been a resident of Pennsylvania for at least two years immediately preceding his appointment. The Accountant General shall have had wide technical and administrative experience in accounting. He shall not be eligible to hold any other public office during the period of his term of office.

(b) Except as in this act otherwise provided, the members of all departmental administrative bodies, boards, and commissions, and the officers who shall fill the departmental administrative offices mentioned in this article.

(c) Except as in this act otherwise provided, the members of all advisory boards and commissions.

Section 4. Section two hundred eight of said act, as last amended by the act approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 94), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 208. Terms of Office.—The terms of office of the persons appointed by the Governor under the preceding section shall be as follows:

(a) The Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General shall serve during the pleasure of the Governor.

(b) The term of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be four years.

(b. 1) The term of the Accountant General first appointed shall begin on the effective date of this act and shall expire the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred fifty-five or as soon thereafter as his successor is appointed and qualified; the term of each of his successors shall be four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The Governor may suspend the Accountant General for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office giving him a copy of the charges against him and affording him an opportunity to be publicly heard in person or by counsel in his own defense upon not less than ten days' notice after which the Governor shall either remove him from or reinstate him in the office. If he shall be removed, the Governor shall file with the Department of State a complete statement of all charges made against him and his findings thereon with a complete record of the proceedings.

Except as in this act otherwise provided, the heads of other administrative departments, the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, the members of independent administrative boards and commissions, of departmental administrative boards and commissions, and of advisory boards and commissions, and departmental administrative officers, shall hold office for terms of four years, from the third Tuesday of January next following the election of a Governor, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. [Provided, That the term of the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police appointed prior to the third Tuesday of January, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine, shall expire upon that date, or as soon thereafter as his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.]

Section 5. Section two hundred nine of said act as last amended by the act approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (P. L. 776), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 209. Compensation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the heads of Departments.—Annual salaries shall be payable in equal semi-monthly installments, as follows:

- To the Governor, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- To the Lieutenant Governor, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of the Commonwealth, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Attorney General, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Auditor General, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the State Treasurer, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Internal Affairs, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Adjutant General, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Insurance Commissioner, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Banking, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Agriculture, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Forests and Waters, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Mines, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Highways, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Health, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Labor and Industry, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Welfare, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Property and Supplies, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Revenue, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Public Assistance, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Secretary of Commerce, fifteen thousand dollars.
- To the Accountant General, fifteen thousand dollars.

Neither the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, nor the head of any administrative department, shall receive

any additional compensation for any services rendered to the Commonwealth in any capacity.

Section 6. Section five hundred twelve of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 512. Legal Advice and Services.—Whenever any department, board, commission, or officer of the State Government, shall require legal advice concerning its conduct or operation, or when any legal difficulty or dispute arises, or litigation is commenced or to be commenced in which any department, board, commission, or officer, is concerned, or whenever any taxes or other accounts of any kind whatever due the Commonwealth remain overdue and unpaid for a period of ninety days, it shall be the duty of such department, board, commission, or officer, to refer the same to the Department of Justice.

It shall be the duty of any department, board, commission, or officer, having requested and received legal advice from the Department of Justice regarding the official duty of such department, board, commission, or officer, to follow the same, and, when any officer shall follow the advice given him by the Department of Justice, he shall not be in any way liable for so doing, upon his official bond or otherwise.

Before the Department of Justice shall render any opinion, interpreting any appropriation act, or act authorizing the expenditure of money, it shall notify the Department of the Auditor General, [and] the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Accountant General of the question upon which its opinion has been requested, and afford to these departments an opportunity to present any views which they may have upon such question.

It shall be unlawful for any department, board, commission, or officer, of the Commonwealth, to engage any attorney to represent such department, board, commission, or officer, in any matter or thing relating to the public business of such department, board, commission, or officer, without the approval in writing of the Attorney General.

Section 7. Section five hundred twenty-seven of said act as added by the act approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 407), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 527. Filing and Record Systems.—The Governor, shall, from time to time, cause studies to be made of the accumulations of files of correspondence, reports, records and other papers in possession of departments, boards and commissions, and may direct said departments, boards, or commissions to comply with the provisions of sections 524 and 525 of this act. The requisitions, warrants, cancelled checks, books, records, correspondence and files of the Department of the Auditor General, the Department of Accountant General, the Department of Internal Affairs and the Treasury Department, which date back a period of four years or more, shall be expressly covered by the provisions of this section.

Section 8. Section six hundred three of said act as amended by the act approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 350), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 603. List of Employees to be Furnished to Certain State Officers.—All administrative departments, boards, and commissions shall, on the fifteenth day of June of each year, transmit to the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Accountant General, and the [Budget Secretary] Governor, a complete list, as of June first preceding, of the names of all persons, except day-laborers, entitled to receive compensation from the Commonwealth for services rendered in or to the department, board, or commission, as the case may be. Such list shall show the position occupied by each such person, the date of birth and voting residence of such person, the salary at which or other basis upon which such person is entitled to be paid, the date when such person entered the service of the Commonwealth, whether such person has been continuously employed by the Commonwealth since that date, and all periods of service and positions held as an employee of

the Commonwealth, or such part of such information as the Governor may prescribe.

Each month thereafter, the heads of the several administrative departments, and the several independent administrative boards and commissions, shall certify to the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Accountant General, and the [Budget Secretary] Governor any changes in the annual list of employes last transmitted to them which shall have occurred during the preceding month.

The information received by the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Accountant General, and the [Budget Secretary] Governor under this section, shall be public information.

Section 9 Section six hundred four of said act as amended by the act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 833) is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 604. [Estimates of Current Expenditures by Departments, Boards, and Commissions.—Each administrative department, board, and commission, except the departments of which the Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and the State Treasurer are respectively the heads, shall, from time to time, as requested by the Governor, prepare and submit to the Governor, for approval or disapproval, an estimate of the amount of money required for each activity or function to be carried on by such department, board or commission, during the ensuing month, quarter, or such other period as the Governor shall prescribe. If such estimate does not meet with the approval of the Governor, it shall be revised in accordance with the Governor's desires and resubmitted for approval.

After the approval of any such estimate, it shall be unlawful for the department, board, or commission to expend any appropriation or part thereof, except in accordance with such estimate, unless the same be revised with the approval of the Governor.

If any department, board or commission, to which this section applies, shall fail or refuse to submit to the Governor estimates of expenditures, in accordance with the Governor's request, the Governor may notify the Auditor General, in writing, of such failure or refusal, and, after receipt of such notice, the Auditor General shall not draw any warrant in favor of such department, board or commission, until the Governor shall have notified the Auditor General, in writing, that the delinquent department, board or commission has furnished him with, and he has approved, the estimate as required by this section.]

Estimates of Current Expenditures; Approval and Disapproval; Effects of Noncompliance.—The Governor shall monthly, quarterly or for such other period of time as he shall prescribe request each department, board and commission and each other agency receiving State appropriations, except the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs, to prepare and submit to him an estimate of the amount of money required for each activity or function to be carried on by it during the comparable ensuing period of time. It shall be the duty of each department, board and commission to comply with any such request made by the Governor in connection with estimates of current expenditures.

If any such estimate is not in accordance with the budget limitations contained in the appropriations made by the General Assembly, the Governor shall disapprove it. If for any reason any such estimate submitted by any non-elective department, board or commission does not meet with the Governor's approval, he may disapprove it. When an estimate is disapproved it shall be revised to meet the objections made against it and shall be resubmitted for approval.

After the approval of any such estimate, it shall be un-

lawful for any department, board or commission to expend any appropriation or part thereof except in accordance with such estimate unless the same be revised with the approval of the Governor. The Accountant General shall not approve any requisition for expenditures contrary to the requirements of this paragraph.

If any department, board or commission fails or refuses to submit any such estimate or revised estimate of expenditures the Governor may notify the Accountant General in writing of such failure or refusal and after receipt of such notice the Accountant General shall not approve any requisition for expenditures in favor of such department, board or commission until the Governor notifies him in writing that the delinquent department, board or commission has furnished such estimate and that it has been approved.

The Governor shall certify to the Accountant General the periodical allocations of the budget appropriations made to the several departments, boards, and commissions and all other agencies to which State appropriations have been made for the then current fiscal biennium.

Section 10. Clauses (d) and (e) of section seven hundred one of said act as last amended by the act approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-three (P. L. 467) are hereby repealed.

Section 11. Said act is hereby amended by adding immediately following Article XI, thereof, a new Article to read as follows:

Article XI-A

Powers and Duties of the Department of Accountant General

Section 1101-A. Powers and Duties in General.—Subject to any inconsistent provisions in this act contained, the Department of Accountant General shall exercise the powers and perform the duties vested in and imposed upon it and the Accountant General by the Fiscal Code and other laws.

Section 12. Clause (c) of section two thousand three hundred fifteen and clause (a) of section two thousand three hundred sixteen of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2315. State Institutions.—With regard to State institutions, the department shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(c) To issue requisitions upon the [Auditor General for warrants to be drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer] Accountant General for his approval for payment by the State Treasurer in favor of such institutions, [for the payment,] out of moneys specifically appropriated to the department for the purpose of the expenses of administering, operating, maintaining, and developing such State institutions;

Section 2316. Care of the Indigent.—The Department of Welfare shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) Whenever the General Assembly shall have specifically appropriated money to the department for the purpose, to issue requisitions upon the [Auditor General for warrants, to be drawn by the Auditor General upon] Accountant General for his approval for payment by the State Treasurer, in favor of such hospitals, homes, and institutions as shall conform to at least the minimum standards of plant, equipment, service, administration, and care and treatment necessary for the proper care and treatment of patients or inmates, as required by the rules and regulations of the department, or established by law, in amounts computed upon the per diem rates of payment established by law for free service to indigent persons as follows:

1. The care and treatment of sick or injured persons in hospitals.

2. The care of dependent, delinquent, and defective chil-

dren in homes or institutions,

3. The care of dependent adults in homes or institutions,

4. The care and treatment of crippled children in homes or hospitals.

5. The care, treatment and removal of insane persons in county hospitals for the insane or private institutions licensed by the department,

6. The removal of nonresident dependent children,

7. The placement of dependent children through child-caring agencies;

Section 13. Clause (h) of section two thousand four hundred two, section two thousand four hundred five, and clause (i) of section two thousand four hundred eight of said act as last amended by the act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1865), are hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 2402. Grounds, Buildings and Monuments in General.—The Department of Property and Supplies shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(h) Whenever loss or damage by fire or other casualty shall occur to any structure, building, equipment, or other property owned by the Commonwealth, and be reported to the department, to make an examination thereof, and, in its discretion, subject only to the approval of the Governor, to rebuild, restore, or replace the property damaged or destroyed, and, for that purpose, to have plans and specifications prepared and contracts executed, and to supervise the erection, construction or replacement thereof, such rebuilding, restoration, or replacement to be in substantial accord with the original character, use, and purposes of the property damaged or destroyed. The cost of the materials furnished, and work and labor performed, under such contracts, shall be certified by the department to the [Auditor General,] Accountant General, who shall issue his [warrant] requisitions against the State Insurance Fund of this Commonwealth, which [warrant] requisition shall be paid by the State Treasurer, in the manner provided by law: Provided, That whenever the department shall have taken such action as will involve expenditures from said fund, it shall forthwith certify the probable amount of expenditure to the State Treasurer, who shall forthwith take such action as is necessary to provide funds sufficient to meet the obligations so entered into:

Section 2405. Sale of Unserviceable Property.—The Department of Property and Supplies shall have the power, and its duty shall be, to receive from the several administrative departments, and independent administrative and departmental administrative boards and commissions, unserviceable personal property of this Commonwealth, to issue a receipt therefor, make a complete record thereof, and, if no other department, board or commission is able to make use of the same presently, then, as soon as convenient, to sell the same, either at public auction or at private sale, in the city of Harrisburg, or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable. Except in the case of perishable property, such sales shall, if the department deems it feasible in view of the value of the property involved, be advertised in not exceeding five newspapers of the Commonwealth, once a week for three weeks, such advertisement to state the time, place and conditions of any such sales; but if after such advertising, the department is unable to obtain a bid for the property, it may be demolished or destroyed: Provided, That when the unserviceable property is located outside the city of Harrisburg, the Department of Property and Supplies, in its discretion, may authorize the department, board, or commission having possession of the same, without advertising, to obtain at least two bids in the locality where the property is located. Such bids shall be referred to the Department of Property and Supplies, and, if it believes that the property will not realize a higher net sale price if transported to the Capitol for sale, the department may authorize the department, board, or commission having possession of the same, to sell the property locally to the highest bidder, to take a proper receipt therefor, and to transmit the proceeds to the [Department of Property and Supplies,] Department of Ac-

countant General, to be by it paid into the State Treasury [through the Department of Revenue]: And provided further, That whenever any department, board, or commission shall deliver to the Department of Property and Supplies any unserviceable personal property, and, at the same time, requisition the said department to furnish new property of a similar character to replace the unserviceable property delivered as aforesaid, or request said department, as purchasing agency, to purchase new property of a similar character, the Department of Property and Supplies shall endeavor to exchange the unserviceable property for or on account of the purchase price of the new property about to be purchased, but such unserviceable property shall not be delivered for or on account of the purchase price of any property at a lower valuation than the price which such unserviceable property would bring if sold in the open market for cash, and, to the extent that advertising any such unserviceable property for sale may be necessary, to establish its market value, the Department of Property and Supplies is authorized and directed to advertise as hereinabove provided. The Department of Property and Supplies shall obtain from the person, partnership, or corporation, to which any personal property is delivered in exchange under the authority of this section a receipt therefor, describing such personal property and specifying the value at which it was taken in exchange, and such receipt shall be delivered to the [Auditor General,] Accountant General, attached to the requisition for the payment of the balance of the purchase price due for the new property purchased. The proceeds of sales of personal property hereunder, shall be transmitted by the Department of Property and Supplies to the [Department of Revenue,] Department of Accountant General, which shall transmit it to the Treasury Department to be credited to the fund out of which the property sold was originally purchased.

Section 2408. Procedure for Erection of Buildings and Alterations or Additions to Existing Buildings.—Whenever the General Assembly shall have appropriated money to the Department of Property and Supplies, or to any other department, or to any administrative board, or commission, for the erection of new buildings, or sewage or filtration plants, other service systems, or athletic fields, or other structures, or for alterations or additions or repairs to existing buildings, or to such plants, systems, fields, or structures, to cost more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000), the following procedure shall apply, unless the work is to be done by State employees, or by inmates or patients of a State institution or State institutions, or unless the department, board, or commission to which the General Assembly has appropriated money for the foregoing purposes is, by this act or by the act making the appropriation, authorized to erect, alter, or enlarge buildings independently of the Department of Property and Supplies, or under a different procedure:

(i) No contract shall be valid or effective unless a certified copy thereof, detail break-down sheet of the work, and contract price of the work involved, shall have been filed in the offices of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Accountant General, and the department, board, or commission for which the work is to be done, promptly after the execution of the contract;

Section 14. All employees of the Department of Auditor General on the effective date of this act connected with the functions of such department relating to the drawing of warrants shall become employees of the Department of Accountant General and shall perform the duties assigned by the Accountant General upon the same terms and conditions as theretofore until removed or appointed to other positions by the Accountant General.

Section 15. All acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 16. The provisions of this act shall become effective on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one.

AN ACT

To amend the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State Government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of money erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," by defining the powers and duties of the Department of Accountant General and the Accountant General; providing for the installation and maintenance of a uniform system of accounts of Commonwealth finances and of accounting reports based thereon; imposing duties on every Commonwealth agency receiving or disbursing moneys from or on behalf of the Commonwealth; and further regulating the disbursement of moneys from the State Treasury.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Sections two, eight, two hundred four and two hundred six of the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 343), entitled "An act relating to the finances of the State government; providing for the settlement, assessment, collection, and lien of taxes, bonus, and all other accounts due the Commonwealth, the collection and recovery of fees and other money or property due or belonging to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, including escheated property and the proceeds of its sale, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of funds and securities belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth, the resettlement of accounts and appeals to the courts, refunds of moneys erroneously paid to the Commonwealth, auditing the accounts of the Commonwealth and all agencies thereof, of all public officers collecting moneys payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, and all receipts of appropriations from the Commonwealth and imposing penalties; affecting every department, board, commission, and officer of the State government, every political subdivision of the State, and certain officers of such subdivisions, every person, association, and corporation required to pay, assess, or collect taxes, or to make returns or reports under the laws imposing taxes for State purposes, or to pay license fees or other moneys to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, every State depository and every debtor or creditor of the Commonwealth," are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. General Scope of the Act.—This act is intended to define the powers and duties of the Department of Revenue, the Treasury Department, the Department of the Auditor General, the Department of Accountant General, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Board of Finance and Revenue, the Board of Fish Commissioners, the Board of Game Commissioners, county treasurers, registers of wills, mercantile appraisers, and other statutory agents, with respect to the collection of taxes and other moneys due the Commonwealth, the custody and disbursement or other disposition of all funds and securi-

ties belonging to or in the possession of the Commonwealth, the maintenance of the accounts of all Commonwealth funds, securities and claims and the rendering of accounting reports based thereon, and the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth.

This act is not intended to change the incidence or amount of any existing tax, license fee, or bonus payable to the Commonwealth, or any agency thereof, under existing law, or to impose any new tax, license fee, or bonus, accruing to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof, nor is it intended to provide for the organization of any department, board, or commission. The organization of all agencies whose powers and duties are defined by this act shall continue to be governed by the Administrative Code and other applicable laws.

Section 8. Payments.—All payments of bonus, taxes, fees or other moneys, now by law required to be made to the Auditor General or to the State Treasurer shall, after the effective date of this act, be made to the State Treasurer either directly or through the Department of Revenue, as provided by this act, no matter by what agency such bonus, taxes, fees or other moneys shall be collected from the person, association, corporation, political subdivision or officer liable to pay them to the Commonwealth or to any officer of the Commonwealth.

Section 204. License Fees.—The Department of Revenue shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To exercise all of the powers, and perform all of the duties, heretofore exercised and performed by the Department of Highways, or the Secretary of Highways, in connection with the collection of fees for registering and titling motor vehicles and trailers, and for licensing operators of vehicles, and in the collection of fines and penalties imposed upon violators of the laws regulating the registration, titling, and operation of vehicles upon the highways;

(b) To prepare, procure, and supply to the county treasurers of the several counties to be issued by them upon the payment of the fees, if any, prescribed by law;

1. Forms of resident and non-resident fishing license,
2. Fishing license buttons, to be issued in conjunction with resident and non-resident fishing licenses,
3. Forms of resident and non-resident hunters' license certificate,
4. Hunter's license tags, to be issued in conjunction with resident and non-resident hunters' license certificates,
5. Forms of dog license,
6. Dog license tags, to be issued in conjunction with dog licenses, and
7. Forms of kennel license.

The certificates, licenses, buttons and tags, to be furnished by the Department of Revenue to the county treasurers hereunder, shall comply with the requirements of the laws providing for the issuance thereof.

(c) To issue resident and non-resident fishing licenses, and resident and non-resident hunters' licenses, to persons applying to the department therefor, and entitled thereto under the fish and game laws respectively, upon payment of the fees prescribed by law, and after the effective date of this act, such licenses shall be issued only by the county treasurers and by the Department of Revenue; and

(d) If at any time it shall believe the best interests of the Commonwealth would be subserved by so doing, with the approval of the Governor, to discontinue the issuance through the county treasurers of resident and non-resident hunters' licenses, resident and non-resident fishermen's licenses, dog licenses, and kennel licenses, and thereafter to issue all such licenses directly; and

[(e) To receive for transmission to the State Treasury all other license fees of every kind and description collected for the Commonwealth by any statutory agent thereof, or by any administrative department, independent administrative board or commission, or departmental administrative board or commission; and]

(f) To supervise the collection by county officers of any license fees, which it is the duty of such officers to collect as agents of the Commonwealth.

Section 206. Other Collections.—The Department of

Revenue shall have the power, and its duty shall be:

(a) To collect all amounts, payable out of the estates of inmates, for their care and maintenance in State-owned institutions for mental patients, mental defectives, or epileptics, and all amounts payable by other persons, or by political subdivisions of this Commonwealth, or by the Federal Government or any agency thereof, for the care and maintenance in such institutions of persons whose estates are insufficient to enable the entire cost of their care and maintenance to be collected therefrom;

(b) To collect from patients, or from the persons legally liable therefor, all amounts becoming due for the treatment, care, and maintenance of such patients in State-owned hospitals;

(c) To collect from counties and the Federal Government amounts due by them respectively for the cost, or their share of the cost, of maintaining prisoners in State penal or correctional institutions;

(d) To collect all amounts, payable by or for pupils, for instruction and maintenance in State-owned educational institutions, including State normal schools and State teachers' colleges;]

(e) To collect, from political subdivisions of this Commonwealth, all sums payable by them as their share of the cost of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth;

(f) To receive, for transmission to the officer of this Commonwealth, if any, specified in the act of Congress appropriating the money, and if no officer be thus designated, to the State Treasurer, any moneys contributed by the Federal Government to this Commonwealth or any agency thereof for any purpose;]

(g) To collect from magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, burgesses, and mayors, all fines and penalties imposed by them for violations of acts of Assembly, and payable into the State Treasury, or to any department, board, or commission of the State Government;

(h) Except as otherwise in this act provided, to collect all other revenues of any kind or description payable to the Commonwealth, [In all cases in which existing laws provide that any moneys collectible under this section] except in cases where the law provides that the moneys

collectible shall be payable to any other department, or to any board, commission, or officer of the State Government. [the Department of Revenue shall act as agent of such department, board, commission, or officer in making collection of such moneys.]

Section 2. Sections two hundred nine, two hundred ten and three hundred four of said act, as amended by the act approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (Pamphlet Laws 318), are hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 209. Transmission of Moneys.—All moneys received by the Department of Revenue during any date shall be transmitted promptly to the Treasury Department, and the Treasury Department shall forthwith issue its receipt to the Department of Revenue for such moneys, and credit them to the fund and account designated by the Department of Revenue.

Detailed statements of all moneys received shall be furnished to the Treasury Department [and], the Department of the Auditor General and the Department of Accountant General contemporaneously with the transmission of such moneys to the Treasury Department.

Section 210. Agents of Department of Revenue for the Collection of Money.—The Department of Revenue shall have authority to appoint agents in any place within this Commonwealth for the collection of moneys due the Commonwealth, except taxes and fees now collectible by county officers and except fees and other moneys collectible by other departments, boards and commissions, and which, under the provisions of this amendment, are to be transmitted directly to the Treasury Department.

To facilitate the collection of [money from persons who are inmates, patients, or pupils of State institutions, or who have business with administrative departments, boards, or commissions, such agents shall be placed in

every such institution, including State normal schools and teachers' colleges, and in the offices of such departments, boards, or commissions.] moneys which the Department of Revenue is required by this act to collect through certain administrative departments, boards and commissions, from inmates or patients of State institutions, or from persons having business with those departments, boards, or commissions, such agents shall be placed in every such institution and in the offices of those departments, boards and commissions. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of Revenue to designate any regular of any such administrative department, board, or commission with the consent of [such] the department, board, or commission, as the agent of the Department of Revenue for the collection or receipt of money, but no regular employe thus designated by the Secretary of Revenue shall receive any extra compensation for acting as such agent, except with the approval of the Executive Board.

For all moneys collected by its agents, such agents shall issue receipts on behalf of and in the manner prescribed by the Department of Revenue, except that, where money is paid for the issuance of a license or certificate, no receipt shall be issued unless the Department of Revenue so determines.

All agents shall furnish the Department of Revenue with detailed statements of all moneys received, collected, and transmitted, and shall keep records of the amounts owing to or due the Commonwealth and such other records as shall be required by the Department of Revenue. The form of all such statements and records shall be prescribed by the Department of Revenue.

All agents of the Department of Revenue shall be bonded, in such amounts as shall be determined by the Secretary of Revenue with the approval of the Executive Board, and the Secretary of Revenue shall be responsible for the actions of employes of other departments, boards, and commissions, designated by him as agents of the Department of Revenue, to the same extent to which he is responsible for the actions of employes of his own department.

Section 304. Interest on Deposits; Rate; Reports.—It shall be the duty of the Treasury Department to collect from all State depositories interest on State deposits. Active and inactive depositories shall pay interest at such rates as shall be prescribed by the Board of Finance and Revenue except that, if an active account is opened in an inactive depository by a department other than the Treasury Department, or by a board or commission, the rate of interest thereon may, with the approval of the Board of Finance and Revenue, be reduced to that payable by active depositories. Interest on deposits shall in all cases be credited to the fund upon which the interest was earned, except that interest on deposits of the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund shall be credited to the Motor License Fund, and interest on deposits of the Fire Insurance Tax Fund shall be credited to the State Insurance Fund.

Interest payable hereunder shall become due semi-annually, on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December, each year, and it shall be the duty of every bank, banking institutions, and trust company, acting as a State depository, to make an interest report, relative to its State deposits, to the Treasury Department, in triplicate, within thirty days after the dates above set forth. The Treasury Department shall retain one copy of the report, transmit one to the Department of the Auditor General for audit, and the third and fourth respectively to the [Department of Revenue] Department of Accountant General for its information.

If any bank, banking institution, or trust company shall, within thirty days after the end of any interest period, fail to make such report for such period, the Treasury Department shall certify that fact to the [Department of Revenue] Department of Accountant General with such information as shall enable that department to settle and collect the penalty hereinafter in this act provided.

Section 3. Sections three hundred five and three hundred six of said act are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 305. Receipts.—It shall be the duty of the Treasury Department to issue its receipt to [the Department of Revenue] any department, board, or commission for all moneys transmitted by [the Department of Revenue] that department, board, or commission to the Treasury Department.

Section 306. [Audit of Requisitions and] Adjustment of Claims.—The Treasury Department shall cooperate with the Department of Auditor General and the Department of Accountant General in the examination and [audit of requisitions for disbursements, and in the examination and] adjustment of claims against the Commonwealth, as hereinafter in this act provided.

Section 4. Section three hundred seven of said act as amended by the act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-one, (Pamphlet Laws 139), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 307. Disbursements.—No money shall be paid from any of the funds of the State Treasury, except upon [warrant of the Auditor General issued upon requisition pursuant to law] requisitions which have been approved or prepared by the Accountant General except moneys in the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, which may be disbursed by check of the State Treasurer upon requisition of the Secretary of Labor and Industry and except moneys in the Surplus Commodities Stamp Fund which may be disbursed by check of the State Treasurer upon requisition of the Secretary of Public Assistance.

Section 5. Section four hundred three of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 403. Audits of Agencies Receiving State Aid.—The Department of the Auditor General shall have the power, and its duty shall be, to audit the accounts and records of every person, association, corporation, and public agency, receiving an appropriation of money, payable out of any fund in the State Treasury, or entitled to receive any portion of any State tax for any purpose whatsoever, as far as may be necessary to satisfy the department that the money received was expended [or is being expended] for no purpose other than that for which it was paid. Copies of all such audits shall be furnished to the Governor.

If at any time the department shall find that any money received by any person, association, corporation, or public agency, has been expended for any purpose other than that for which it was paid, it shall forthwith notify the Governor [and shall decline to approve any further] and the Accountant General. The Accountant General shall not approve any requisition for the payment of any appropriation, or any further portion of any State tax, to such person, association, corporation or public agency, until an amount equal to that improperly expended shall have been expended for the purpose for which the money improperly expended was received from the State Treasury.

Section 6. Section four hundred four of said act is hereby repealed.

Section 7. Said act is hereby amended by adding immediately following Article IV thereof, a new Article to read as follows:

Article IV-A

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Section 401-A. Modern Integrated System of Accounts.

(a) The Department of Accountant General shall install and maintain a modern integrated system of accounts conforming to and consistent with proper governmental accounting standards. The accounting system shall reflect, on an accrual basis, the financial condition and operation of the Commonwealth and all the agencies receiving or disbursing moneys, from or on behalf, of the Commonwealth.

(b) Such system of accounts shall also: (1) distinguish technically between capital and revenue expenditures; (2) include a complete system of proprietary and corollary budgetary accounts; (3) treat each statutory fund as an entity and recognize trust, agency, special purpose and working capital funds as well as the general operating fund; (4) provide for the recording of all encumbrances at the time created by Commonwealth commitments against the appropriation or fund affected.

(c) Such system of accounts shall make uniform application and use of the detailed code of accounts to be prescribed by the Accountant General as hereinafter provided.

(d) Commonwealth activities similar to private enterprises in operation shall be treated as such in so far as the application of such system of accounts is concerned.

Section 402-A. Accounts and Reports of Commonwealth Agencies; Code and Manual of Accounts.

(a) The Department of Accountant General shall in conformity with the modern integrated system of accounts hereinbefore set forth supervise and direct the form, manner and content of accounts to be kept by any Commonwealth agency and the form, manner of accounting reports and statements to be rendered by such agency.

(b) For such purpose, the Department of Accountant General shall prepare and keep up to date for the use of all such Commonwealth agencies a code of accounts, either numerical, alphabetical or both, and a manual of accounts setting forth the nature of the integrated system of accounts, the definitions and classifications of each account therein in such form as it shall prescribe, and types of statements to be submitted to it and the methods for their preparation.

(c) The Department of Accountant General shall prescribe and it shall be the duty of each Commonwealth agency to furnish the department with reports of all financial claims against the Commonwealth or accruing to the Commonwealth against others and any other financial data actual or contingent which the department deems necessary to the conduct of its office.

Section 403-A. Quarterly Statements by Accountant General and Commonwealth Agencies.

(a) Within thirty (30) days after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, the Accountant General shall have prepared a complete statement of the financial condition and operation of the Commonwealth which shall be both current for the preceding quarter and cumulative for the then current fiscal biennium.

(b) In respect to the financial condition of the Commonwealth, such statement shall show the financial condition of each of the component funds.

(c) In respect to the financial operation of the Commonwealth, such statement shall show the actual financial condition and operation, as compared with the projected budgeted financial condition and appropriations respecting operations of each Commonwealth agency.

(d) Within thirty (30) days after the end of each fiscal year the Accountant General shall submit one copy of such statement to the Governor, one to the General Assembly when in session or to the Joint State Government Commission when the General Assembly is not in session, and shall make available such statement for the information of the general public.

(e) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d)

of this section shall not be mandatory upon the Accountant General until the first first day of June, one thousand nine hundred fifty-two.

(f) It shall be the duty of every Commonwealth department and agency keeping accounts to transmit to the Accountant General not later than the fifteenth day of every month such statements as the Account General may require.

Section 404-A. Approval of Requisitions for Disbursement.

The Department of Accountant General shall carefully examine all requisitions submitted to it for approval for the payment of money by the State Treasurer, out of any fund of the State Treasury, and shall approve the same for payment only if such expenditures are (1) in conformity with the budget appropriations and allocations set aside therefor consistent with the financial records maintained by the department, (2) within the functions of the source requesting the expenditure, (3) properly vouchered and (4) for value received. Payment shall be made by the State Treasurer on such requisitions only after approval by the Accountant General.

Section 405-A. Mandamus.—The Accountant General shall have the power and it shall be his duty to bring an action of mandamus to enforce compliance with the powers and duties of the department.

Section 8. Sections six hundred two and six hundred five of said act, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 602. Insurance Commissioner to Collect Fees, Fines and Penalties.—The Insurance Commissioner shall continue to collect all fines and penalties, which he is now authorized to impose and collect, and all license and other fees which he is authorized by law to collect from persons, associations, and corporations, subject to the jurisdiction of the Insurance Department. [but the Department of Revenue shall assign to the Insurance Department an agent, or designate an employee of the Insurance Department as its agent, for the purpose of receiving] and all such fees, fines, and penalties shall be promptly transmitted to the Treasury Department.

Section 605. Other Departments, Boards, and Commissions of the State Government to Continue to Collect Certain Fees, Et Cetera.—[Subject to any inconsistent provisions elsewhere in this act contained.] Except as otherwise provided in this act every administrative department, every independent administrative board or commission, and every departmental administrative board or commission of the State Government, which is authorized by law to collect any [taxes,] fees, charges, or other moneys, except taxes payable to such department, board, or commission, for its use, or for the use of the Commonwealth for registrations, licenses, examinations, inspections, services rendered, permits, or any other purpose or reason whatsoever, shall continue to collect such [taxes,] fees, charges, or other moneys, and, subject as aforesaid, shall continue to collect all fines, penalties, and bail forfeited, which it is authorized by law to collect. [but the] All such moneys shall be promptly transmitted directly to the Treasury Department. The Department of Revenue shall assign an agent to any [such] department, board, or commission, [an agent] in or through which it is required under the provisions of this act to collect any moneys, or designate as its agent an employee of such department, board, or commission, for the purpose of receiving all moneys payable to such department, board, or commission.

Section 9. Sections twelve hundred nine and twelve hundred ten of said act as amended by the act of June first one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (Pamphlet Laws 318) are hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1209. Collection of Amounts payable to Certain State Institutions.—The Department of Revenue shall place its agent in every State institution except State-owned educational institutions including State Normal schools and State Teachers' colleges, for the purpose of collecting all moneys due to such institutions from patients, [pupils,] inmates, or the estate of such patients, [pupils] or inmates, or from any political subdivision of this Commonwealth, including [school districts, and] poor districts, [or from the Federal Government,] or from any other person, association, corporation, or public agency whatsoever, for care, treatment, instruction, maintenance, or any other expense, chargeable for or on account of such patients, [pupils,] or inmates.

All bills rendered hereunder shall be in the style, "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Revenue, Agent for the Collection of Moneys Owning to (name of institution or its board of trustees)."

All such bills shall be due when rendered, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from thirty days after their date.

Section 1210. Collections Made by Departments, Boards and Commissions Other Than the Department of Revenue.—[All] Except as otherwise provided in this act all collections of every kind and description, which any department, board, or commission of the State Government is by this act authorized to continue to make, shall be [turned over] transmitted immediately upon the receipt thereof [to the agent of the Department of Revenue assigned to or designated in such department, board, or commission,] directly to the Treasury Department.

Copies of all bills rendered by every department, board, and commission shall be forwarded to the Department of the Auditor General and to the Department of [Revenue] Accountant General not later than the business day following their date.

Section 10. Article 12 of said act is hereby amended by adding immediately after Section twelve hundred ten, a new section to read as follows:

Section 1211. Detailed statements of all moneys received by any department, board, or commission, other than the Department of Revenue, shall be furnished to the Treasury Department, the Department of Accountant General and the Department of Auditor General contemporaneously with the transmission of such moneys to the Treasury Department.

Section 11. Section one thousand five hundred one of said act as amended in part by the act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-one (Pamphlet Laws 139) is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1501. Requisitions.—No money shall be paid out of any fund in the State Treasury, except the State Workmen's Insurance Fund and except the Surplus Commodities Stamp Fund, until a requisition therefor shall have been presented to or prepared by the [Auditor General.] Accountant General.

For money appropriated to the Governor or to the Executive Board, the Governor shall prepare requisitions and present them to the Department of [Auditor General.] Accountant General.

For money appropriated to the Lieutenant Governor he shall prepare requisitions and present them to the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General.

For money appropriated to administrative departments, or to independent administrative boards or commissions, the respective departments, boards, or commissions, shall prepare their requisitions and present them to the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General.

For money appropriated to departmental administrative boards or commissions, or advisory boards or commissions, such boards or commissions shall prepare requisitions, and forward them to the departments with which they are respectively connected. Such departments, if they ap-

prove the requisitions, shall so signify in writing and shall transmit them to the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General. No requisition of a departmental administrative board or commission, or of an advisory board or commission, shall be valid without the approval in writing of the department with which such board or commission is connected.

For money appropriated to a person, association, corporation, or agency, not a part of the executive branch of the State Government, the person, association, corporation, or agency, to whom or to which the appropriation was made, shall prepare requisitions and present them to the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General, but whenever, in any such case, any other act of Assembly requires the requisition to be approved by an administrative department of the State Government, other requires the requisition to be approved by an administrative department of the State Government, other than the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General, it shall be forwarded to the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General through such other administrative department.

For money appropriated for a purpose, without designation of the expending agency, the Department of [the Auditor General.] Accountant General shall prepare requisitions.

Section 12. Said act is hereby amended by adding between sections one thousand five hundred one and one thousand five hundred two thereof a new section to read as follows:

Section 1501.1. Approved Requisitions Forwarded to Treasurer.—All approved requisitions for the payment of any money out of any fund of the State Treasury shall be forwarded by the Accountant General to the State Treasurer for payment.

Section 13. Section one thousand five hundred two of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1502. [Audit of Requisitions and Issuance of Warrants.—All requisitions shall be audited by the Department of the Auditor General, and, if they appear to be lawful and correct, the department shall approve them and transmit them to the Treasury Department for examination and approval. Otherwise, they shall be returned to the source from which they came for revision, correction, or cancellation.

If the Treasury Department shall approve a requisition, which has been approved by the Department of the Auditor General, it shall note its approval thereon in writing and return the same to the Department of the Auditor General. Thereupon the Auditor General shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment of the amount in which the requisition has been approved.

If, on the other hand, the Treasury Department shall disapprove such requisition, in whole or in part, it shall note its disapproval in writing, together with its reasons for disapproval, and shall return the requisition to the Department of the Auditor General, and thereupon the Department of the Auditor General shall reconsider its approval.

If the Treasury Department shall have entirely disapproved of the requisition, and, upon reconsideration, the Department of the Auditor General shall agree with such action, the requisition shall be returned to the source from which it came, together with a written statement from the Department of the Auditor General explaining why the requisition has been disapproved.

If the Treasury Department has approved a requisition in part only, and, upon reconsideration, the Department of the Auditor General shall agree with the Treasury Department that the requisition should be approved in part only, it shall modify its prior approval of the requisition, and the Auditor General shall issue his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount in which both departments have approved the requisition.

If the Department of the Auditor General, upon reconsideration, shall be unable to agree with the views of the Treasury Department, it shall lay before the Governor

the requisition, together with all the papers and correspondence attached or appertaining thereto, and the Governor shall decide the issue raised between the two departments. Should the Governor determine that the requisition ought to be approved in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to issue his warrant in accordance with the directions of the Governor. Should the Governor determine that the requisition ought to be disapproved, the Department of the Auditor General shall, upon receiving it from the Governor, return it to the source from which it came, with a written statement of the reasons for which it was disapproved.]

Disapproval of Requisitions—Appeal to Governor.—If the Accountant General disapproves a requisition from any department or agency, he shall return the requisition and advise the department or agency in writing stating reasons for his action and it shall be the privilege of the department or agency to appeal the decision to the Governor whose decision shall be final.

Should the Governor disapprove the action of the Accountant General in whole or part, it shall be the duty of the Accountant General to act in accordance with the directions of the Governor.

Section 14. Subsection (b) of section one thousand five hundred three of said act, as amended by the act, approved the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 261), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1503. Payment.—* * * *

(b) All payments out of the several funds in the State Treasury appropriated for public assistance shall be made by check of a form prescribed and furnished by the Treasury Department, but filled in as to name of payee and amount by the Department of Public Assistance. As soon after the effective date of this act as practicable but not later than sixty (60) days after such date, the Department of Public Assistance shall requisition the Treasury Department for supplies of serially numbered blank checks upon which to prepare disbursements for public assistance grants, and shall give its receipt to the Treasury Department for such blank checks, provided the Department of Public Assistance shall thereupon enter the name and address of the payee and the amount of payment and such other information as shall be necessary, after which it shall prepare a requisition on the [Auditor General] Accountant General in the total amount of such checks, and the [Auditor General] shall issue his warrant on the Treasury Department in the same total amount.] Accountant General shall approve same for payment. Upon receipt of [this warrant,] the approved requisition, the Treasury Department shall sign and mail the checks to the payees designated thereon. This procedure shall be followed in Harrisburg and at such points outside the City of Harrisburg as the Governor shall determine.

Section 15. Section one thousand five hundred four of said act as last amended by the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1006), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 1504. Advances Out of Appropriations.—Whenever an appropriation shall have been made to any department, board, or commission of the State Government, or to the board of trustees or other agency in charge of any semi-State institution, which is intended for expenses of such a nature as to make it impracticable for such department, board, commission, board of trustees, or agency to file with the Department of [the Auditor General] Accountant General itemized receipts or vouchers prior to the payment of such expenses, upon requisition [and warrant] in the usual way, such department, board, commission, board of trustees, or other agency, may make requisition upon the [Auditor General,] Accountant General, from time to time, for such sum or sums of the appropriation as may be necessary to meet such expenses, and the [Auditor General] Accountant

General shall [draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer] approve the requisition for such sum or sums, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the appropriation. The total amount of requisitions for advancements from any appropriation less the total amount of property itemized receipts or vouchers filed with the [Auditor General] Accountant General accounting for such advancements shall never exceed an amount approved by the Governor nor shall it in any case exceed the amount of the bond of the officers or individual having control of the disbursements from the funds advanced.

Requisitions for advances hereunder to any departmental administrative board or commission, must be approved by the department with which such board or commission is connected prior to the presentation thereof to the [Auditor General] Accountant General.

Any department, board, commission, board of trustees, or agency, having received an advance hereunder shall,

(1) Whenever required by the [Auditor General] Accountant General, file specifically itemized vouchers, in such form as may be prescribed by him, accounting for all money expended out of such advance;

(2) At the end of the appropriation period, return to the State Treasury all unexpended balances of such advance, before any advance shall be made out of any succeeding appropriation or requisition, the [Auditor General] Accountant General to credit the expiring appropriation, and charge the new appropriation with the exact amount of cash on hand at end of the period: Provided, That advances to local county boards of assistance under the Public Assistance Law for reasonable emergency funds may be made before unexpended balances of advancements out of any previous appropriation are actually returned by such boards to the State Treasury;

(3) Deposit all moneys advanced, in the name of the Commonwealth, in a State depository, and certify the name thereof to the State Treasurer.

Section 16. Section one thousand five hundred five of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1505. Advance to State Agencies Having Funds to Invest.—Whenever any administrative department, board, or commission, whose duty it is to invest funds in securities, shall desire to bid for the whole or any part of a bond issue for which bids are invited by the issuer thereof, and the invitation to bidders requires the deposit of a check or a certified check in order to validate all bids, the department, board, or commission, having the funds to invest, and having procured the approval of the Governor in writing to the bid which it proposes to make, may requisition the [Auditor General] Accountant General for such amount, payable out of the fund to be invested, as shall be necessary to validate the bid which such department, board, or commission proposes to make.

In each such case, it shall be the duty of the [Auditor General] Accountant General promptly to [draw his warrant,] approve the requisition, and of the State Treasurer promptly to issue a check, and, if necessary, have it certified by the depository against which it is drawn, in favor of the issuer of the securities in the amount of the requisition.

It shall be unlawful for any department, board, or commission to make any use of any such check, otherwise than for the purpose for which it was issued, and, if such department's, board's or commission's bids shall not be accepted, the check shall forthwith be returned to the State Treasurer for cancellation.

Section 17. All acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Where any law provides that a warrant or warrants shall be drawn upon the Auditor General or by the Auditor General, for the payment of money out of the State Treasury, it is the intent of this act that in lieu of such warrant, a requisition shall be submitted to the Accountant General for approval, or shall be issued by the Account-

ant General as the case may be, for the payment of such money by the State Treasurer.

Section 18. The provisions of this act shall become effective the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred fifty-one.

AN ACT

To amend section 8 of the act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 372), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating the General State Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve, equip, furnish, and operate projects, and to lease the same, and to fix fees; rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds for said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering The General State Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act," by authorizing the Department of the Accountant General to examine the accounts and books of the Authority.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section 8 of the act, approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 372), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating the General State Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve, equip, furnish, and operate projects and to lease the same, and to fix fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds for said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Property and Supplies to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; granting the rights of eminent domain; empowering The General State Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Moneys of the Authority.—All moneys of the Authority, from whatever source derived, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Authority. Said moneys shall be deposited in the first instance by the treasurer in one or more banks or trust companies, in one or more special accounts, and each of such special accounts shall be continuously secured by a pledge of direct obligations of the United States of America, of the Commonwealth, or of the county, having an aggregate market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the balance on deposit in such account. Such securities shall either be deposited with the treasurer or be held by a trustee or agent satisfactory to the Authority. All banks and trust companies are authorized to give such security for such deposits. The moneys in said accounts shall be paid out on the warrant or other order of the treasurer of the Authority or of such other person or persons as the Authority may authorize to execute such warrants or orders. The Department of [Revenue] the Accountant General of the Commonwealth and its legally authorized representatives, are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to examine the accounts and books of the Authority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments, and any other matters relating to its finances, operation, and affairs.

AN ACT

To amend section 9, of the act, approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 604), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating a State Highway and Bridge Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, reconstruct, improve, maintain, equip, furnish and operate highway and bridge projects, and roadside rests, and to lease the same, and to fix and collect fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds by said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Highways to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands, easements, or rights of way of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; authorizing said Authority and the Department of Highways to enter into agreements providing for mutual cooperation in furtherance of the construction of any project hereby authorized; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering said Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; and making an appropriation," by authorizing the Department of the Accountant General to examine the accounts and books of the Authority.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section 9 of the act, approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 604), entitled "An act to promote the welfare of the people of the Commonwealth; creating a State Highway and Bridge Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, reconstruct, improve, maintain, equip, furnish and operate highway and bridge projects, and roadside rests, and to lease the same, and to fix and collect fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds by said Authority, and providing for the payment of such bonds, and the rights of the holders thereof; and to enter into agreements with the Government of the United States or any Federal agency; and authorizing the Department of Highways to grant, assign, convey, or lease to the Authority lands, easements, or rights of way of the Commonwealth and interests therein, and to acquire lands therefor; authorizing said Authority and the Department of Highways to enter into agreements providing for mutual cooperation in furtherance of the construction of any project hereby authorized; granting the right of eminent domain; empowering said Authority to sell and convey projects and property to the Commonwealth; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted by this act; and making an appropriation," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 9. Moneys of the Authority.—All moneys of the Authority, from whatever source derived, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Authority. Said moneys shall be deposited in the first instance by the treasurer in one or more banks or trust companies in one or more special accounts and each of such special accounts shall be continuously secured by a pledge of direct obligations of the United States of America, of the Commonwealth or of a county of the Commonwealth having an aggregate market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times, at least equal to the balance on deposit in such account. Such securities shall either be deposited with the treasurer or be held by a trustee or agent satisfactory to the Authority. All banks and trust companies are authorized to give such security for such deposits. The moneys in said accounts shall be paid out on the warrant or other order of the treasurer of the Authority or of such person or persons as the Authority may authorize to execute such

warrants or orders. The Department of [Revenue] the Account General of the Commonwealth or its legally authorized representatives are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to examine the accounts and books of the Authority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments and any other matters relating to its finances, operation and affairs.

AN ACT

To further amend section 9 of the act, approved the fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1217), entitled "An act to promote the education and educational facilities of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; creating a State Public School Building Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve and operate projects and to lease the same and to fix and collect fees, rentals, and charges for the use thereof; authorizing school districts to enter into contracts to lease; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds by said Authority; and providing for the payment of such bonds and the rights of the holders thereof; granting the right of eminent domain; increasing the powers and duties of the Department of Public Instruction; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted under this act, and making an appropriation to said Authority to pay expenses incident to its formation," by authorizing the Department of the Accountant General to examine the accounts and books of the Authority. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Section 9 of the act, approved the fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 1217), entitled "An act to promote the education and educational facilities of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; creating a State Public School Building Authority as a body corporate and politic with power to construct, improve and operate projects and to lease the same and to fix and collect fees, rentals and charges for the use thereof; authorizing school districts to enter into contracts to lease; authorizing and regulating the issuance of bonds by said Authority; and providing for the payment of such bonds and the rights of the holders thereof; granting the right of eminent domain; increasing the powers and duties of the Department of Public Instruction; and providing that no debt of the Commonwealth shall be incurred in the exercise of any of the powers granted under this act; and making an appropriation to said Authority to pay expenses incident to its formation," as amended by the act, approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 636), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 9. Moneys of the Authority.—All moneys of the Authority from whatever source derived shall be paid to the treasurer of the Authority. Said moneys shall be deposited in the first instance by the treasurer in one or more banks or trust companies in one or more special accounts, and each of such special accounts shall be continuously secured by a pledge of direct obligations of the United States of America, or of the Commonwealth, having an aggregate market value, exclusive of accrued interest, at all times at least equal to the balance on deposit in such account. Such securities shall either be deposited with the treasurer, or be held by a trustee or agent satisfactory to the Authority. All banks and trust companies are authorized to give such security for such deposits. The moneys in said accounts shall be paid out on the warrant or other order of the treasurer of the Authority, or of other person or persons as it may authorize, to execute such warrants or orders. The Department of [Revenue] the Accountant General of the Commonwealth and its legally authorized representatives are hereby authorized and empowered from time to time to examine the accounts and books of the Authority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments, and any other matters relating to its finances,

operations and affairs. All moneys of the Authority, from whatever source derived, except such part thereof as may be required to pay the administrative and other costs of operating the Authority, as may be provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in the trust indenture, shall be set aside at such regular intervals as may be provided in such resolution or such trust indenture in a sinking fund, which is hereby pledged to, and charged with, the payment of (1) the interest upon such bonds as such interest shall fall due, (2) the principal of the bonds as the same shall fall due, (3) the necessary fiscal agency charges for paying principal and interest, and (4) any premium upon bonds retired by call or purchase, as herein provided. The use and disposition of such sinking fund shall be subject to such regulations as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or in the trust indenture, but except as may otherwise be provided in such resolution or trust indenture, such sinking fund shall be a fund for the benefit of all bonds issued hereunder, without distinction or priority of one over another. Subject to the provisions of the resolutions authorizing the issuance of bonds or of the trust indenture, any moneys in such sinking fund in excess of an amount equal to one year's interest on all bonds then outstanding may be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds. All bonds so purchased or redeemed shall forthwith be cancelled and shall not again be issued.

COMMONWEALTH SPACE REQUIREMENTS IN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable JOHN M. WALKER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members

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Leroy E. Chapman
John H. Dent
G. Graybill Diehm †
Anthony J. DiSilvestro
James A. Geltz
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A. Evans Kephart
John G. Snowden
O. J. Tallman
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Albert S. Readinger
Baker Royer
Charles C. Smith
Herbert P. Sorg
Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Honorable G. GRAYBILL DIEHM, Chairman
Honorable PRESTON A. FROST, Vice Chairman

Senate Members

G. Graybill Diehm
Israel Stiefel
Lloyd H. Wood

House Members

Preston A. Frost
Lewis M. Mintess
J. P. Moran

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Session of 1949, there is presented herewith a report dealing with space requirements of the Commonwealth in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The report takes cognizance of the magnitude, geographic location and present rental costs of office space utilized by various Commonwealth agencies in these cities. Heads of Commonwealth departments, boards, agencies and commissions have been polled concerning the desirability of combining Commonwealth operations in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia.

In accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to facilitate this study of Commonwealth space requirements outside the city of Harrisburg.

On behalf of the Commission the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Section I

INTRODUCTION

The requirements of the Commonwealth for office space in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been the subject of frequent discussion.¹

As regards Commonwealth requirements for office space, it may be noted that the General Assembly of 1937 attempted to solve the problem by the Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2687, which provided:

¹ See, for instance, "Report on a Proposed State Office Building," Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Sept., 1949; A. S. Fought, "New Quarters for State Courts in Philadelphia," The Shingle, January, 1947.

"That the Secretary of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, shall have power to enter into contract with any person, firm, or corporation which shall agree to erect within the city of Pittsburgh or the county of Allegheny, or within the county of Philadelphia, at a location suitable to the Governor and the Secretary of Property and Supplies a suitable office building in each of the respective counties above mentioned, for the use of agencies of the Commonwealth, and to agree, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to lease said building for a period of thirty years from the time of the completion thereof, at such rental and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. No such contract shall be entered into until the plans and specifications for such proposed building shall have been approved by the Department of Property and Supplies. Any such contract shall provide that upon the termination of said thirty year lease the building so constructed and the ground upon which the same is situated shall become the property of the Commonwealth."

The 1937 Act, which was not given administrative effect, was amended in 1945 to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, shall have power to enter into contract with any person, firm, or corporation which shall agree to lease within the city of Pittsburgh or the county of Allegheny, or within the city of Philadelphia or county of Philadelphia, at a location suitable to the Governor and the Secretary of Property and Supplies, a suitable office building in each of the respective counties above mentioned, for the use of agencies of the Commonwealth, and to agree on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to lease said building for a period of not more than thirty years, at such rental and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and any such contract shall provide that upon the termination of said thirty year lease the building so leased and the ground on which the property is situated shall become the property of the Commonwealth, and any such lease shall provide that at any time during the period of said lease the Commonwealth is empowered to accept title in fee simple to any such land building under said lease: Provided, That no additional moneys are paid in consideration for the said deed." (1945, May 22, P. L. 854.)

In addition, the General Assembly of 1945 (1945, June 4, P. L. 1395) authorized the Department of Property and Supplies, with the approval of the Governor, "to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, land or land and buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and within the city of Pittsburgh, or the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of obtaining or constructing suitable office buildings for the use of the Commonwealth."

The sum of \$1,500,000 was appropriated to carry out the purpose of this act.

The Act of 1945, June 4, was repealed by the Act of 1947, July 7, P. L. 1196.

As of November, 1950, the permissive legislation of July 1, 1937, as amended by the Act of 1945, May 22, had not resulted in the consummation of a lease in either metropolitan area.

Section II

COMMONWEALTH SPACE REQUIREMENTS

With a view to providing a factual basis for judgments, the Commission has compiled, for both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the following data relating to office space requirements:

1. Names of departments and other Commonwealth agencies renting office space.
2. Number of square feet rented by departments and other agencies of the Commonwealth.
3. Price of rented space, per square foot.

4. Geographic location of rented space.

5. Attitude of departments and other Commonwealth agencies toward consolidation of all Commonwealth operations in one suitable location in each city.

To facilitate ready visualization of the space requirement problem, maps of downtown Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have been prepared. On the maps, departments and other Commonwealth agencies are identified by letters appearing in colored blocks; the color in each indicates the per square foot rental group.

A. Pittsburgh Facts

The map of Pittsburgh shows that seventeen Commonwealth agencies maintain a total of twenty-seven offices in the downtown section of the city (see page 5). The agencies with offices at more than one location and the number of locations are as follows:

Department of Labor and Industry ..	8
Department of Public Assistance	3
Liquor Control Board	2

The annual rental for Commonwealth offices in Pittsburgh ranges from \$.60 to \$4.06 per square foot.

In the area covered by the map, the Commonwealth leases a total of 122,000 square feet, for which it pays a total annual rental of \$259,088, which is but another way of saying that the average rental per square foot is \$2.12 annually ($\$259,088 \div 122,000$).

In connection with the appraisal of the location shown on the map, it should be noted that six Commonwealth agencies maintain offices at fifteen locations not in the downtown section. The total space leased in other than downtown locations is 76,700 square feet, for which an annual rental of \$99,508 is paid. In other words, the average annual rental per square foot paid for other than downtown locations in Pittsburgh is \$1.30, as compared with \$2.12 per square foot in the downtown district.

In passing, it may be noted that the location of offices in neighborhoods other than downtown Pittsburgh is largely determined by proximity to the segment of the public which is served by these offices.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 5.]

B. Philadelphia Facts

As indicated on the map on the following page, nineteen agencies of the Commonwealth maintain a total of forty-three offices in the central section of Philadelphia. The agencies with offices at more than one location and the number of locations are as follows:

Department of Labor and Industry ..	11
Department of Public Assistance	8
Department of Welfare	3
Liquor Control Board	3
Department of Health	2
Department of Forests and Waters ..	2
Board of Parole	2

The annual rental for Commonwealth offices in Philadelphia ranges from \$.40 to \$3.74 per square foot.

In the area covered by the map, the Commonwealth leases a total of 263,111 square feet, for which it pays a total annual rental of \$404,342, or an average annual rental per square foot of \$1.50. ($\$404,342 \div 263,111$.)

In connection with the appraisal of the locations shown on the map, it should be noted that four Commonwealth agencies maintain offices at eleven locations not in the central Philadelphia area. The total space leased in other than central city locations is 102,376 square feet, for which an annual rental of \$133,710 is paid. In other words, the average annual rental per square foot paid for other than central city locations in Philadelphia is \$1.31 per square foot, as compared to \$1.54 per square foot in the central Philadelphia area.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 5.]

Section III
CONCLUSION

Perusal of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh maps indicates that Commonwealth offices are widely scattered in both cities. The wide scattering of these locations causes serious inconvenience to citizens who have business with more than one office.

The overwhelming majority of the heads of the agencies maintaining offices in the above cities are of the opinion

that consolidation of all Commonwealth operations in one suitably located building in each city would not impair their operating efficiency.²

Under the circumstances, the conclusion seems inevitable that the leasing of one building or the construction of a building to house all Commonwealth operations is desirable from both a public and an operational point of view.

² For replies to the questionnaire sent agency heads, see Appendix, Page 14.

APPENDIX

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON DEPARTMENTAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS AND ADVISABILITY OF
CONSOLIDATION WITH OTHER STATE AGENCIES IN THE SAME AREA—JANUARY, 1950

Department, Board, or Commission Leasing Space—and Type of Space When Given	1. What general factors do you consider important in the selection of leased premises for your Department?	2. Would you consider it feasible or advisable to consolidate your leased premises under one roof in the same area in which they are now located?	3. Would you deem it advisable from the point of view of the operating efficiency of your Department to consolidate with other State departments in the same area where leased prem- ises are now located?
1. Department of Forests and Waters.	Geographical location with respect to area and boundaries of flood control districts, forest districts and park districts involved. Parking space.	Yes is done where feasible.	Yes.
2. Department of Public In- struction.	In Philadelphia, city ordinance requires industry using inflammable films to be in restricted area where facilities are now located. Dormitory for college.	Does not apply—do not have more than one lease in same area.	No objection.
3. Department of Health 1. Office space for Admin- istrative personnel. 2. Clinic Space. 3. Laboratory Space.	In or near hospitals.	Rarely feasible—though now done in Wilkes-Barre.	No objection.
4. Department of Public As- sistance.	1. First floor space sufficient for handling of applications. 2. Located in county seat.	Preferred but not always fea- sible.	Yes.
5. Department of Welfare.	First floor or in building with elevator service for convenience of blind clients.	Does not apply—do not have more than one lease in same area.	No objection.
6. Department of Revenue.	In vicinity of the Court House.	Leased premises are now at one location.	No objection.
7. Department of Banking.	Readily available to banking interests in city wherein premises are to be leased.	Does not apply.	Yes, if available to banking in- terests.
8. Department of Military Af- fairs. 1. Armories. 2. Office space for Regimental Headquarters of National Guard organizations.	Must provide adequate security to pro- tect Federal property issued for training purposes—as required by Department of Army. Garage space.	No, because of size and facilities required.	No, for reasons of security.
9. Department of Mines.	Room in home of each of the 55 mine inspectors—office furniture furnished by state—rent paid to inspector \$15 per month.	Does not apply.	No objection in case of five Division Engineers' offices.
10. Milk Control Commission.	Accessibility to the public, congenial working conditions for office personnel.	Does not apply—leased premises now at one location in each area.	Yes.

11. Board of Parole.	Accessible to courts and other county units concerned with administration of justice. Each parole agent should have privacy for interviews—In district having greatest concentration of parolee population access to building at night—elevator service after regular hours. Garage space.	Feasible in Philadelphia.	Yes.
12. Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board	1. Close to greatest number of State stores.	Yes, in some cases is already done.	No objection but no advantage.
2. District offices.	2. Accessible to licensee.		
3. State stores.	3. Same as for any retail outlet—as population density, business and shopping districts, etc.		
13. Pennsylvania State Police Troop and Substation headquarters.	Availability to public, proper accommodations for members of State Police.	Does not apply. Only one lease in any one area.	No objection.
14. Pennsylvania Game Commission.	Convenient to public and personnel—to operate with minimum inconvenience and expense.	No objection.	Yes, advisable.
15. Insurance Department.	Central location.	Already done where feasible.	No objection.
16. State Tax Equalization Board.	Convenient for field supervisor and territory assigned him and for those having business with the area office.	Does not apply—(only three leased premises).	Might be possible.
17. State Civil Service Commission. All leases are "short term," 1-2 days, for examinations.	Space and facilities must be adequate for giving examinations—desks, chairs, etc.	Already done where possible.	No, because of short-term need for space.
18. Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission.	Central location and convenient for those who may attend hearings.	Already done where possible.	No objection.
19. Department of Labor and Industry.	Central location to transportation systems, court houses, or other government buildings; proximity to places of business and/or industry transacting business with field offices.	Generally speaking, yes. However suboffices should be located in or near employment center.	No opposition if adequate facilities could be provided.
20. Department of Agriculture.	Depends on type of work to be done. Location should be based on amount of work for particular area, accessibility, efficiency.	Already done where feasible.	Not as a general rule, but in few cases such consolidation might be possible.
21. Department of Internal Affairs Only agency leasing space—Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey.	Field offices near gas and oil fields. Quarters with space for examinations and storage of rock specimens.	Does not apply.	No objection.
22. Department of the Auditor General.	Office space in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.	Does not apply.	Worthy of consideration.
23. Department of Highways.	1. Use for which property is required. 2. Location with respect to the area for which the facility to be housed is located.	Inadvisable.	No, except in metropolitan areas.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS

A Report of the

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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T. Newell Wood

Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
AREAS

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Honorable Paul L. Wagner,† Chairman

Honorable D. Raymond Sollenberger, Vice Chairman

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Paul L. Wagner

J. Dean Polen

G. Robert Watkins

D. Raymond Sollenberger

* Deceased.

† Appointed chairman May 31, 1950.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly, there is submitted herewith a report dealing with public school attendance areas.

In accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to aid in studying public school attendance areas.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman,

Joint State Government Commission

Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- I. In the opinion of educators, it is desirable to enlarge many school attendance areas (the geographic area served by a single school) in order to make available diversified curricula at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.
- II. Four methods are currently employed with a view to enlarging areas:
 - A. Mandatory consolidation.
 - B. Voluntary consolidation without state financial assistance.
 - C. Voluntary consolidation with state financial assistance.
 - D. Voluntary consolidation of school operations.
- III. The Pennsylvania system of voluntary consolidation of operations provides advantages for pupils without sacrificing local control.

Prior to Act of 1945, May 29, P. L. 1112, Pennsylvania laws tended to discourage the enlarging of attendance areas and the formation of joint schools. However, the 1945 school subsidy system has proved conducive to the establishment of economical school attendance areas and to the equalization of educational opportunities. The characteristics of the system are:

 - A. The rate of reimbursement from the state does not vary with size or class of district.
 - B. The rate of state reimbursement is independent of the school or district in which the pupil is educated.
- IV. The following demonstrate Pennsylvania's progress:
 - A. During the 1949 school year, 191 joint boards composed of 542 districts were operating in Pennsylvania. One hundred of these operated both elementary and secondary schools, 53 operated secondary schools only, and 38 operated elementary schools only.
 - B. During the 1948-49 school year, 40,500 pupils (more than 1/9 of the total of 350,112 secondary school pupils in third and fourth class school districts) were enrolled in joint secondary schools.
 - C. During the 1949-50 school year, approximately 48,400 pupils were in average daily membership in joint secondary schools.
- V. Data from a group of Pennsylvania 3rd and 4th class school districts with average capacity to support public education show that, as the number of pupils (average daily membership) increases, the total current expense costs, the instruction costs, and the total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs (on a per-pupil basis) tend to decrease. The per pupil costs which are typically related to given numbers of high school pupils in school districts maintaining four-year high schools decrease from \$244 for a school whose average daily membership is 50 pupils to \$163 for a school of 300 pupils. Similarly, the per pupil costs in school districts maintaining six-year high schools decrease from \$209 for only 100 pupils to \$156 for 700 pupils. In school districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools, the per pupil costs decrease from \$124 for 50 pupils to \$93 for 350 pupils.

VI. Data from a group of 3rd and 4th class school districts show that, as the number of pupils transported increases, the per pupil cost of transportation decreases, and that, as the number of miles pupils are transported increases, the per pupil per mile cost of transportation decreases.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

In the opinion of educators,¹ it is desirable to enlarge many school attendance areas (the geographic area served by a single school) in order to make available diversified curricula at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

Educators generally agree that the most satisfactory attendance area for a high school is an area coterminous with the natural community and also, if possible, with the fixed boundaries of civil subdivisions. It is sometimes necessary for two or more communities to combine to form a high school attendance area, or for one community to require two or more high schools. Within the community high school attendance areas, smaller elementary school attendance areas and schools should be located in established neighborhood centers.

The consensus of opinion among educators indicates (1) that secondary education should begin with the 7th grade and offer six years of instruction; (2) that there should be 30 pupils enrolled per teacher in a six-year high school, 35 in the three years of junior high school and 25 in the three years of senior high school; (3) that within each high school area there should be located one or more elementary school attendance areas containing not less than 180 pupils each.

Standards for efficient and economical school districts must be adapted to the particular community in relation to its topographic, economic and population factors. Although the preceding requirements may have to be modified because of local conditions, it is generally agreed that pupils should not be transported over roads that present extreme hazards; elementary pupils should not have to walk more than two miles to or from school or ride in a bus more than one hour each morning or evening; high school students should not have to walk more than two and one-half miles to or from school or ride in a bus more than one and one-half hours each morning or evening.

The enlarging of school attendance areas is often facilitated by the enlarging of school districts since, in many cases, school districts contain an insufficient number of pupils for the maintenance of a satisfactory school or schools. A school district, often termed an "administrative unit," should not be smaller than the attendance area for a high school, although on occasion local conditions may justify exceptions to this. An administrative unit or school district should be large enough to provide all essential and desirable administrative and supervisory services except those provided by the state. Such a unit need not necessarily be coterminous with the boundaries of civil jurisdictions, and should not be smaller than the

area included within the boundaries of a natural community.

According to the National Education Association, a good school district provides the services of educational and business administration; supervision of attendance, instruction and transportation; school library service and community library service (if the community has no public library); adult education leadership; physical and health examinations of children; specialists for the identification of atypical children; the services of school psychologists and nurse-teachers; and a research staff. In localities where the schools must of necessity be small, the central staff of the school district should include special teachers in instrumental and vocal music, art and specialized types of vocational education.

In order to perform these services in an optimum manner, with reasonable per pupil costs, a supervisory staff of approximately 30 is required. To support such a staff at reasonable cost, it is generally considered that a school district should have a pupil population of between 10,000 and 12,000. However, the supervisory staff may be decreased and still be efficient and economical, if more than one of these functions is performed by each staff member. In certain cases, these services may be provided by a school district with a pupil population of from 5,000 to 6,000. It is generally believed that a modification which would involve the employment only of a superintendent, a nurse-attendance officer, and a book-keeper-clerk in addition to teachers, would require about 1,750 pupils to establish reasonable per-pupil costs.

In terms of the number of teachers needed for a well functioning school district, the consensus of opinion indicates that at least 40 teachers are required, and that no further economies are gained through size after the unit reaches 250 teachers.

The Regents' Inquiry into the charter and cost of public education in the State of New York sets forth the following essentials in discussing the proper size of a school district for New York:

"Every school district should

1. Contain enough children so that a well-balanced elementary and high school program can be maintained economically.
2. Be so planned geographically that schools can be conveniently located, and transportation, where necessary, easily arranged without requiring long routes.
3. Contain sufficient assessed valuation and taxpaying capacity to carry the greater part of the school program.
4. Coincide as far as possible with the natural community boundaries and, where possible, with local government units, so that cooperative services may be arranged, particularly in connection with health, traffic control, planning, recreation, the joint use of plant, and proper management of the public debt.
5. Keep the schools and the government of the schools close to the people so that the citizens generally, including the parents and the taxpayers, may know what their schools are doing, may have an effective voice in the school program, and may participate in the community use of the school building.

¹ Local School Unit Organization in 10 States, U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education, 1939; Education for American Life, The Regents' Inquiry, A New Program for the State of New York, 1938, Luther Gulick, Director; Your School District, The Report of the National Commission on School District Reorganization, National Education Association of the United States, 1948; The Forty-Eight School Systems, The Council of State Government, 1949.

"These last two factors, relation of the school to the natural community and closeness of the school to the people, are of primary educational significance and are not to be sacrificed to the interest of 'efficiency.'" ²

Section II

METHODS OF INCREASING THE SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The enlarging of public school attendance areas is often facilitated by the enlarging of school districts since, in many cases, school districts contain an insufficient number of pupils for the maintenance of a satisfactory school or schools.

Historically, school attendance areas have been enlarged through the closing of one-room schools. In recent years the advantages of diversified curricula and services at low cost have led to increased emphasis upon the consolidation of units whose size, although greater than that of the one-room school, had been too small to permit such expansion at reasonable cost. The consolidation of school districts, or of the operations of school districts, may provide more efficient attendance areas without the actual closing of schools within the area. At the same time, the increase in size of the school district provides operating economies in special curricula and services.

Varying methods of increasing the size of public school attendance areas and school districts are currently employed, both in states in which school districts are coterminous with civil subdivisions and in states in which each rural school district is composed of but one local school attendance area and is not necessarily coterminous with any other local governmental unit.

The four methods employed with a view of bringing together sufficient number of pupils are:

- A. Mandatory consolidation.
- B. Voluntary consolidation without state financial assistance.
- C. Voluntary consolidation with state financial assistance.
- D. Voluntary consolidation of school operations.

The mandatory method effects consolidations, either through direct legislative action concerning districts to be consolidated or through statutes which allow the administrative determination of districts to be consolidated. Under these methods, consolidations are generally rapidly effected.

The voluntary methods of consolidation are defined by legislative action but permit, rather than direct, the consolidation of school attendance areas or school districts. Under these voluntary methods, the citizens of the local areas determine, among other factors, the expansion of school programs, the area to be served, and the financial provisions to be made. In certain cases the formulation of local consolidation plans is furthered through action of state agencies.

A. Mandatory Consolidation

Mandatory consolidation of school districts has been used in West Virginia, Florida, Arkansas, and New Mexico, among others. In West Virginia, Florida, and

Arkansas, the consolidation of districts is determined by statute. In New Mexico, statutory provision is made for the administrative determination of districts to be consolidated.

1. West Virginia

The West Virginia legislature, in 1933 provided that a school district shall include all the territory in one county, thereby abolishing all magisterial school districts, subdistricts, and independent districts. This statute gave the county boards of education powers to consolidate schools and to close small elementary schools in certain cases and provided for the joint operation of high schools serving more than one county.³

2. Florida

In 1947, the Florida School Law was amended to establish school districts whose boundaries were coterminous with those of the county. In each such county district, the county school board is charged with dividing the county into "School Community Areas" to constitute attendance areas and, if possible, to coincide with the boundaries of existing precincts.⁴

3. Arkansas

In Arkansas, the county system provides that the school districts within the county be grouped in zones (never less than four, or more than five zones per county). Statutory provision was made in 1948 for the creation in each county of a new school district (which may constitute the "fifth zone") composed of the territory of all school districts in the county which had less than 350 pupils.⁵

4. New Mexico

In New Mexico, legal provision has been made for the consolidation of school attendance areas at the order of the State Board of Education.⁶

B. Voluntary Consolidation Without State Financial Assistance

Among other states, Illinois and California provide for voluntary consolidation without special state financial assistance.

1. Illinois

The statutes in Illinois permit each county to establish a school survey committee for the purpose of studying school reorganization and further provide for the voluntary reorganization of school districts into "community consolidated school districts" upon petition and election.⁷

2. California

California, in 1945, adopted legislation which provided for school district reorganization throughout the state under lay, state commission, regional commissions, and local survey committees. The state commission is designated as a policy-interpreting and reviewing agency, while the local committees are designated as

³ West Virginia Code of 1949 Annotated, chapter 18, sections 1724, 1774, 1797.

⁴ Florida Statutes Annotated, chapters 227-242, section 230.34.

⁵ Arkansas Statutes, 1947, Titue 80; Initiated Act No. 1, 1948.

⁶ New Mexico Statutes, 1941, Annotated, 55-1903.

⁷ Illinois Annotated Statutes, chapter 122.

² Regents' Inquiry, Op. Cit., pp. 89-90.

study and recommending agencies. The adoption or rejection of the individual plans are determined at local elections.⁸

C. Voluntary Consolidation With State Financial Assistance

The state of New York provides an example of a program of voluntary consolidation with state financial assistance. School districts that consolidate are provided with special assistance, such as, funds for transportation and for the construction of new buildings.⁹

To assist in reorganization, a general plan for school district reorganization has been formulated by the Joint Legislative Committee on the State Education System. In the preparation of this plan, local school boards, superintendents of schools, principals, and interested persons were consulted.

In completing the plan, the issue was submitted for discussion to each local area at public hearings. This method provided for the formulation of reorganization programs which could be acted upon locally by the electorates of the areas contemplating consolidations.

D. Voluntary Consolidation of School Operations

Pennsylvania differs from other states in that emphasis is placed on the consolidation of school operations rather than on the consolidation of school districts. Although statutory provisions exist for the consolidation of the school districts into "union" districts, the number of districts which have elected to consolidate through joint operation is vastly greater than the number which have elected to consolidate their individual districts into "union" districts.

This Pennsylvania system of voluntary "joint" operation¹⁰ provides advantages for groups of pupils without sacrificing local control. Under this plan the local school districts retain their autonomy but agree to operate schools jointly.

Section III

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS IN PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania, school districts originally were coterminous with other local governmental units. The school code of 1911 defined procedures for the voluntary establishment and maintenance of "joint" schools,¹¹ and, in 1921, statutory provision was made for the voluntary consolidation of school districts into single "union" districts.¹² Further cognizance was taken of the need for enlarging public school attendance areas in the year 1921, when legislative provision was made for annual payments of \$200 for the closing of each one-room school,¹³ and in the year, 1925, when the closing of schools educating fewer than 10 pupils was directed by statute.¹⁴

Legislation providing for the closing of one-room schools has been generally effective. By 1946, approximately 6,881 one-room schools had been permanently closed, and about 3,373 were still in operation. As of the school year 1948-49,

there were over 2,400 one-room schools in operation in the Commonwealth. During the school year 1949-50, Commonwealth payments for closed schools amounted to \$1,803,100. It has been estimated that at the time of permanent closing of all one-room schools, the Commonwealth will be obligated to pay \$2,050,800 per year on account of closed schools.¹⁵ Assuming that money is worth 3 per cent, this annual obligation would have a present value of \$68,360,000.

Prior to Act 403, Section of 1945,¹⁶ the formation of joint districts and "union" districts was not encouraged by the system employed in making state reimbursement payments to local school districts. The school subsidy system of 1945, as amended, has encouraged consolidations, the establishment of economical school attendance areas, and the equalization of educational opportunities in the Commonwealth.

The state school subsidy system in effect immediately preceding the establishment of the reimbursement method of 1945 provided for state reimbursement on account of instructional salaries, vocational education, pupil transportation, high school tuition, and temporary salary increases, as well as on account of permanently closed one-room schools. Reimbursement on account of instructional salaries was based on the so-called "true" valuation¹⁷ of real property per teacher and on the population of the school district and on the minimum mandated salaries of teachers in the districts. Payments on account of vocational education likewise varied according to "true" valuation and class of district. Reimbursements on account of pupil transportation and on account of high school tuition were dependent on this so-called "true" valuation per teacher. Reimbursement for temporary salary increases provided mandated cost of living increases paid by the Commonwealth according to the salaries of teachers.

This reimbursement system, which was established in 1921, and 1923, and was amended from time to time until 1945, discouraged the enlarging of public school attendance areas and school districts since increases in size of district might well result in decreases in reimbursement from the state. In addition, reductions in state reimbursement to school districts often occurred when the districts sent pupils to schools in other districts because of the resultant increases in the so-called "true" valuation per teacher of the sending district. These factors discouraged the formation of "union" districts, the consolidation of operations in joint schools, and the sending of tuition pupils to schools outside of their district of residence.

From 1921 to 1943, amendments were made from time to time in the reimbursement system, generally with a view toward the enlarging of public school attendance areas and school districts. However, the basic defects of the system continued to retard the expansion of many areas.

The school code, as it existed in 1921,¹⁸ provided for mandated minimum salaries which increased as districts changed from one class of district to another through increases in size, consequently increasing the costs of the school districts. At that time, state reimbursement was dependent upon the number of teachers employed by the

⁸ Deering's Calif. Codes, Education, chapter 16, Articles 1-5.

⁹ Laws of 1925, c. 675.

¹⁰ 1949, March 10, P. L. 30, as amended.

¹¹ 1911, May 18, P. L. 309, Art. XVIII.

¹² 1921, May 20, P. L. 1023.

¹³ 1921, April 28, P. L. 328.

¹⁴ 1925, May 13, P. L. 628.

¹⁵ Report V of the School Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "School Subsidies," March, 1947, p. 44.

¹⁶ 1945, May 29, P. L. 1112.

¹⁷ "True" valuation was defined as the assessed valuation multiplied by the ratio "market value of property to assessed value of property." This ratio was certified by the local school boards.

¹⁸ 1921, April 28, P. L. 328.

district and the population of the district. In 1923, the reimbursement statute was amended to include "true" valuation of real property per teacher as well as number of teachers and the population of the district.¹⁹

In 1923 and 1925, state reimbursement to districts for transportation (which heretofore applied only on account of joint schools, joint consolidated schools and closed schools), was provided for all fourth class districts and all third class districts coterminous with townships in the Commonwealth.²⁰

In 1925, statutes, commonly referred to as the "ghost teacher" statutes, provided for the inclusion in the reimbursement formula of the equivalent of one teacher for each closed one-room school within the district.²¹ This factor tended to decrease the "true" valuation per teacher and increase the state reimbursement.

High school tuition payments were first made available in 1931.²² Although these payments were designed to promote education in efficient attendance areas, the decreases in "true" valuation per teacher resulting from the sending of district pupils to schools outside the district made it financially unattractive for many districts to discontinue small high schools.

In 1941 and 1943, payments on account of closed schools were extended to include districts which had changed classification by reason of increases in population and to include third class districts coterminous with townships.²³

Although the programs of action contained in the statutes up to this time were generally directed at increasing the size of public school attendance areas and equalizing educational opportunities within the Commonwealth, the method of computing state school subsidies on the basis of "true" valuation, population of district, and numbers of teachers employed by the district, as well as the differences in mandated minimum salaries for teachers among the districts, prevented the full achievement of these objectives.

Act of 1945, May 29, P. L. 1112, and subsequent amendments to the school code have provided a school subsidy system which facilitates the establishment of economical school attendance areas and the equalization of educational opportunities within the Commonwealth. This 1945 act provided that the rate of reimbursement from the state would not vary with the population of a school district but would be dependent upon the assessed value of real property within the district and upon the number of pupils residing within the district. The formation of joint districts was facilitated through this method of counting pupils in the area of their residence, rather than the areas of school attendance and through the liberalization of payments on account of tuition to the member districts of the joint school boards.

In 1947, the mandated salaries of teachers and other professional school employes in the Commonwealth were increased, and one schedule was provided for second, third, and fourth class districts.²⁴ This uniform schedule for second, third, and fourth class districts results in no change in mandated salary in the event that a district changes class through increases in population which often

result from consolidation. In 1949, further increases in minimum mandated salaries were made, and the uniformity of schedules was continued.²⁵

The State Public School Building Authority, established in 1947, provided assistance to local school districts needing new school building.²⁶ In the same year, county school boards were authorized by statute to submit plans for mergers within each county to the State Council of Education for approval and for future action by the localities.²⁷

The use of the market value of a school district, rather than the assessed value in the computation of state reimbursements was established by the General Assembly in 1947.²⁸ Also, in 1949, state reimbursements to local school districts for Public School Building Authority rentals were provided.²⁹

The effectiveness of the state school subsidy system in Pennsylvania since 1945 is reflected in recent increases in the size of public school attendance areas within the state. In 1929, there were 484 high schools in Pennsylvania enrolling 100 or less pupils. In the school year 1949-50, 122 high schools enrolled 100 or less pupils.

During the 1949 school year, 191 joint boards, composed of 542 districts, were operating in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that during the 1950-1951 school year, 50 more joint school boards will start operations. During the 1948-49 school year, 40,500 pupils (more than 1/9 of the total of 350,112 secondary school pupils in third and fourth class school districts) were enrolled in joint secondary schools, and during the 1949-50 school year, approximately 48,400 pupils were in average daily membership in joint secondary schools. On the other hand, under legislation providing for the establishment of "union" districts, only 15 such districts, composed of 44 separate districts, have been formed from 1921 to 1950.

The trend has been toward the joint operation of both high schools and elementary schools. Of the 191 joint boards operating during the 1949 school year, 100 operated both elementary and secondary schools jointly, 53 operated only secondary schools, and 38 elementary schools.

Section IV

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND PER PUPIL CURRENT EXPENSE COSTS

Over the last thirty years the General Assembly has appropriated large sums of money for the purpose of stimulating, rather than mandating the creation of larger attendance areas.

The establishment of enlarged attendance areas is considered desirable in many cases as facilitating diversification of programs, the employment of more experienced teachers, and the lowering of per pupil costs.

It need not be demonstrated that the enlargement of attendance areas facilitates diversification. It is an often observed fact that experienced school teachers move from small to larger districts.

The relationship between per pupil costs and number of pupils in average daily membership is explored in this section.

Investigation discloses that in selected Pennsylvania

¹⁹ 1923, May 23, P. L. 328.

²⁰ 1923, May 28, P. L. 463; 1925, May 13, P. L. 628.

²¹ 1925, April 30, P. L. 374; 1925, May 13, P. L. 681.

²² 1931, May 29, P. L. 243.

²³ 1941, August 5, P. L. 785; 1943, May 27, P. L. 740.

²⁴ 1947, July 5, P. L. 1266.

²⁵ 1949, May 9, P. L. 962; 1949, May 26, P. L. 1820.

²⁶ 1947, July 5, P. L. 1217.

²⁷ 1947, June 21, P. L. 867.

²⁸ 1947, June 27, P. L. 1046.

²⁹ 1949, May 26, P. L. 1879.

school districts with average capacity to support public education, measured in assessed valuation of taxable property per pupil, the total current expense costs, the instruction costs, and the total of all current expense costs other than instruction tend to decrease (on a per pupil basis) as the number of pupils in terms of average daily membership increases.

Generally, decreases in costs are associated with increases in numbers of pupils in the case of both high schools and elementary schools. Specifically, the types of school organization investigated are: high schools of districts maintaining four-year high schools, and of districts maintaining six-year high schools; elementary schools of districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools, and of districts maintaining six-year elementary schools.³⁰

The total current expenses costs as defined for purposes of this study equal the sum of the following items:

1. Instruction Costs: salaries of principals, clerks, supervisors and teachers, the cost of text-books, books for school libraries, school supplies, tuition payments, the costs of attendance at teachers' institutes, the costs of commencement exercises and exhibits, together with certain other lesser costs.
2. General control: expenses of business administration, child census enumeration, the salaries of the superintendent, treasurer, and school clerk.
3. Auxiliary agencies and coordinate activities: Intra-district transportation of pupils, special provisions for tubercular children and for undernourished children, costs of community lectures, enforcement of compulsory attendance, medical, dental, and nurse service, the costs of operating social centers and recreation centers.
4. Operation of the school plant: expenses of fuel, water, light, and power, the salaries of janitors and other employes who care for the grounds.
5. Maintenance of the school plant: repair of buildings, replacements, furniture and equipment costs, and certain costs of upkeep of grounds and buildings (plumbing and lighting costs).
6. Fixed charges: insurance, rent, taxes on property, and school employes' retirement payments.

A. School Districts Maintaining Four-Year High Schools

Decreases in costs generally accompany increases in numbers of pupils in the high schools of the group of school districts maintaining four-year high schools.

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership in the high schools of the 123 districts investigated ranged from 29 in the smallest district to 647 in the largest district. The one hundred and three districts cost pattern, while the remaining twenty having more than 300 were widely scattered.

1. Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil

The relationship between total current expense costs per pupil and increases in number of pupils is shown in Chart 1. Total current expense costs per pupil ranged from \$73.81 to \$467.19. In this chart, each point represents one of the

³⁰ Groups of 123 school districts maintaining four-year high schools, 144 school districts maintaining six-year high schools, 397 school districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools, and 191 school districts maintaining six-year elementary schools. These school districts reflected an average capacity to support public education as measured by assessed valuation per teaching unit. For detail of selection of school districts and computation of cost values, see Appendix A.

103 school districts with less than 300 pupils. The costs associated with selected numbers of pupils are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil
50	\$244
100	209
150	191
200	179
250	163
300	163

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 24.]

2. Instruction Costs Per Pupil

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership and the instruction costs per pupil for the 103 districts having fewer than 300 pupils are shown in Chart 2. The instruction costs per pupil ranged from \$35.78 to \$253.43 in these school districts. The costs for given numbers of pupils as shown by the trend line are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$173
100	151
150	140
200	132
250	126
300	122

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 25.]

3. Total Current Expense Cost Per Pupil Other Than Instruction Costs

The total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs, on a per pupil basis, ranged from \$23.17 to \$256.01. For the 103 school districts having fewer than 300 pupils, the general relationship between cost and membership is shown in Chart 3. For selected number of pupils this relationship is:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	All Current Expense Costs Except Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$63
100	54
150	49
200	46
250	43
300	41

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 26.]

B. School Districts Maintaining Six-Year High Schools

Decreases in costs generally accompanying increases in numbers of pupils in the high schools of the group of school districts maintaining six-year high schools.

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership in the high schools of the 144 districts investigated ranged from 32 in the smallest district to 2,036 in the largest district. The one hundred and twenty-two districts having fewer than 720 pupils showed a definite decreasing

cost pattern, while the remaining 22 having more than 720 pupils were widely scattered.

1. Total Current Expense Costs

The relationship between total current expense costs per pupil and increases in numbers of pupils is shown in Chart 4. Total current expense costs per pupil ranged from \$116.80 to \$472.97. The costs associated with selected numbers of pupils are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil
100	\$209
200	188
300	177
400	170
500	164
600	160
700	156

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 29.]

2. Instruction Costs Per Pupil

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership and the instruction costs per pupil for the 122 districts having fewer than 720 pupils are shown in Chart 5. The instruction cost per pupil ranged from \$86.38 to \$350.20 in these school districts. The costs for given numbers of pupils as shown by the trend line are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Instruction Costs Per Pupil
100	\$158
200	142
300	133
400	127
500	122
600	119
700	116

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 31.]

3. Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil Other Than Instruction Costs

The total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs, on a per pupil basis, ranged from \$22.12 to \$157.79. For the 122 school districts having fewer than 720 pupils the general relationship between cost and membership is shown in Chart 6. For selected numbers of pupils this relationship is:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	All Current Expense Costs Except Instruction Costs Per Pupil
100	\$49
200	45
300	43
400	41
500	40
600	39
700	39

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 33.]

C. School Districts Maintaining Eight-Year Elementary Schools

Decreases in costs generally accompanying increases in numbers of pupils in the elementary schools of the group of school districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools.

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership in the elementary schools of the 397 districts investigated ranged from seven in the smallest district to 1,349 in the largest district. The three hundred and forty-three districts having fewer than 360 pupils showed a definite decreasing cost pattern, while the remaining 54 having more than 360 were widely scattered.

1. Total Current Expense Cost Per Pupil

The relationship between total current expense costs per pupil and increases in numbers of pupils is shown in Chart 7. Total current expense costs per pupil ranged from \$63.04 to \$585.79. In this chart, each point represents one of the 343 school districts with less than 360 pupils. The costs associated with selected numbers of pupils are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil
50	\$124
100	112
150	105
200	101
250	98
300	95
350	93

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 35.]

2. Instruction Costs Per Pupil

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership and the instruction costs per pupil for the 343 districts having fewer than 360 pupils are shown in Chart 8. The instruction cost per pupil ranged from \$41.16 to \$297.95 in these school districts. The costs for given numbers of pupils as shown by the trend line are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$84
100	78
150	75
200	73
250	71
300	69
350	68

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 36.]

3. Total Current Expenses Costs Per Pupil Other Than Instruction Costs

The total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs, on a per pupil basis, ranged from \$7.34 to \$287.84. For the 343 school districts having fewer than 360 pupils

the general relationship between cost and membership is shown in Chart 9. For selected numbers of pupils this relationship is:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	All Current Expenses Costs Except Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$38
100	31
150	27
200	25
250	23
300	21
350	20

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 37.]

D. School Districts Maintaining Six-Year Elementary Schools

Decreases in costs generally accompany increase in numbers of pupils in the elementary schools of the group of school districts maintaining six-year elementary schools.

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership in the elementary schools of the 191 districts investigated ranged from 12 in the smallest district to 2,515 in the largest district. The 126 districts having fewer than 360 pupils showed a definite decreasing cost pattern, while the remaining 65 having more than 360 were widely scattered.

1. Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil

The relationship between total current expenses costs per pupil and increases in number of pupils is shown in Chart 10. Total current expense costs per pupil ranged from \$60.80 to \$292.64. In this chart, each point represents one of the 126 school districts with less than 360 pupils. The costs associated with selected numbers of pupils are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil
50	\$123
100	116
150	113
200	110
250	108
300	106
350	105

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 39.]

2. Instruction Costs Per Pupil

The number of pupils in terms of average daily membership and the instruction costs per pupil for the 126 districts having fewer than 360 pupils are shown in Chart 11. The instruction cost per pupil ranged from \$28.31 to \$169.24 in these school districts. The costs for given numbers of pupils as shown by the trend line are:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$86
100	81
150	78
200	76
250	74
300	73
350	72

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 40.]

3. Total Current Expense Costs Per Pupil Other Than Instruction Costs

The total of all current expense costs other than instruction costs, on a per pupil basis, ranged from \$10.46 to \$127.26. For the 126 school districts having fewer than 360 pupils, the general relationship between costs and membership is shown in Chart 12. For selected numbers of pupils this relationship is:

Number of Pupils in Terms of Average Daily Membership	All Current Expense Costs Except Instruction Costs Per Pupil
50	\$38
100	34
150	31
200	30
250	29
300	28
350	27

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 41.]

Section V

PER PUPIL COSTS OF INTER-DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION

The enlarging of pupil school attendance areas gives rise to costs of inter-district transportation when pupils are sent to schools outside the districts in which they reside. The additional cost per pupil for inter-district transportation must be considered along with the general decrease in inter-district total current expense cost per pupil as greater numbers of pupils are brought together in a school attendance area.

Decreases in the cost of transporting one pupil one mile (contract transportation for secondary school pupils) are generally related to increases in the numbers of miles traveled and to increases in the numbers of pupils transported.²¹

The inter-district contract cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day during a school term of 180 days ranged from \$.32 to \$14 in the 151 school districts sending all secondary pupils to schools of other districts and for which complete data were available.

²¹ The cost relationships were established for the 151 school districts maintaining elementary schools only and sending all high school pupils to schools of other districts for which complete inter-district transportation data were available. Since data for school district-owned transportation were available for few districts, contract transportation only was used. For detail of computation of cost relationships, see Appendix B.

The one-way daily mileage of school bus routes ranged from 1.7 miles to 55 miles in these school districts. The relationship between the number of miles pupils are transported as measured by the one-way mileage of the school bus and the transportation costs per pupil as measured by the cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day for a school term of 180 days is shown in Chart 13. Each point represents one of the 149 school districts whose one-way school bus mileage is less than 50 miles and whose cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day for a school term of 180 days is less than \$8. The dollar values associated with selected numbers of miles are:

Number of Miles Pupils Are Transported	Transportation Costs Per Pupil Per Mile
5	\$3.27
10	2.17
15	1.70
20	1.44
25	1.26
30	1.13
35	1.03
40 .....	.95
45 .....	.89
50 .....	.83

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 45.]

The number of pupils transported in the 151 school districts ranged from five pupils to 186 pupils. The relationship between the number of pupils transported and the transportation costs per pupil as measured by the cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day for a school term of 180 days is shown in Chart 14. On the chart, each point represents one of the 146 school districts transporting fewer than 120 pupils and having a cost of less than \$8. The typical transportation costs are shown by the curved line in Chart 14, and the costs related to given numbers of pupils as shown by this line are:

Number of Pupils Transported	Transportation Costs Per Mile Per Pupil
10	\$2.95
20	2.25
30	1.92
40	1.71
50	1.57
60	1.46
70	1.38
80	1.31
90	1.25
100	1.20
110	1.15
120	1.11

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 47.]

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Computation of the Relationship Between Number of Pupils and Selected Per Pupil Current Expense Costs

The selection of school districts of comparable financial ability to support public education as measured by the Standard Reimbursement Fractions, calculated on the basis of assessed valuation of taxable real property as shown on the county duplicate, was made from the following distribution:

Range of Standard Reimbursement Fraction (1946-1947)	Range of Assessed Valuation Per Teaching Unit Equivalent to Standard Reimbursement Fraction	Number of School Districts
less than .4000	greater than \$216,000	90
.4000 to .5000	\$180,000 to \$216,000	45
.5000 to .6000	\$144,000 to \$180,000	93
.6000 to .7000	\$108,000 to \$144,000	195
.7000 to .8000	\$ 72,000 to \$108,000	456
.8000 to .9000	\$ 36,000 to \$ 72,000	1,137
.9000 and over	\$ 36,000 and less	530

The model group of 1,137 school districts had Standard Reimbursement Fractions of .8000 and less than .9000 (reflecting assessed valuations per teaching unit of not more than \$72,000 and not less than \$36,000), and comprised almost 45 per cent of the total school districts in the state. Included in this group are 81 third class districts and 1,056 fourth class districts, which together represent 65 counties of the state (all counties except Philadelphia and Pike). Of these school districts, 340 maintained their own secondary schools, and, of these, 146 maintained four-year high schools, and 155 maintained six-year high schools. The remaining 39 maintained other plans of high school organization. Nine hundred and seventy-nine of the 1,137 school districts maintained their own elementary schools, and, of this total, 708 maintained eight-year elementary schools, and 249 maintained six-year elementary schools. The remaining 22 districts used other patterns of elementary school organization.

Comparable data for the latest complete school year reported (1947-48) were available for 123 school districts maintaining four-year high schools, 144 school districts maintaining six-year high schools, 397 school districts maintaining eight-year elementary schools, and 191 school districts maintaining six-year elementary schools.

The current expense costs used were the costs of instruction, general control, auxiliary agencies and coordinate activities, operation of school plant, maintenance of school plant, and fixed charges. Inter-district transportation costs, payments to other districts for tuition, and other inter-district payments were excluded from the costs studied.

The numbers of pupils used were the average daily memberships for each of the districts. Average daily membership is equal to the sum of the number of days each pupil was enrolled in a school during a given session

divided by the number of days in that session. The average daily membership ranges for each of the four groups of school districts are shown in Appendix Table A.

The ranges of total current expense costs, instruction costs, and all current expense costs except instruction are shown for the school districts by type of school and plan of organization in Appendix Table B.

For each of the types of schools and the plans of organization, regression lines of number of pupils with each of three per pupil costs were fitted. The formulae for these regression lines are shown in Appendix Table C.

For each of the 12 groups, the coefficients of correlation (all of which are significant) are shown below:

	Four-Year High School	Six-Year High School	Eight- Year Elementary	Six- Year Elementary
Total Current Expense	— .41	— .48	— .38	— .24
Instruction Costs	— .39	— .50	— .38	— .21
All Current Expense Costs Except Instruction	— .25	— .22	— .39	— .26

APPENDIX TABLE A

Number of School Districts in Average Daily Membership Ranges by Type of School and Plan of School Organization.

Average Daily Membership Range	High Schools		Elementary Schools	
	Districts Maintaining Four-Year High Schools	Districts Maintaining Six-Year High Schools	Districts Maintaining Eight-Year Elementary Schools	Districts Maintaining Six-Year Elementary Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1- 50	9	1	48	5
51- 100	46	3	74	27
101- 150	25	10	74	22
151- 200	15	11	50	24
201- 250	4	20	46	20
251- 300	4	6	29	14
301- 350	4	20	19	11
351- 400	5	12	11	14
401- 500	5	14	15	12
501- 600	4	15	7	13
601- 700	2	7	8	8
701- 800	..	6	1	8
801- 900	..	5	6	5
901-1,000	..	4	0	2
1,001-1,200	..	4	8	1
1,201-1,400	..	3	1	2
1,401-1,600	..	0	..	1
1,601-1,800	..	2	..	1
1,801-2,000	..	0	..	0
2,001-2,200	..	1	..	0
2,201-2,400	..	..	..	0
2,401-2,600	..	..	..	1
	123	144	397	191

APPENDIX TABLE B

Number of School Districts in Per Pupil Ranges of Total Current Expense Costs, Instruction Costs, and All Current Expense Costs Except Instruction, by Type of School and Plan of Organization

Cost Ranges (Dollars)	Number of School Districts Maintaining Four-Year High Schools			Number of School Districts Maintaining Six-Year High Schools			Number of School Districts Maintaining Eight-Year Elementary Schools			Number of School Districts Maintaining Six-Year Elementary Schools		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
\$576 to \$591.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
464 to 479.99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
448 to 463.99	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352 to 367.99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
336 to 351.99	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
320 to 335.99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
304 to 319.99	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
288 to 303.99	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
272 to 287.99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
256 to 271.99	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240 to 255.99	6	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
224 to 239.99	15	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208 to 223.99	5	8	1	19	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
192 to 207.99	14	6	1	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
176 to 191.99	16	10	1	25	3	..	10	1	1	2	..	..
160 to 175.99	28	13	..	40	10	..	8	..	..	3	2	..
144 to 159.99	11	19	1	24	23	1	26	2	2	20	..	..
128 to 143.99	3	23	2	12	43	..	42	1	2	19	3	..
112 to 127.99	..	25	1	2	38	1	75	9	4	53	6	1
96 to 111.99	..	10	4	..	22	1	109	34	12	55	20	..
80 to 95.99	..	2	16	..	3	1	73	108	24	32	60	..
64 to 79.99	1	..	14	..	..	7	44	174	16	4	79	1
48 to 63.99	..	..	29	..	..	48	1	62	41	1	18	8
32 to 47.99	..	1	39	..	..	62	..	5	92	..	3	21
16 to 31.99	..	..	13	..	..	23	..	..	151	..	..	54
less than 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	106
Total No. of School Districts	123	123	123	144	144	144	397	397	397	191	191	191

APPENDIX TABLE C

Equations of the Regression Lines of "Number of Pupils" Against Designated "Costs," by Type of School and Plan of Organization

Variables	High Schools		Elementary Schools	
	Districts Maintaining Four-Year High Schools	Districts Maintaining Six-Year High Schools	Districts Maintaining Eight-Year Elementary Schools	Districts Maintaining Six-Year Elementary Schools
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of Pupils (x) Against Per Pupil Total Current Expense Cost (y)	$y = 2.76405x(-.22198)$	$y = 2.62167x(-.15068)$	$y = 2.33973x(-.14548)$	$y = 2.23126x(-.08276)$
Number of Pupils (x) Against Per Pupil Instruction Cost (y) ..	$y = 2.57566x(-.19821)$	$y = 2.52092x(-.160597)$	$y = 2.11482x(-.11068)$	$y = 2.08688x(-.09039)$
Number of Pupils (x) Against Per Pupil Costs of Current Expense Other than Instruction (y) ..	$y = 2.20244x(-.23639)$	$y = 1.94367x(-.12528)$	$y = 2.13240x(-.32268)$	$y = 1.88795x(-.18082)$

APPENDIX B

Computation of the Relationship Between Number of Pupils and Per Pupil Cost of Transportation and of the Relationship Between Number of Miles Travelled and Per Pupil Cost of Transportation

Complete inter-district transportation data were available for 151 school districts which had Standard Reimbursement Fractions of .8000 and less than .9000¹ and which maintained elementary schools only, sending all high school pupils to schools of other districts.

The mileage used was one-way daily mileage. In school districts where two or more buses or cars were used, an average weighted by the number of pupils was computed. The school districts in one-way daily mileage ranges are shown in Appendix Table D.

The number of pupils used was the total number of high school pupils transported during the year. The ranges of the number of pupils are shown in Appendix Table E.

In Appendix Table F, the school districts in the ranges of inter-district costs of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day during a school term of 180 days, are shown.

Regression lines showing the relationship between number of miles and the cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day during a school term of 180 days; and between number of pupils and cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day during a school term of 180 days, were fitted. The equations of the regression lines are, respectively, $y = 1.92929x - .59338$ and $y = 1.86172x - .39176$. The correlation coefficients are $-.64$ and $-.45$, respectively, and are both significant.

A multiple regression line was fitted to these three

variables. This line shows that as both number of miles and number of pupils increase, (no relation exists between number of miles and number of pupils) the cost of transporting one pupil one mile twice a day during a school term of 180 days decreases. The rate of decrease is greater than the rate when either number of miles or number of pupils is alone increased. This equation is $y = 2.4840x_1 - .62628x_2 - .34490$, and the correlation coefficient is $-.78$.

APPENDIX TABLE D

Number of School Districts in One-Way Daily Transportation Mileage Ranges

One-Way Daily Mileage Ranges	Number of School Districts
(1)	(2)
0- 5	19
5.1-10	35
10.1-15	31
15.1-20	22
20.1-25	14
25.1-30	13
30.1-35	6
35.1-40	7
40.1-45	2
45.1-50
50.1-55	2
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¹ See Appendix A.

APPENDIX TABLE E

Number of School Districts in Ranges of
Number of Pupils Transported

Ranges of Number of Pupils	Number of School Districts
(1)	(2)
0- 10	13
11- 20	30
21- 30	25
31- 40	19
41- 50	20
51- 60	14
61- 70	10
71- 80	8
81- 90	2
91-100	2
101-125	4
126-150	1
151-175
176-200	3
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APPENDIX TABLE F

Number of School Districts in Ranges of Cost of Trans-
porting One Pupil One Mile Twice a Day During
a School Term of 180 Days

Ranges of Cost of Transporting One Pupil One Mile Twice a Day During School Term of 180 Days	Number of School Districts
(1)	(2)
.26- .50	4
.51- .75	6
.76-1.00	17
1.01-1.25	18
1.26-1.50	14
1.51-1.75	12
1.76-2.00	7
2.01-2.25	14
2.26-2.50	7
2.51-2.75	8
2.76-3.00	6
3.01-3.25	4
3.26-3.50	3
3.51-3.75	9
3.76-4.00	2
4.01-4.50	6
4.51-5.00	3
5.01-5.50	2
5.51-6.00	1
6.01-6.50	5
6.51-7.00
7.01-7.50	1
7.51-8.00	1
8.01 and over	1
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COMMONWEALTH-OWNED FOREST AND REFORESTATION

A Report of the
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable JOHN M. WALKER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members

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James A. Geltz	W. Stuart Helm
Frederick L. Homsher*	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Thomas H. Lee
John G. Snowden	James E. Lovett §
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T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Re-
search and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

Subcommittee on Forests and Reforestation

Honorable ALLEN M. GIBSON, Chairman
Honorable GUY B. ROBINSON, Vice Chairman

Senate Members

House Members

Fraser P. Donlan	Harris G. Breth
Guy A. Leader	Warner M. Depuy
Guy B. Robinson	Allen M. Gibson
Edward B. Watson	Clarence E. Moore

Letter of Transmittal

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania:

Pursuant to House of Representatives Concurrent Reso-
lution No. 74, of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly,
herewith is submitted a report dealing with Common-
wealth-owned forests and reforestation.

In accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Sec-
tion 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to aid in
studying forests and reforestation.

* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick

L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of

Homer S. Brown.

On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. As the result of its geographical location and climate, Pennsylvania was originally one of the most heavily forested areas in the United States. Timber formed the foundation of the state's first industry. Through indiscriminate cutting, waste, careless use and fire, the timber resources of the state were reduced until they reached an all-time low of 8,000,000 acres in 1915.

II. At present, Pennsylvania's forest area comprises 15,000,000 acres, which represents about 52% of the land area of the Commonwealth. The Department of Forests and Waters manages 1,730,534 acres of state-owned forest lands and 29,028 acres leased from the federal government for 99 years.

III. The reforestation of Pennsylvania is a joint venture between the Commonwealth, which owns and manages forest lands, and the private individuals who own forest lands or land suitable for reforestation. It is also a long-term venture, since the growing cycle of timber from seedling to mature tree ranges from 75 to 100 years.

IV. The profitability of investments in forests may be estimated on the basis of the long-term trends of annual costs and the expected revenues from the sale of timber. The Department of Forests and Waters believes that the present annual expenditure of \$.50 per acre is not likely to increase in the future; that the cost to the Commonwealth of land suitable for forest development will remain close to the historical price of \$2.46 per acre, unless land is bought in such quantity or in such manner as to bid up land prices; and that the stumpage value of timber will remain approximately at present levels. On these assumptions, which derive considerable support from extensive historical data, the present rate of return, which is slightly in excess of three per cent, may be expected in the foreseeable future.

V. On the average, the private investor's rate of return appears to be the same as that of the Commonwealth. The difference between the tax cost per acre to the private investor and Commonwealth in-lieu payment per acre approximately equals the cost of the services furnished by the Commonwealth without charge to private investors.

VI. The General Assembly has sought to encourage the private landowner to engage in sound forestry practices by differential taxation of forest lands. Seven bills providing for differential tax treatment of forest lands have been passed by the General Assembly. All seven statutes have been declared unconstitutional. The evidence strongly suggests that in the absence of a constitutional amendment, legislation providing for differential forest taxation is futile.

VII. In 1949, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the execution of the first phase of a twenty-year program submitted by the Department of Forests and Waters, which provides for the acquisition of additional forest lands, preparation of an inventory of forest resources, maintenance and extension of roads and trails, protection, education and demonstration of proper forest practices,

research, reforestation and the expansion of the timber marketing program.

VIII. Today, Pennsylvania wood consumption is about 2¼ billion board feet per year, of which less than half is produced in Pennsylvania.

IX. Although the demand for timber is strong, Pennsylvania producers have access to but limited current market information. At present, the Department of Forests and Waters issues a monthly marketing bulletin, and, under the twenty-year program, plans further activity to facilitate the marketing of Pennsylvania's forest products.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends that:

I. The long range policy for the administration of Commonwealth-owned or managed forest lands be continued and that the appropriation for the acquisition of forest land be limited so as not to encourage an increase in the price of land.

II. The Constitution be amended to permit classification of forest lands for tax purposes.

Section I

CHANGES IN THE FOREST AREA OF PENNSYLVANIA

Originally, Pennsylvania's 29,000,000 acres were almost entirely forested with heavy stands of virgin white pine, hemlock and hardwoods. "The original forest was composed of many and valuable species often occurring in dense stands. The richness of our forest flora is due to its favorable location with reference to climatic and physiographic factors. Pennsylvania is the meeting ground of many northern and southern species. In the western part of the state one finds outposts of species common to the Mississippi Valley, while in the southeastern part some of the species of the coast region are found. Some of the northern species have their southern limits here, or else follow the mountains toward the south, while some of the southern species have their northern limits here, usually migrating northward through the valleys. The forests in the southeastern and the western parts of the state are composed almost entirely of hardwoods, while the central and northern or mountainous parts are composed of a mixture of hardwoods and conifers. One may find the hardwoods by themselves and the conifers by themselves, or they may occur in mixture."¹

So favorable are the climatic and geographical conditions in Pennsylvania for the growth of trees that it has been estimated that the approximately 175 species of trees native to the state constitutes less than one-quarter of the total number of species which can be grown successfully.²

A. Depletion of the Forests in Pennsylvania

The vast timber tracts, which seemed inexhaustible to the early settlers, provided charcoal for the iron and steel industries, ties for railroads, wood for fuel, lumber for homes and buildings, and the material out of which wagons, carriages and railway coaches, as well as furniture, barrels and boxes were made. As the increasing

population of the state turned forest land into farms and as expanding industry consumed more and more wood, the amount of standing timber in the state grew smaller. The swiftness with which the timber of the state was destroyed is indicated by the fact that, as early as 1791, the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture offered medals for the planting of locust trees for posts and treenails.³

The dwindling forest reserves of Pennsylvania were a source of concern to the conservation minded. Between 1860, when Pennsylvania led all other states in the production of timber, and 1900, when the production of timber in Pennsylvania about equalled its consumption in the state, various efforts were made to halt the depletion of the forests and to promote the acquisition of forest lands by the state. These efforts, while they formed the basis for later conservation programs, did little to re-establish Pennsylvania as a timber producing area of importance.

B. State Efforts to Restore Forests

The Division of Forestry was created in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1885. Two years later, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, the Commonwealth initiated a policy of establishing state forests through the acquisition of tax delinquent lands and through other purchases. Despite these efforts, by 1915, the wooded area in the state had been reduced to 8,000,000 acres. Since that time, however, Pennsylvania's forest area has nearly doubled and is now estimated at 15,000,000 acres, or approximately 52% of the total area of the state. Today the Commonwealth, when compared with other states, ranks third in the acreage of its state forests, fifth in the acreage of its state parks and sixth in the acreage of community forests. Pennsylvania is 36th in national forests.⁴

Over the years since 1898, the forest land holdings of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as distinct from privately owned forest lands, have been increased until in 1950 they numbered 1,730,534 acres.⁵ To this total should be added 29,028 acres of federal lands under 99 year lease to the state, which brings the total area of forest land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forests and Waters to 1,759,562 acres. An additional 81,387 acres are under the management of the department as state parks. Other departments also manage Commonwealth-owned land, some of which is wooded but which is not specifically administered as forest land. In addition, there are now some 3,000,000 acres of waste or marginal land in Pennsylvania which are capable of producing economically no other crop than timber, and which could be added to the forest lands of the state.⁶

C. Current Forest Program

Though the forest lands in Pennsylvania have been increased, until 1949, no coordinated long-range program had been developed. In that year, the General Assembly

¹ Joseph S. Illick, Pennsylvania Trees, Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Bulletin 11 (Reprint of Fifth Edition of 1925), p. 12.

² See Appendix A for listing of trees native to Pennsylvania and a discussion of trees adaptable to the Pennsylvania climate.

³ W. N. Sparhawk, "The History of Forestry in America," Trees, Yearbook of Agriculture for 1949, (Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture), p. 703.

⁴ A. G. Hall, "Pennsylvania in a National Forestry Program," Forest Leaves, XXXIV, No. 3, May-June 1949, p. 7.

⁵ See Appendix D, Reference Table I, p. 37.

⁶ M. F. Draemel, Secretary of Forests and Waters, "Twenty Year Plan of the Department of Forests and Waters Relating to State Forests and State Parks," submitted to the Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, September, 1948.

appropriated funds for the execution of the first phase of a twenty year program which had been submitted by the Secretary of Forests and Waters.

The program calls for the acquisition of additional forest land by the state, an inventory of forest reserves (in this connection, an aerial survey is under way), the extension of roads and trails, the expansion of protection facilities, intensification of research and education in forestry, an increase in reforestation projects, and the enlargement of the marketing program which is basic for the development of any industry.

D. Reforestation

Reforestation is a joint venture between the Commonwealth and the private landowner. It is also a long-term venture, since the growing cycle of timber from seedling to mature tree ranges from 75 to 100 years. There are two generally recognized methods of reforestation—"artificial" reforestation and "natural" reforestation. Under the first method, trees are either manually or mechanically planted. Under the second method, growing trees—periodically thinned—reseed the land.

As regards the methods of reforestation, it seems to be reasonably well established that the natural growth method is most suitable to the areas in Pennsylvania where the development of forests is economically feasible. There are, however, some exceptions to the general rule. In Pennsylvania, the most important exceptions occur in the case of areas which have been subjected to strip mining. If forests are to be established in these areas, the trees must be planted.

Section II

PROFITABILITY OF REFORESTATION

A. Profitability as a Yardstick

For the Commonwealth, profitability in the dollar-and-cent sense of the term is not a universally applicable yardstick. The application of the profitability yardstick presupposes that costs and returns of a venture can be adequately measured in terms of money.

In the case of forest ventures some of the returns cannot be readily measured in terms of dollars. For example, forests provide, in addition to a timber crop, ground cover which increases the usable water supply, minimizes soil erosion, reduces the possibility of floods and offers food and shelter for wildlife and recreation areas for the citizens of the state.

Though it is generally agreed that maintenance of the water table, prevention of soil erosion, and flood control are of considerable benefit, the measurement of the benefits, and particularly their allocation, is not beyond controversy. Whatever one's judgment regarding the economic value of these benefits, such value must be added to the profits as commonly measured in forest operations.

B. The Commonwealth

Consideration of the profitability of investments in Commonwealth-owned forests requires an analysis of the long-term trends between land costs and annual charges and revenues from the sale of stumpage timber. Tables I and II, on the following page, show the per acre costs for natural commercial forests (lands which will grow timber

at a profit) and the expected returns under a scientifically managed timber program.

Table I

Costs of Natural Commercial Forests for a 100-Year Growing Cycle (Based upon experience for period 1900-1949)

Costs

Land	\$2.46 per acre
Charges:	
Annual payments in lieu of	
local taxes .....	.05 per acre per year
Protection .....	.04 per acre per year
Management (administration,	
cultural treatment, roads	
etc.) .....	.41 per acre per year
Total Charges .....	.50 per acre per year

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

Table II

Timber Returns of Natural Commercial Forests for a 100-Year Growing Cycle (Based upon experience for period 1900-1949)

Age of Trees in Years	Total Board Feet in Trees 4" and Over in Diameter at Breast Height Per Average Acre	Board Feet Removed from An Average Acre*
0	.....	.....
30	1,500 (Remove 20%)	300†
50	4,500 (Remove about 22%)	1,000
70	9,000 (Remove about 22%)	2,000
100	18,000	18,000

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters: Based on a timber survey made from November, 1933, to November, 1939.

* Stumpage volume for thinnings and harvest cutting.

† An improvement cutting which yields timber of little or no value.

1. Costs—

The cost figures in the above table were computed by the Department of Forests and Waters on the basis of actual expenditures for the past 50 years. A compilation of expenditures for the year 1949 shows per acre charges to be \$.48.⁷ The increase from 5 to 7½ cents (in 1950) for payments in lieu of local taxes will increase per acre expenses to about \$.50—approximately equal to the average historical cost per acre. These tabulations support the contention of the Bureau of Forests that per acre expenditures on state forest lands tend to be constant over long periods of time. Hence, for the purposes of calculation, a charge of \$.50 will be used.

The cost of future land acquisitions depends upon several factors. The 1,730,534 acres acquired by the Commonwealth since 1898 were purchased at an average price of \$2.46 per acre, well within the legal limit of \$10 per acre.

It may be noted⁸ that the average price paid per acre

⁷ See Appendix D, Reference Table 2, p. 38.

⁸ See Appendix D, Reference Table 3, p. 39.

for 27 acquisitions between 1940 and 1948 is \$3.65. Much of this land contained young timber growth. For purposes of estimation, it is reasonable to assume that the natural timber growth on future acquisitions will be negligible. Under the circumstances, the future cost of land acquisitions may be expected to be close to the average price of \$2.46 per acre of present holdings provided the Commonwealth does not purchase land in such quantities, or in such manner, as to bid up land prices.

2. Returns—

a. Estimated Stumpage Prices

Attempts to present historical stumpage prices from which the expected revenue trend may be estimated are complicated by the paucity of price figures. Stumpage prices for selected years, 1910 to 1949, estimated on the basis of such data as are available, are reproduced below in Table III.

Table III

Estimated Stumpage Price of Saw Timber, Selected Years 1910-1949*

Year	Estimated Price per Thousand Board Feet
1910	\$4.90
1920	12.00
1930	7.71
1940	7.88
1941	7.62
1942	7.80
1943	8.34
1944	9.78
1945	11.40
1946	15.54
1948	10.31
1949	13.00

* For methods of estimation see Appendix B, p. 34.

b. Return Rates

With the above cost and price estimates, it is possible to compute the expected average rate of return over a 100-year growing cycle of investments in forest lands. Table IV, below, shows the rate of return which may be expected at various levels of average stumpage prices per thousand board feet.

Table IV

Estimated Rate of Return at Various Levels of Average Stumpage Prices*

Average Stumpage Price Per Thousand Board Feet	Average Return or Rate of Interest Over a 100-Year Growing Period
\$2.70	.25%
3.07	.5
4.00	1.0
5.29	1.5
7.05	2.0
9.47	2.5
12.79	3.0
17.31	3.5
23.42	4.0

* For method of calculation see Appendix B, p. 34.

Table IV shows that, if the stumpage price of timber at the time of sale is \$12.79 per thousand board feet, the Commonwealth receives a return of 3 per cent from its forest lands. At prices above \$12.79, the return is larger; at prices below \$12.79, smaller. It may be noted that at 1949 stumpage prices (see Table III) the average return is slightly larger than 3 per cent.

3. "Artificial" Reforestation—

The input-output relationship for the artificially reforested land differs greatly from that for naturally reforested land. The cost items incidental to the use of the two methods are identical, except for a planting expense of approximately \$25 per acre. The cost difference, however, is more than compensated for by differences in return which, for naturally reforested land, is estimated at 21,000 board feet per acre and, for artificially reforested land, 62,000 board feet per acre.

Although the superiority of artificial reforestation, when climatically and topographically feasible, is well established, only 4.4 per cent, or 77,000 acres, of the Commonwealth's forest lands are economically suitable for artificial reforestation.⁹

4. Annual Returns from Commonwealth-Owned Commercial Forests—

As was pointed out previously¹⁰ the Commonwealth forests suitable for commercial lumbering operations are still in the developmental stage.

The Department of Forests and Waters believes that, at the present time, the average annual cutting should not exceed 150 board feet per acre. About 1,400,534 acres of Commonwealth-owned forests are suitable for commercial lumbering operation.¹¹ Under a systematic cutting program calling for 150 board feet per acre, the 1949 stumpage price of \$13.00 per thousand board feet would have produced Commonwealth revenues in the amount of \$2,700,000.

As the Commonwealth forests mature, the rate of tree growth will be accelerated, and increased annual cuttings will become feasible. If the forested area remains constant, increased cutting in accordance with accepted forestry practice will increase Commonwealth revenue.

C. Costs and Returns of the Private Investor

1. Costs—

Although the annual charges or costs of private investors in Pennsylvania forest lands appear to be identical (\$.50 per acre) with Commonwealth costs, the components of the two totals differ in some respects.

Effective 1950, the Commonwealth is required to make annual payments of 7½ cents per acre in lieu of taxes. No average tax payment for the private investor is readily computable, but it would appear that typical tax payments range from 10 to 15 cents per acre. Certain auxiliary services, such as fire protection and forest research are furnished by the Commonwealth free of charge to private landowners. The difference between the tax cost per acre to the private investor and Commonwealth in-lieu payments per acre approximately equals the cost of the services furnished by the Commonwealth with charge

⁹ See Appendix D, Reference Table 4, p. 40.

¹⁰ See above, Section I, C.—Current Forest Program, p. 8.

¹¹ See Appendix D, Reference Table 4, p. 40.

to private investors. Hence, total charges per acre are approximately \$.50 per year.

The private investor purchases land in the same market as the Commonwealth, and reasonably can be expected to pay the prevailing price provided his forest purchases are of comparable size.

2. Returns—

What scanty evidence is available suggests that, on the whole, private operators obtain the same stumpage prices as the Commonwealth. The cases which do not conform to this rule seem to be largely due to the fact that, simultaneously with the historic decrease of lumber production in Pennsylvania, disintegration of the market mechanism for forest products has taken place.¹² The disintegration of what used to be an organized market in Pennsylvania has more serious consequences for the typical private operator than for the Commonwealth. The private investor, by virtue of the relatively small size of his tracts, generally is not in a position to offer or sell continuously and hence cannot establish stable contacts with prospective buyers.

3. Cost-Return Relationship—

In view of the approximate equality of the private investor and the Commonwealth from both a cost and return point of view, the rate of return to the private investor will equal that received by the Commonwealth—slightly better than 3 per cent at 1949 stumpage prices.

In this connection, it has been observed that, depending on soil and climate conditions, the nation's forests produce from 3 to 5 per cent on the investment. At the same time, agriculture, a basic industry in this country, over a long period of years has done no better than 2 to 2½ per cent.¹³

Compared to other forms of investment (except tax-free securities) investments in forest lands offer the advantage of a lower federal income tax. The federal government recognizes returns from timber land as capital gains. If the asset is held for a period longer than six months, only one-half of the return is considered taxable income. Because of progressivity of federal tax rates the average return after taxes depends on the amount of acreage. For a plot of 100 acres the average rate of return after taxes is 2.80 per cent at 1949 stumpage prices.¹⁴

As previously noted¹⁵ the typical tax payment per acre is at present 10 to 15 cents. This is a charge which the investor must pay annually for some fifty years¹⁶ before he may expect any monetary return from his woodlot. Furthermore, the uncertainty regarding future tax rates is not an inducement for a long-term investment.

In fact, there is good reason to believe that it has not been the weight of local taxation that has discouraged private investment in forests in the past, but the uncertainty regarding future local tax burdens.

The assessment statutes of the Commonwealth provide that taxable real property shall be assessed at "actual value."¹⁷ The evidence shows conclusively that this statu-

tory requirement is not complied with in a single taxing district within the Commonwealth.¹⁸ In fact, it is the custom in rural Pennsylvania to assess property on the average at about 30%. This average, in turn, hides a multitude of variations in the assessed market value ratios of individual pieces of property. Under the circumstances, the owner of tracts of forest land is deprived of reasonable assurance that his effective tax rate—that is, the dollars of tax payable on his acreage—will remain stable or move with the effective tax rate of the community. Assuming no change in the millage rate, the assessment of forest lands at current market values would reduce the rate of return by one third. Such a condition does not encourage long-term investment.

Many states have seen fit to encourage private investment in forest lands by means of systems of differential taxation of forest lands. These systems either diminish the weight of local property taxes or eliminate the taxes altogether. At present, of the forty-eight states, only twenty-one do not make provision for the special taxation of forest lands.¹⁹ In eight states, the state constitution, usually by a fairly recent amendment, explicitly permits special provisions for taxing timber lands. Nineteen states have accorded special tax treatment to timber lands without special constitutional authorization. Several of these states—Florida, Indiana and Missouri—have constitutional restrictions prohibiting tax exemptions similar to those in Pennsylvania, but forest provisions in general laws have either not been challenged in the courts or, as in the case of Florida, the courts have sustained the constitutionality of the legislation.

In Pennsylvania, the history of attempted differential taxation of forest lands has been a history of conflict between the legislature and the courts. The legislature has repeatedly (in 1887, 1897, 1901, 1905, 1913, 1933, and 1935) enacted bills providing for reduced or deferred taxes on timbered property. In every case, the courts have declared the statutes unconstitutional.

The most recent legislative attempt to encourage private reforestation is represented by the Act of 1935, July 18, P. L. 1196, 32 PS §75, which provided that timber stands in "auxiliary forest reserves" be assessed at not more than \$1.00 per acre and that a tax of 10 per cent of the stumpage value of the trees be imposed at the time of cutting. The act was declared unconstitutional by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation v. Thomas, 336 Pa. 572, (1939).

The court held that this legislation contravened the State Constitution because (1) it exempted property which the Constitution does not permit the legislature to exempt and (2) it represented an invalid classification.

In view of the consistent decisions on the subject which have been made by the Pennsylvania courts since 1906, it is unlikely that legislation providing for differential taxation of forest lands would be upheld in the absence of a constitutional amendment.

Section III

LUMBER DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN PENNSYLVANIA

The demand for lumber in Pennsylvania is far in excess of the supply of Pennsylvania-grown timber.

¹² See below, Section III—Paragraph 4, p. 23.
¹³ Richard H. D. Boerker, *Behold Our Green Mansions*, (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1945), pp. 288-289.

¹⁴ See Appendix C.

¹⁵ See above, Section II, C., 1. Costs, p. 17.

¹⁶ See above, Table II, p. 12.

¹⁷ Act of 1933, May 22, P. L. 853, as amended 1939, May 16, P. L. 143, 72 PS § 5020-402.

¹⁸ See: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Tax Equalization Board, *Certifications of Market Value of Taxable Real Estate*, furnished to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, June, 1949.

¹⁹ For rates of forestry taxation in selected states, see Reference Table 5, p. 41.

For example, Pennsylvania produced only 600,080,000 board feet of the total 1,674,093,000 board feet used within the State in 1947. (See Reference Tables 6 and 7.) Miscellaneous wood products increased the Pennsylvania production to 1,014,091,000 board feet and total consumption in 1947 to 2,249,358,000. In other words, of the almost 2¼ billion board feet of wood products consumed within the state, less than half were state-produced. An increased supply of Pennsylvania-grown timber can be expected to find a ready home market.

As growth on the forest lands of Pennsylvania both privately and state owned, reaches maturity, the production of wood will continue to rise. As lumber production in Pennsylvania increases, the need for an organized market for forest products will become increasingly acute.

In connection with this market, one author, discussing large privately owned forests, observes: "Perhaps the greatest obstacle facing the private timberland owner in the North is disorganized and fluctuating markets. The state-

ment appears paradoxical, because the North consumes far more wood than it grows. But timber depletion has led to a scarcity of dependable wood processors. . . . Lacking experience and capital, they saw boards varying in thickness, realize a poor-grade outturn, improperly pile and season the lumber, and fail to get top prices. They are obliged therefore to buy their logs and stumpage cheaply. . . . Many owners have felt that they must acquire their own processing plants if they are to have a ready market for all products of the forest."²⁰

In a number of states, marketing cooperatives have been organized for cooperative marketing of forest products. In Pennsylvania, however, the agricultural cooperative laws specifically exclude timber products.²¹

²⁰ Hardy L. Shirley, "Large Private Holdings in the North," *Trees, Yearbook of Agriculture for 1949*, p. 271.

²¹ The Agricultural Cooperative Law was amended in 1929 to exclude timber products—"agricultural products shall include all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable, fruit, and floricultural products of the soil, livestock and meats, wool, hides, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey, but shall not include timber products." 1919, June 12, P. L. 466 § 1; 1929, May 1, P. L. 1201, § 1.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Varieties of Trees Which Can Be Grown Successfully in Pennsylvania

Part I

Tree Species Native to Pennsylvania and Exotic Species Which Have Been Common Within the State for a Long Period

The following listing indicates the nativity of each species, the location in Pennsylvania where the trees occur and the areas in Pennsylvania where the species may be successfully planted.

KEY—n.—north
 s.—south N. A.—North America
 e.—east
 w.—west U. S.—United States
 c.—central
 (thus e. N. A. means eastern North America, etc.)

Common Name	Native	Occurrence in Pa.	Suitable Growth Locations in Pa.
BIGNONIA FAMILY			
Catalpa bignonioides	s. U. S.	rare	s. e. & s. w.
C. speciosa	c. U. S.	s. w.	s. & s. e.
BIRCH FAMILY			
Betula alba	Europe	s. e.	throughout
B. lenta	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
B. lutea	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
B. nigra	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
B. papyrifera	n. e. N. A.	n. e.	n. & n. w.
B. populifolia	e. N. A.	e. & s. e.	throughout
Carpinus caroliniana	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Ostrya virginiana	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
CASHEW FAMILY			
Rhus Vernix	Poison Sumac	e. N. A.	throughout
DOGWOOD FAMILY			
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda Dogwood	e. N. A.	throughout
C. florida	Flowering D.	e. N. A.	throughout
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum	e. N. A.	throughout
EBONY FAMILY			
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon	e. U. S.	s. e. & s. w.
ELM FAMILY			
Celtis occidentalis & vars.	Hackberry	e. N. A.	throughout
Ulmus americana	American Elm	e. N. A.	throughout
U. fulva	Slippery E.	e. N. A.	throughout
FIGWORT FAMILY			
Paulownia tomentosa	Empress Tree	Asia	s. e. & s. w.
GINSENG FAMILY			
Aralia spinosa	Hercules Club	N. A.	w. & c.
HEATH FAMILY			
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood	s. e. U. S.	s. w.
HICKORY FAMILY			
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut	e. N. A.	rare
C. glabra	Pignut	e. N. A.	throughout
C. illinoensis	Pecan	c. U. S.	rare
C. laciniosa	Kingnut	e. N. A.	rare
C. ovata	Shagbark Hickory	e. N. A.	throughout
C. tomentosa (alba)	Mockernut	e. N. A.	throughout
Juglans cinerea	Butternut	e. N. A.	throughout
J. nigra	Black Walnut	e. N. A.	throughout
J. regia	English Walnut	Eurasia	rare

APPENDIX A—Continued

Varieties of Trees Which Can be Grown Successfully in Pennsylvania

Common Name		Native	Occurrence in Pa.	Suitable Growth Locations in Pa.
HOLLY FAMILY				
Ilex opaca	Holly	e. N. A.	s. e.	s. e. only
HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY				
N. B. Here belong several species of Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera) and Arrowwood (Viburnum) which are tall shrubs or small trees.				
LAUREL FAMILY				
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
LINDEN FAMILY				
Tilia americana	Common Basswood	N. A.	throughout	throughout
T. heterophylla	White B.	N. A.	c. & w.	throughout
T. Michauxii	Hairy B.	N. A.	rare	throughout
MAGNOLIA FAMILY				
Liriodendron Tulipifera	Tulip Tree	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree	e. N. A.	s.	s. e. & s. w.
M. tripetala	Umbrella Tree	e. N. A.	s. e.	s. & s. w.
M. virginiana	Swamp Magnolia	e. N. A.	s. e.	s. e. only
MAPLE FAMILY				
Acer Negundo	Box Elder	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
A. pennsylvanicum	Moosewood	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
A. platanoides	Norway Maple	Europe	throughout	throughout
A. pseudo-platanus	Sycamore M.	Europe	throughout	throughout
A. rubrum	Red M.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
A. saccharinum	Silver Maple	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
A. saccharum	Sugar M.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
MULBERRY FAMILY				
Broussonetia papyifera	Paper Mulberry	Asia	s. e.	s. & s. w.
Machura pomifera	Osage Orange	U. S.	s. w. & s. e.	throughout
Morus alba	White Mulberry	Asia	throughout	throughout
M. rubra	Red M.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
OAK FAMILY				
Castanea dentata	Chestnut	e. N. A.	largely extinct	
N. B. Many hybrids between our Chestnut and Old World species have been developed and some will doubtless grow well in Pennsylvania.				
Fagus grandifolia	Amer. Beech	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
F. sylvatica	European B.	Eurasia	rare	throughout
Quercus alba	White Oak	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. vicolor	Swamp O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. borealis (rubra)	Red O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. cocinea	Scarlet O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. imbricaria	Shingle O.	c. U. S.	w.	throughout
Q. macrocarpa	Overcup O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. montana (Prinus)	Chestnut O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. Muhlenbergii	Basket O.	e. N. A.	rare	throughout
Q. palustris	Pin O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. Phellos	Willow O.	e. N. A.	s. e.	s. e.
Q. rubra (falcata)	Spanish O.	e. N. A.	s. e.	s. e. & s.
Q. stellata	Post O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
Q. velutina	Black O.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
N. B. Not listed are several shrubby species and numerous hybrids.				
OLIVE FAMILY				
Chionanthus virginica	Fringe Tree	s. e. U. S.	s. w.	s. & s. e.
Fraxinus americana	Common Ash	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
F. Nigra	Swamp A.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
F. pennsylvanica	Green A.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout

APPENDIX A—Continued

Varieties of Trees Which Can be Grown Successfully in Pennsylvania

Common Name		Native	Occurrence in Pa.	Suitable Growth Locations in Pa.
PEA FAMILY				
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	s. e. U. S.	s. e. & s. w.	c.
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellow-wood	s. e. U. S.	s.	s. e. & s. w.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	e. N. A.	mostly s.	s. e. & s. w.
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust	s. U. S.	mostly s.	throughout
N. B. Not listed are several exotic species hardy in the state, e.g. Pagoda Tree, Golden-rain (Laburnum), Mimosa-tree (Albizzia), etc.				
PINE FAMILY				
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Canada Fir	e. N. A.	n. e.	n. & n. w.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red Cedar	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	Europe	s. e.	throughout
<i>L. laricina</i>	American L.	e. N. A.	n. e.	throughout
<i>Picea Abies (excelsa)</i>	Norway Spruce	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. galuca (canadensis)</i>	White S.	e. N. A.	n. e.	n. & n. w.
<i>P. mariana</i>	Black S.	e. N. A.	n. e.	n. & w.
<i>P. rubens (rubra)</i>	Red S.	e. N. A.	n. & w.	n. & w.
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. echinata</i>	Yellow P.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. pungens</i>	Table Mt. P.	s. e. U. S.	s. c.	s. e. & s. w.
<i>P. resinosa</i>	Red P.	e. N. A.	n. e.	n. & w.
<i>P. rigida</i>	Pitch P.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. Strobus</i>	White P.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch P.	w. Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. virginiana</i>	Scrub P.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arbor Vitae	e. N. A.	n. & w.	n. & w.
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Hemlock	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
QUASSIA FAMILY				
<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>	Tree of Heaven	Asia	throughout	throughout
ROSE FAMILY				
<i>Prunus americana</i>	Wild Plum	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. avium</i>	Sweet Cherry	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. Cerasus</i>	Sour C.	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. padus</i>	European Bird C.	Europe	s. e.	throughout
<i>P. pennsylvanica</i>	Fire C.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. Persica</i>	Peach	Eurasia	throughout	throughout
<i>P. serotina</i>	Rum Cherry	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>P. virginiana</i>	Choke C.	e. N. A.	throughout	throughout
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>P. Malus</i>	Apple	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Mt. Ash	e. N. A.	n. e. & c.	n. & n. w.
N. B. Not listed: Many species of Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>); numerous cultivated varieties of Cherries, Plums, Apples, Crabapples.				
Pears, etc., as well as several species of Shadbush (<i>Amelanchier</i>), most of which are tall shrubs; also scores of ornamentals, mostly of Asiatic origin.				
RUE FAMILY				
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer Ash	e. N. A.	rare	c. & s. e.
<i>Zanthoxylum Americanum</i>	Prickly A.	e. N. A.	rare	s., s. e. & s. w.
SOAPBERRY FAMILY				
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	e. N. A.	w.	throughout
<i>A. Hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut	Europe	throughout	throughout
<i>A. octandra</i>	Sweet Buckeye	N. A.	w. & c.	throughout
STORAX FAMILY				
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silver-bell	s. e. U. S.	s. w.	c. & s. e.

APPENDIX A—Continued

Varieties of Trees Which Can be Grown Successfully in Pennsylvania

Common Name	Native	Occurrence in Pa.	Suitable Growth Locations in Pa.
WILLOW FAMILY			
Populus alba	White Poplar	Europe	throughout
P. balsamifera	Balsam P.	e. N. A.	n. e. & n. w.
P. canadensis	European P.	Europe	n. w.
P. deltoides	Carolina P.	e. N. A.	throughout
P. grandidentata	Large-toothed Aspen	e. N. A.	throughout
P. nigra	Lombardy P.	Europe	throughout
2 var. italica			
P. tremuloides	Aspen	e. N. A.	throughout
Salix Alba	White Willow	e. N. A.	throughout
S. fragilis	Crack W.	e. N. A.	throughout
S. nigra	Black W.	e. N. A.	throughout
N. B. There are many other species of Salix, but nearly all of them are shrubs.			
WITCH HAZEL FAMILY			
Liquidambar Styraciflua	Sweet Gum	e. N. A.	s. e.
			throughout

PART II

Exotic Tree Species Adaptable to Pennsylvania's Climate

The approximately 175 tree species native to Pennsylvania constitute less than one-quarter of the total number of species that could be successfully grown in this state from the standpoint of biological possibility. Botanical and forestry literature indicate that at least 800 exotic tree species* would be adaptable to Pennsylvania's soils and climate.

The listing of exotic species that could be expected to grow in Pennsylvania requires consideration, for each species, of climatic and soil requirements, and of probable genetic variability within the species. Unfortunately, information on these points is extremely meager or more often completely lacking.

Climatic Considerations

There is adequate information on the climate of Pennsylvania. Winter temperatures are important limiting factors for tree growth and survival. For the state as a whole minimum temperatures are not excessive; the average annual minimum temperature range is from -15 to +5 degrees Fahrenheit. Of equal significance is the fact that the topography divides the state into four quite distinct climatic regions, each with different potentialities for tree growth.

1. The southeast with moderate temperature extremes has generally ample and dependable rainfall (38-46 inches), and a growing season of 170-200 days.

2. The mountain section has somewhat greater extremes of temperature, a somewhat shorter growing season (130-165 days), and 3-4 inches higher annual precipitation. The summer rainfall, however, is geographically less uniformly distributed than in the southeast.

3. The high northern counties, the coolest part of the

state, with occasionally severe winter temperatures have a short growing season which averages less than 130 days. Annual precipitation is variable throughout this section, ranging from 35 to 45 inches.

4. The western section, with a continental climate, has more changeable temperatures and more frequent precipitation than the other regions. Here the growing season varies from 140-175 days.

Information on the climatic requirements of exotic trees is inadequate and widely scattered. There is scant information on the latitudinal and elevational limits of the natural range of the tree species of Asia, Central America (mountain species) and southern South America. And such information is also incomplete for an appreciable number of European and North American trees. For this reason it is impossible to set definite limits to the climatic extremes under which exotic trees are hardy even in their native habitat. Furthermore, although we do have fair knowledge of broad climatic zones, there is seldom, except for North America and Europe, reasonably exact climatic information on the smaller geographic units, which usually represent the known range of exotic tree species. For most exotic species, we are faced with very limited information on the geographic range, and on sound climatic data even where the range is reasonably well known.

Soil Considerations

Information on soil requirements is also meager. Since Pennsylvania has a reasonably wide variety of soils this is of relatively minor importance in listing these species that could be grown somewhere in the state. It is important, however, for deciding how extensively and in what quantity an exotic could be grown throughout the state.

Genetical Considerations

Most tree species are genetically variable. This is apparent from the relatively large number of taxonomic

* The word tree as used in this report means a woody plant with one main stem at least 12 feet tall. This is the commonly accepted definition.

varieties which have been described; usually an indication of genetic variability within a species in its taxonomic characteristics. Inherently different physiological races or varieties, commonly called "geographic" or "climatic" races, also exist in many tree species, although exact information on this point is available for only a very few American and European species.

Biologically, the most important different between such geographic races is their adaptability to different climatic conditions, although they may exhibit little or no difference in their outward appearance (i.e. in their taxonomic characteristics). The existence and adaptability of such physiological races can often be predicted if reasonably sufficient information is available on the natural latitudinal and elevational distribution of the species.

Previous Culture in the United States

If an exotic species has been grown in the United States under climatic conditions similar to those in Pennsylvania, it is reasonably certain that it will also grow in this state. But the fact that an exotic species has failed in this state, or in a similar eastern climate, does not necessarily prove that some other climatic race of the same species could not be grown successfully in Pennsylvania.

Seed collectors have usually gathered tree seeds from the most convenient, rather than from the climatically, most prominent locality. Some Japanese trees (and possibly some southern South American species) undoubtedly have failed in the eastern United States because they represented low elevational races; mountain races of such species probably would have been hardy. Past failures of some of our western American species in the East, may be attributable to use of the wrong geographic race.

APPENDIX B

Methods of Estimating Stumpage Prices of Saw Timber

In the basic calculations in Tables I to IV, which show costs and revenues over a 100-year growing cycle, revenue is derived chiefly from the sale of saw timber in units of a thousand board feet. Hence, all estimates of stumpage prices shown in Table III are for saw timber in units of a thousand board feet.

1. For the years 1940-1946 the estimated stumpage price of saw timber has been calculated from the average stumpage price received by the Commonwealth and the per cent of total board feet sold in the form of cord wood. These items are shown below.

Year	Total Timber Cut on State Forests (In Thousands of Board Feet)	Total Receipts from Timber Cut	Average Stumpage Price per 1000 Board Feet	Per Cent of Total Bd. Ft. Sold in the Form of Cord Wood
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1940	9,302	\$52,091	\$5.60	38.8
1941	11,622	61,945	5.33	40.7
1942	12,799	91,257	7.13	11.5
1943	19,105	145,962	7.64	11.0
1944	21,166	183,298	8.66	14.4
1945	17,799	172,294	9.68	18.3
1946	21,666	275,592	12.72	20.8

The Department of Forests and Waters reports that during this period it received approximately \$2.00 per thousand board feet for timber sold in cord units. If the total volume of timber cut is reduced by the volume of timber sold in the form of cord wood, and receipts from cord wood are removed from the total receipts, the remaining board feet and revenue are for saw timber. Division of these items results in an average stumpage price for saw timber.

2. The estimates for 1910, 1920 and 1930 have been calculated on the basis of mill prices† for those years and on the assumption that the relationship between mill prices and stumpage prices did not differ from the relationship which prevailed during 1939-1943

3. The estimated price for 1948 was calculated in the same manner as the price for 1940-1946; however, the volume of timber cut during this year was considerably smaller than for the years 1940-1946. It is probable that the average size and species also differed from the previous years. This may account for the relatively lower price.

4. Price for 1949 represents an estimate supplied by the Department of Forests and Waters.

Calculation of Rates of Return at Various Stumpage Prices

With a land cost of \$2.46 per acre and annual charges of \$.50 per acre and specified cuttings at the 50th and 70th years, the rate of return for a 100-year growing cycle may be calculated from the following formula:

$$2.46 (1+x)^{100} + .50 \left(\frac{(1+x)^{100} - 1}{x} \right) = Y (1+x)^{50} + 2Y (1+x)^{30} + 18Y + 2.46$$

Where x = rate of return, Y = average stumpage price.

In the calculation, it has been assumed that returns at 50 and 70 years are reinvested at the same rate as the initial investment.

APPENDIX C

Calculation of the Rate of Return After Federal Income Taxes on 100 Acres of Timberland Over a Period of 100 Years

Costs:

Investment in Land	\$246.00
Annual cost (yearly investment)	50.00

Returns (Based on 1949 Prices):

At 50 years (less taxes)	\$1,192.00
At 70 years (less taxes)	2,384.00
At 100 years (less taxes)	20,528.00
Residual land value	246.00

The costs and returns are diagrammed below; returns at 50 and 70 years are assumed to accumulate interest at the same rate as initial investments.

† Henry B. Steer, Lumber Production in the United States, 1799-1946, U. S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, 1948, pp. 116-225.

Years	0	50	70	100
Costs:				
\$246 land investment and \$50 annual cost				
				Final Value of Returns
				Residual Land Value \$246
				Return at 100 years (less taxes) \$20,528
			Return (less taxes) — \$2,384 (1 + R) ⁵⁰	
			2,384	
		Return (less taxes) — \$1,192 (1 + R) ⁵⁰		
		\$1,192		

The following formula gives the rate of return (=R):

$$246(1+R)^{100} + 50 \left(\frac{(1+R)^{100} - 1}{R} \right) =$$

$$1192(1+R)^{50} + 2384(1+R)^{50} + 20,528 + 246$$

By successive approximations: R = 2.83%

APPENDIX D

Reference Table 1

STATE FOREST LAND ACQUISITIONS BY YEARS (As of January 1, 1950)

Year	Number of Acres Acquired	Year	Number of Acres Acquired	Year	Number of Acres Acquired
1898	17,099.9	1917	5,593.5	1935	1,485.2
1900	78,130.7	1918	14,459.8	1936	1,075.9
1901	44,396.5	1919	16,459.3	1937	421.7
1902	175,047.4	1920	59,783.3	1938	—1.7
1903	87,984.5	1921	17,760.8	1939	1,043.9
1904	142,243.1	1922	4,273.7	1940	2,304.1
1905	86,625.3	1923	766.3	1941	158.2
1906	67,848.5	1924	334.4	1942	310.4
1907	50,808.2	1925	172.3	1943	1,069.7
1908	75,230.9	1926	660.4	1944	.....
1909	99,300.6	1927	607.0	1945	47.5
1910	17,183.5	1928	39,639.5	1946	.....
1911	32,426.1	1929	118,001.3	1947	19,774.7
1912	15,987.1	1930	138,443.4	1948	20,443.5
1913	11,777.1	1931	116,335.0	1949	34,533.0
1914	9,354.6	1932	64,814.9		
1915	3,639.5	1933	37,584.6		
1916	8,135.5	1934	49.4	Total ...	1,730,534

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters.

Reference Table 2

EXPENDITURES ON STATE FOREST LANDS—1949 *

Administration (Harrisburg office)	\$84,000
Forest Protection	68,950
Forest Management	235,937
District Administration	333,462
Payments in lieu of taxes	109,457
Total Expenditures	\$831,806
Expenditures per acre .....	.48

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters.

* Bureau of Forest expenditures not incidental to the growing and harvesting of wood are not included. Two major items excluded are expenditures for the operation of tree nurseries and expenses incurred in protecting private forest lands from fire. No attempt has been made, however, to allocate expenditures for administration which included aid to private woodland owners, educational and public information activities. Therefore, actual costs per acre are probably less than the figure indicates.

Reference Table 3

PURCHASE PRICE AND ASSESSED VALUE OF SELECTED FOREST LAND ACQUISITIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS (1940-1948)

County	Area in Acres	Price Paid per Acre	Assessed Value per Acre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adams	893.93	\$10.00	\$2.15
Bradford	100.93	3.50	1.00
Bradford	63.25	2.50	2.50
Cameron	850.00	6.00	3.00
Cameron	350.00	4.00	3.00
Cameron	80.70	4.00	3.00
Centre	819.06	2.25	1.00
Centre	440.00	4.00	1.27
Clearfield	13,500.00	4.00	1.72
Clearfield	523.20	3.00	2.00
Clinton	1,101.25	3.50	2.00
Clinton	472.00	2.50	2.00
Clinton	221.00	3.50	2.00
Elk	990.00	2.80	2.75
Elk	539.00	3.50	2.00
Fayette	388.88	8.50	5.00
Juniata	537.50	3.00	1.25
Juniata	105.70	4.00	1.00
Lycoming	100.00	3.75	2.00
Monroe	413.00	5.00	2.50
Potter	7,865.00	2.50	2.00
Snyder	320.00	4.70	2.75
Snyder	173.00	3.50	1.50
Tioga	2,257.00	2.25	2.50-3.00
Tioga	929.35	4.00	2.00
Tioga	122.00	3.00	1.75
Union	67.52	3.00	1.00
Average		3.65	2.00

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters.

Reference Table 4

LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF FORESTS

State Forest Land (January, 1950)	1,730,534 acres
Naturally Reforested Land (Commercial and Non-Commercial Forests) * ...	1,653,534 acres
Commercial Forests†	1,323,534 acres
Non-Commercial Forests‡	330,000 acres
Artificially Reforested Land (Commercial Forests)§	77,000 acres
Total Commercial State Forest Land (1,323,534 plus 77,000)	1,400,534 acres

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bureau of Forests, Department of Forests and Waters.

* These lands consist chiefly of cut-over forests and a small percentage of open fields that were reforested by seed from cut and standing trees and sprouts from stumps and roots of cut trees.

Planting of seedlings grown in nurseries is not necessary except on occasional open sections that are not fully stocked with valuable trees.

† Commercial Forests are lands which will grow timber at a profit.
‡ Non-Commercial Forests will not grow timber at a profit because of inaccessibility and poor growing conditions. The chief purpose of these forests at present is watershed protection. It is very likely that ultimately a large portion of this area will become productive.

§ These lands were planted with forest trees of commercial importance.

Reference Table 5

RATES OF FORESTRY TAXATION IN SELECTED STATES

Tax on Timber and Classified Lands			
State and Type of Classification*	Fixed Assessment Per Acre	Annual Specific Tax Per Acre	Timber Sever- ance Tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Indiana Forest Planta- tions	\$1.00	.....	.....
Iowa Forest Reser- vations	\$4.00	.....	.....
Maine Reforestation Lands	Exempt for a period of 20 years.	.....	.....
Michigan Commercial Forest Reserve	.....	\$.05	Graduated from 2% if harvested in the first year of classification to 10% in the ninth and sub- sequent years.
Michigan Woodlot	Not more than \$1.00.	.....	5%
Oregon Forest Crop Lands	.....	\$.05 west of summit of Cascade Mountains. \$.025 east of summit of Cascade Mountains.	12.5%
Washington Reforestation Lands	\$1.00 west of summit of Cascade Mountains. \$.50 east of summit of Cascade Mountains.	.....	1% for each year property classified. Maxi- mum rate of 12.5%.
Wisconsin Forest Crop Lands	.....	\$.10	10%
Wisconsin Special Class- ification	.....	Graduated from \$.40 to \$.15 during first 8 years of classifica- tion. There- after \$.10.	Graduated from 2% in first year of classification to 10% in the ninth and sub- sequent years.

* The requirements for classification vary from state to state. Of importance in the determination of eligibility for classification are: size of the plot, number of trees per acre, maturity of the timber and restrictions on other uses.

Reference Table 6

LUMBER CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Year	Consumption Bd. Ft.	Production Bd. Ft.
1879	1,567,538,000	1,734,000,000
1889	1,992,787,000	2,440,000,000
1899	2,791,837,000	2,333,278,000
1910	3,242,342,000	1,241,199,000
1918	2,274,000,000	445,313,000
1919	2,694,526,350	358,719,000
1920	2,719,200,000	368,102,000
1922	2,485,866,000	333,289,000
1923	2,786,537,000	361,068,000
1926	2,505,444,000	318,797,000
1928	2,027,182,000	238,615,000
1930	1,404,197,000	208,762,000
1932	595,552,000	72,929,000
1934	701,869,000	146,752,000
1936	926,630,000	187,592,000
1941	1,354,245,000	212,499,000
1942	1,379,585,000	398,877,000
1943 .....	.....*	447,046,000
1944 .....	.....	498,624,000
1945 .....	.....	463,688,000
1946 .....	.....	526,037,000
1947	1,674,093,000	600,080,000

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters.

* Data for 1943-1946 not available.

Reference Table 7

TOTAL LUMBER AND WOOD CONSUMPTION, PENNSYLVANIA, 1947

	Total Consumption Bd. Ft.	Consumption Pa. Production Bd. Ft.	Consumption Imported Bd. Ft.
1. LUMBER			
Wood Using Industries	273,247,000	104,110,000	169,137,000
Planing Mills and Retail Yards	918,351,000	93,963,000	824,388,000
Custom Sawn Lumber	9,786,000	9,786,000	.....
Railroads	119,125,000	51,143,000	67,892,000
Mines			
Anthracite	100,258,000	92,465,000	7,793,000
Bituminous	226,630,000	225,020,000	1,610,000
Others	26,696,000	23,593,000	3,103,000
Total	1,674,093,000	600,080,000	1,074,013,000
2. MISCELLANEOUS WOOD PRODUCTS			
Mine Props			
Anthracite	692,790 Tons	138,558,000	133,869,000
Bituminous	164,053,382 Lin. Ft.	131,242,000	131,242,000
Lagging	48,335,455 Lin. Ft.	13,423,000	13,423,000
Sprags	1,356,846 Pc.	376,000	376,000
Poles	7,326,173 Lin. Ft.	15,959,000	.....
Piles	44,901 Lin. Ft.	449,000	205,000
Pulp Distillation and Defiberization			
Wood	576,637 Cords	275,258,000	134,896,000
Total	575,265,000	414,011,000	161,254,000
Grand Total	2,249,358,000	1,014,091,000	1,235,267,000

From: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters: Compiled from questionnaires sent to the wood-using industries of Pennsylvania.

SMOKE CONTROL
A REPORT OF THE
JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
to the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable JOHN M. WALKER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
Leroy E. Chapman	Adam T. Bower
John H. Dent	Homer S. Brown†
G. Graybill Diehm†	Charles H. Brunner, Jr.
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Edwin C. Ewing
James A. Geltz	W. Stuart Helm
Frederick L. Homsher*	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.

A. Evans Kephart	Thomas H. Lee
John G. Snowden	James E. Lovett‡
O. J. Tallman	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
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John M. Walker	Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research
and Statistics
Antionette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

* Deceased.
† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.
‡ Resigned.
§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMOKE CONTROL

Honorable FRED P. HARE, JR., Chairman
Honorable GEORGE D. STUART, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Fred P. Hare, Jr.	Louis Leonard
Burton E. Tarr	John R. McCormack
John M. Walker	George D. Stuart
Edward B. Watson	Gus Wachhaus

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The study of smoke control by a subcommittee of the Joint State Government Commission was directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 43, Session of 1949, which reads, in part: "Resolved that the Joint State Government Commission, through a subcommittee, is hereby directed to make a thorough and exhaustive study of the smoke and soot nuisance problem existing in the Commonwealth to the detriment of the health of its citizens and the depreciation in value of property, a study of the various smoke and soot control methods and devices and their relative costs and shall prepare model smoke control plans suitable for use by the various political subdivisions of the Commonwealth . . ."

"Resolved that the subcommittee make a report of its findings and recommendations to the Joint State Government Commission and the Commission report the results of the committee's study and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, together with any proposed legislative measures the committee might deem necessary or advisable to reduce or eliminate smoke and soot nuisances on a state-wide or local basis."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, herewith are submitted the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee on smoke control.

(Signed) BAKER ROYER, chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. Smoke is defined as the products of combustion diffused in air. The products of combustion are both visible and invisible. The visible components are soot (carbon

particles and tarry materials) and fly ash (noncombustible particles). The invisible products are compounds of sulphur and oxygen and carbon and oxygen. The most objectionable invisible combustion products are the compounds of sulphur and oxygen, since they combine with moisture to produce acids which act destructively on metal, paint, stone, and animal and vegetable fibers.

II. Because of the important part that coal has played in Pennsylvania's industrial development, smoke has come to be regarded by many as a symbol of prosperity. It should be regarded as a symbol of waste, since it is indicative of incomplete burning of fuel.

III. Damage to real property, damage to personal property and increased operating expenses (such as the expense occasioned by the need for additional illumination) are costs imposed upon the citizens of a community by the visible and invisible products of combustion. The costs of smoke to each individual are estimated to be sometimes as high as \$30 a year.

IV. Smoke was recognized as a source of annoyance as early as the 13th century, and the first legal cognizance of this annoyance was taken in England in 1273. Early recognition was limited to the visible components of smoke and to visible effects. Recently the nature of smoke and the effects of its invisible components, as well as its visible components, have been recognized and analyzed.

V. Of the visible products of combustion, soot results from incomplete combustion. Of the invisible products, some are the result of incomplete combustion and others are the products of complete combustion.

VI. The visible products of combustion may be measured in terms of density and opacity, while the presence of the invisible components of smoke must be established by chemical analysis. The emission of both of these types of products may be abated by:

A. The proper mixing of fuel and air to accomplish complete combustion.

B. The use of "smokeless" fuels, such as oil, gas, and low volatile solid fuels. Restricting use to these types of fuel would greatly alter the established patterns of coal production and coal consumption that prevail in Pennsylvania. As noted in A, above, any fuel can be burned smokelessly if complete combustion is accomplished and if the underisable products of complete combustion are removed from the chimney exhaust. (See C, below.)

C. The use of specialized devices in furnaces and stacks.

VII. In Pennsylvania, enabling legislation permits second class counties, first class cities, second class cities, third class cities, boroughs and first class townships to adopt measures for the abatement of smoke.

VIII. The effectiveness of a smoke control program depends upon:

A. The establishment of one smoke abatement unit for all communities within a given smoke-affected area.

B. The legal authority of political subdivisions to join together for the purpose of establishing a control unit.

C. The establishment of standards to fit local needs.

D. The maintenance of a balance between direct costs to the citizens of the area, the equipment costs to producers and the savings accruing to the community at large.

E. The availability of information.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

I. That the area for the control of smoke shall not be smaller than one county.

II. That counties be permitted and encouraged to co-operate in the establishment and operation of a joint unit for smoke control, and establish standards of emission at least equivalent to those prescribed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

III. That in local control units, there be established a three-member board with hearing and advisory powers.

IV. That the Commonwealth provide financial assistance to the counties which maintain Commonwealth approved control units for the purpose of payment of salaries of technical personnel; and that the appointment of such personnel be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth.

V. That a State Office of Smoke Control for the establishment of standards and the clearing of information be established in the Department of Health.

Section I

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF SMOKE CONTROL

Contrary to the common but erroneous belief that the smoke nuisance began with the industrial revolution, smoke was a recognized source of annoyance in the thirteenth century. Legal notice of the nuisance was taken in England in 1273 when the use of coal was prohibited in London as prejudicial to the public health.¹ This attempt at legal control failed. In 1661, the diarist, John Evelyn, wrote, "The immoderate use and indulgence to Sea-cole alone in the City of London exposes it to one of the fowlest Inconveniences and reproaches that can possible befall so noble and otherwise incomparable City. And that, not from the Culinary fires, which for being weak and lesse often fed below, is with such ease dispelled and scattered above, as it is hardly at all discernible, but from some few particular Tunnels and Issues belonging only to Brewers, Driers, Limeburners, Salt and Sope-boilers and some other private trades. Whilst these are belching forth their sooty jaws, the City of London resembles the face rather of Mount Aetna, the Court of Vulcan, Stromboli, or the Suburbs of Hell, than an Assembly of Rational Creatures and the Imperial Seat of our incomparable Monarch. For when in all other places, The Aer is most serene and Pure, it is here eclipsed with such a clowd of Sulphur, as the Sun itself, which gives day to all the World besides, is hardly able to penetrate and impart it here; and the weary Traveller, at many miles distance, sooner smells, than sees the City to which he repairs."²

An attempt to control smoke was made in 1819 when an investigating committee was named by the British Parliament. On the basis of the reports of this and succeeding committees, legislation was passed which set up standards of measurement, enforcement measures and prohibitions.

The United States, in the beginning of the present century, became conscious of the increasing nuisance of excessive smoke in its industrial areas and a number of authoritative studies were made and reports published.

Prominent among the investigations are those made by the Department of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh in 1912-1915 and by the Chicago Association of Commerce Committee of Investigation on Smoke Abatement and Electrification of Railway Terminals, in 1915. In 1912, the Department of Industrial Research noted that "Most of the larger cities of all industrial nations now have ordinances dealing with the subject. These ordinances, however, vary greatly in purpose, scope, character and stringency. They are, moreover, enforced with degrees of vigor that range all the way from zero to comparative efficiency."³

In the past 35 years smoke abatement movements have assumed the dimensions of civic crusades. Volumes have been written on the subject. Smoke abatement has been made a regular section in a number of technical engineering journals. Countless articles have been published by enforcement officers and others interested in smoke control methods. Smoke abatement has been widely discussed at engineering conventions and at meetings of enforcement officers. Interest in smoke abatement has stimulated the invention and production of new types of furnaces and control mechanisms and their voluntary adoption by industry.

Current interest in smoke control has been reflected in the passage of local smoke ordinances and in state legislation. The city of Boston has operated under state legislation for that area since 1910. In St. Louis, the present smoke control measures were adopted in 1937. Los Angeles' restrictions on smoke date from 1947. Chicago's smoke control laws were adopted in 1928 and since have been amended.

In Pennsylvania, cities, second class counties, first class townships, and boroughs have been permitted to adopt smoke ordinances through a number of legislative acts.⁴ These acts and the political subdivisions which they affect are:

1. The First Class City Law (City Charter), 1929, March 25, P. L. 66, § 1, No. 75, 53 PS 3451, grants general power to make ordinances for the proper management, care, control of city . . . and maintenance of . . . good government, safety and welfare . . . and full powers in matters of police.

2. The Second Class City Law, 1911, June 6, P. L. 667, § 1, 53 PR 9691, grants power by ordinance to regulate the production or emission of smoke. 1901, March 7, P. L. 20, Art. XIX, § 3, Cl. xxxiii, 53 PS 9673, grants power to make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants and to remove and prevent nuisances. 1901, March 7, P. L. 20, Art. XIX, § 3, Cl. xxxvi, 53

PS 9678, grants power to regulate the construction and inspection of fireplaces, chimneys, etc. . . and prescribe limits within which no dangerous, obnoxious, or offensive business shall be carried on. 1915, May 13, P. L. 297, § 1, [h], 53 PS 9718, grants power to regulate construction of chimneys, stacks, flues, smoke pipes and ventilators.

The act of 1927, Mar. 9, P. L. 18, § 2, 53 PS 3, provides that until otherwise provided by law, cities of the second class A shall continue to be governed, and shall have all the powers, privileges and prerogatives now

¹ "Outline of Smoke Investigation," Bulletin No. 1, Aug. 1912, University of Pittsburgh, Department of Industrial Research, p. 12.

² John Evelyn, *Fumifugium*, Balliol College, Oxford, 1661. Reissued as an Old Ashmolean Reprint (VIII) in 1930 with comment by the editor, Dr. R. T. Gunther, Oxford, England, pp. 8, 9.

³ "Outline of Smoke Investigation," Op. Cit., p. 12.

⁴ For the provisions of selected smoke control ordinances in Pennsylvania and in other states, as Appendix, Reference Tables I and II.

provided by the laws of the Commonwealth relating to cities of the second class.

3. The Third Class City Law, 1931, June 23, P. L. 932, Art. XXIV, § 2403, Cl. 10, 53 PS 12198-2403-10, grants power to regulate by ordinance the production and emission of unnecessary smoke from any source except railroad locomotives.

4. The Second Class County Law, 1943, May 28, P. L. 793, §§ 1, 2, 3, as amended 1947, May 9, P. L. 182, § 1, 16 PS 4061-3, grants detailed powers to regulate smoke and equipment within the county and provides penalties.

5. The First Class Township Code, 1949, May 27, P. L. 1955, Art. XV, § 1502, Cl. xxix, 53 PS 19092-1502, Cl. xxix, grants power to regulate the emission of smoke from any source except railroad locomotive stacks. 1949, May 27, P. L. 1955, Art. XV, § 1502, Cl. xxvi, 53 PS 19092-1502, Cl. xxvi, grants power to prohibit and remove any noxious or offensive manufacture, art, or business or any other nuisance on public or private grounds prejudicial to the public health or safety, and provides penalties.

6. The Borough Code, as amended, 1947, July 10, P. L. 1621, § 40, 53 PS 13321, 13328, 13329, 13363, grants power to Boroughs to regulate the emission of smoke from chimneys, smoke stacks and other sources except locomotive smoke stacks; to prohibit and remove nuisances and noxious and offensive business; and to make regulations necessary for health and cleanliness.

All Pennsylvania ordinances must operate within the sphere defined by the courts. In the past, the courts of the Commonwealth have declared several of the earlier ordinances invalid because their requirements were considered to be unreasonable.

Generally an ordinance may be considered unreasonable if there are no practical methods or devices for control, or if there is some form of discrimination in the ordinance itself. Illustrating this line of thought are two Pennsylvania cases, each dealing with Pittsburgh in which the courts ruled on the validity of local ordinances. Both concerned the second class city law, 1901, March 7, P. L. 20, Art. XIX, Sec. 3, Cl. xxxiii, which authorized regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants and to remove and prevent nuisances. In the first case, that of Pittsburgh v. W. H. Keech Co., 21 Pa. Superior Ct. 548, (1902), the ordinance was declared unreasonable because the provision containing the penalty for violation stated that "smoke" should not be emitted from any smokestack, etc. The Superior Court held that it was unreasonable to forbid the emission of any smoke. The ordinance was therefore declared void. In the second case, Commonwealth v. Standard Ice Co., 9 Just. 270, 59 P. L. J. 101, (1910), the Pittsburgh ordinance was declared invalid because it would, in effect, have required the use of a mechanical stoker and eliminated hand firing. The ordinance forbade "the emission of dense black or dense gray smoke from any chimney except that of a private residence, excepting for a period of eight minutes in any one hour during which the firebox is being cleaned, or a new fire is being built therein." This was held by the court to be unreasonable.

The majority of the modern smoke control ordinances declare the emission of a certain type or density of smoke to be a nuisance. The general rule is that a municipality

by ordinance, or a state legislature by act can declare something to be a nuisance although it was not previously so recognized at common law, provided the action is not manifestly unreasonable or oppressive. According to the case of Nesbit v. Riesenman, 298 Pa. 475, (1930), the courts may adapt common law rules, as to nuisance, to new conditions, and such power is not inconsistent with the legislature's right to change the common law. (In some states the power to declare smoke a nuisance has been included in the police power, or made part of health and sanitary regulations.)

In Commonwealth v. Baker, 160 Pa. Superior Ct. 640, (1947), it was held that where an ordinance declares a thing to be a public nuisance and also provides a penalty, the penalty may be imposed without proof that a nuisance in fact exists, if the prohibited act has been committed. In Bunkin et al. v. Miller, 9 D & C 743, (1927), an injunction was granted restraining the owner of a laundry from "casting smoke upon the dwellings" of the complainants, contrary to the provisions of a 1904 Philadelphia ordinance. The proof was that dense columns of black smoke came from the chimney of the laundry.

It has been held by the courts that, in the absence of a valid ordinance regulating smoke, smoke is not, per se, a common law nuisance.⁵ It has been established, however, that smoke may be a private nuisance in the event that damage can be shown.⁶ For example, when smoke from a manufacturing plant or mill damages the buildings, soil or crops of an adjoining landowner, or affects his health, the aggrieved may recover damages therefor.⁷ However, the mere existence of smoke is not sufficient. When actual damage can be shown, the injured can obtain an injunction in a court of equity requiring the offender to abate the nuisance. Such injunction usually prohibits further operation of the plant until effective smoke control is accomplished,⁸ or prohibits the use of the type of fuel causing the damage.⁹ The manufacturer is not liable for injury, however, if he is using the most effective known means to prevent smoke and if he is otherwise conducting his business legally.¹⁰

In the case of smoke from railroads, Pennsylvania courts have ruled that an adjoining landowner cannot recover for inconvenience or loss occasioned thereby unless negligence, unskillfulness or malice is proved,¹¹ or that there is more smoke than necessity requires.¹² Damage, alone, will not be adjudged a nuisance, since railroads are affected with a public interest.

The courts have further ruled that in an industrial area, a certain amount of smoke must be tolerated. In Hannum et al. v. Gruber et al., 346 Pa. 417, (1943), it was held that the owners of property residing in an industrial district are entitled to protection from smoke, odors, gases, smudge and noises, only to the extent that these things are unnecessary and unreasonable under the circumstances. A factory in an industrial area is not a nuisance per se, but failure to make a reasonable effort to avoid smoke may constitute a nuisance.

⁵ Pittsburgh v. W. H. Keech Co., 21 Pa. Superior Ct. 548, (1902).

⁶ Davis v. Eagan-Rogers Steel and Iron Co., 13 Del. 411, (1915); Geist v. Sadowsky, 88 P. L. J. 224, (1940).

⁷ Robb v. Carnegie, 145 Pa. 324, (1891).

⁸ Galbraith v. Oliver, 3 Pitt. 78, 14 P. L. J. 565, (1867); Biddle v. McCracken, 13 W. N. C. 514, (1883).

⁹ Ballard v. Florey's Brick Works, Inc., 47 Montg. 250, (1931).

¹⁰ Eppley v. Naumann, 5 Dist. 471, (1896).

¹¹ Myers v. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 245 Pa. 534, (1914).

¹² Pennsylvania Railroad Company v. Lippincott, 116 Pa. 472, (1887); Bunting v. Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 203 F. 193, 121 C. C. A. 399, (1913).

Section II

THE COST OF SMOKE TO THE COMMUNITY

It appears obvious to every dweller in an industrial area that smoke causes him certain expenses which would not arise if the air were clear. Some of these costs can be expressed in terms of dollars, others are of such a nature that they may not be so determined. Such expenses as cleaning, maintenance, illumination, damage to property, etc., may be directly expressed in terms of the dollars they cost each member of the community in laundry and cleaning bills, repairs to buildings, larger electric light bills on dark days, etc. Such items as the loss to the community of citizens who prefer the suburbs to smoky city, with resultant loss to the city in revenue and in property value, are not measurable in dollars although it is widely agreed that they are consequential.

The dollar value of the measurable costs, however, present a standard by which to judge the desirability of abating smoke in a community, even though it does not represent the cost of smoke alone, but of all air-borne dirt, a part of which is the product of combustion. (See Section IV, C. Dustfall Measurements.)

A number of attempts to ascertain the dollar costs of smoke per person have been made. Perhaps the most widely quoted even today is the survey made by the Pittsburgh Institute of Industrial Research in Smoke Investigation Bulletin No. 4, published in 1913. Other similar surveys tend to substantiate the findings of the Pittsburgh study.

The Pittsburgh survey in 1913 offered the following comment on the costs of smoke:

"Because of the important part that coal has played in the industrial development of Pittsburgh and because the coal has been so burned, or rather so poorly burned, that it has given off great quantities of black smoke, Pittsburghers have come to regard smoke as a sign of prosperity.

"That is a false conclusion, a superficial study of good engineering practice will show as combustion with heavy smoke always indicates loss."¹³

The 1913 survey itemized the measurable costs of smoke to Pittsburgh as:

1. Cost to the Smoke Maker	
(a) Imperfect Combustion	\$1,520,740
2. Cost to the Individual	
(a) Laundry Bills	1,500,000
(b) Dry Cleaning Bills	750,000
3. Cost to the Household	
(a) Exterior Painting	330,000
(b) Sheet Metal Work	1,008,000
(c) Cleaning and Renewing Wallpaper ..	550,000
(d) Cleaning and Renewing Lace Curtains	360,000
(e) Artificial Lighting	84,000
4. Cost to Wholesale and Retail Stores	
(a) Merchandise	1,650,000
(b) Extra Precautions	450,000
(c) Cleaning	750,000
(d) Artificial Lighting	650,000
(e) Department Stores	175,000

5. Cost to Quasi-Public Buildings	
(a) Office Buildings	90,000
(b) Hotels	22,000
(c) Hospitals	55,000
	\$9,944,740 ¹⁴

By way of specifying the limitations of the above costs per year, the survey concludes, "It must be kept in mind that the cost of the items given is for the city of Pittsburgh only, and that no attempt has been made to estimate the cost for such items as depreciation in value of property, compulsory absence of certain industries, injury to health, impaired mental efficiency, etc."¹⁵

In 1909, the Smoke Prevention Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce fixed the loss for Cleveland at \$6,000,000, or \$12.00 per capita.¹⁶

A study of Chicago's losses due to smoke was estimated to be \$17,600,000, or \$8.00 per capita, in 1911.¹⁷

Property damage losses from smoke in the city of Toronto were estimated as recently as 1947 to be \$15,000,000, or about \$20 per person annually.¹⁸

Since the Pittsburgh smoke abatement program has been in effect, it is generally agreed that the damage attributed to smoke have materially decreased.

The citizens of St. Louis, another city which has been through a smoke prevention drive, and has operated for some years with a smoke ordinance, seem to consider the effort worth-while.

The smoke commissioner of St. Louis has observed that prior to the smoke abatement program it was estimated that smoke cost the city and its citizens \$14,000,000 per year of \$17 per person. After the smoke ordinance was adopted, a definite improvement could be noted, although the gain in dollars was difficult to estimate. Offered as indicative of the gain made through smoke abatement was the fact that before the smoke ordinance, the city had spent \$2½ million for renewal of paint and sheet metal, and after the adoption of the ordinance the paint jobs were easier, one coat of paint instead of two was needed, and the wearing qualities were increased at least 25%. In addition, it was stated that "The sheet metal workers of St. Louis expect the metal to last longer (it lasts three times as long in the suburbs as it did in St. Louis before the ordinance.) Fewer buildings need cleaning; housewives report that curtains stay clean longer; the Hotel Association of St. Louis says that savings to them in cleaning and re-decorating were approximately \$153,880, while the Electric Company estimated that the citizens saved about \$75,000 a year in electric light bills."¹⁹

In large installations, the overall efficiency from a given amount of fuel might be entirely satisfactory, but yet it may be possible that the effluent be objectionable in the amount of solid matter other than soot dispersed to the atmosphere. Dark smoke is indicative of incomplete combustion, but the actual heat loss occasioned by the lack of complete combustion of the tarry matter and dark colored particles is not great. (See Section III, C. The Causes of Smoke.)

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 44, 45.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 44.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁸ Proceedings, Smoke Prevention Association of America, Annual Meeting 1947, p. iv.

¹⁹ J. H. Carter, "Does Smoke Abatement Pay?" Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning, April 1946, Vol. 18, No. 4, p. 80.

¹³ "The Economic Cost of the Smoke Nuisance to Pittsburgh," Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Smoke Investigation Bulletin No. 4, University of Pittsburgh, 1913, p. 44.

When the increases in the costs of materials and services, which have taken place since most of the above estimates were made, are considered, it seems reasonable to assume that, in a city or industrial area where the smoke nuisance is comparable to that of the cities mentioned previously, smoke costs each individual in that area between \$10 and \$30 annually, depending on the amount of particulate matter and sulphur gases contained in the smoke.

When the desirability of lowering the costs of smoke to the individual is considered, the costs of smoke abatement equipment to the producer should be borne in mind and a balance maintained between the cost of smoke to the citizen, and the cost to the producer of smoke abating equipment.

Section III

THE DEFINITION, CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF SMOKE

As used in this report, smoke is defined as the products of combustion diffused in air.²⁰ This definition is widely accepted and covers both the visible and invisible products of combustion.

Smoke represents the products of both complete and incomplete combustion, and it is the latter which most often produces the visible smoke described as "objectionable," which ordinances have sought to abate.

A division of smoke into its visible and invisible parts is required if the problems of smoke control are to be understood.

A. Visible Products of Combustion

The components of visible smoke are largely soot and fly ash. Soot represents the carbon particles generally agglomerated with tarry material and is black in color. Fly ash is the non-combustible material found in solid fuels and is generally gray to white in color, depending on the composition of the fuel. Cinders are the larger portions of fly ash and are non-combustible constituents of coal. The solid or visible particles in smoke may be classified as: (1) grit which can be collected by deposit from the atmosphere and (2) particles so small they may stay suspended in air almost indefinitely.

B. Invisible Products of Combustion

The invisible products of combustion are:

1. Carbon dioxide, which results from complete combustion.
2. Carbon monoxide, which is produced by incomplete combustion.
3. Volatile hydrocarbons (gaseous chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen), i.e., the combustible gases

²⁰ The Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, in the Department of Health, has maintained a Division of Air Pollution Control since 1949. The Division of Air Pollution Control is specifically concerned with the presence in air of chemical gases and fumes and other toxic materials. It is concerned with smoke control only in instances where the smoke may contain such toxic materials.

Investigations of conditions in given localities are instituted by the Division when deemed necessary or at the request of the citizens of the areas. From its experience, the Division is working toward the establishment of standards of toxicity for various air pollutants. The work is carried forward by the collection of samples of air at various investigation points, and the analysis of these samples to determine the kinds and amount of contaminants contained therein. Recently, the efficient execution of the program of special investigations and formulation of standards has been enhanced with acquisition of a completely equipped mobile laboratory for on-the-spot investigations, a spectrophotometer for determining minute amounts of contaminants, and additional laboratory facilities.

in fuel which are distilled from the fuel but are not consumed because the temperature of the combustion chamber is not sufficiently high, and which are consequently vented as gases into the chimney.

4. Gaseous combustion products of sulphur,

(a) Sulphur dioxide and (b) Sulphur trioxide, which combine with the moisture of the atmosphere to form sulphurous and sulphuric acids.

5. Ammonia in some fuels.

The visible products of combustion, soot, and fly ash, are generally considered the more objectionable and it is principally against them that smoke control ordinances have been drawn. Of the invisible combustion products, the most objectionable are the gaseous combustion products of sulphur which combine with atmospheric moisture to produce sulphurous and sulphuric acids. These acids are corrosive to most materials used in building construction as well as harmful to vegetation and animal fibers.

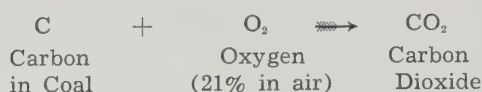
This report is confined to the smoke from fuels used for domestic and industrial heat and power generation; it does not include the specific air pollution problems created by the venting of chemical fumes and exhaust gases, metallurgical dusts and fumes, oil refinery gases and fumes, and the like. Although these contribute to air pollution, their problems and solutions are specific.

C. The Causes of Smoke

Although the fundamental chemical reactions of combustion are well understood, the mechanism of combustion is complicated by the physical difficulties of getting the chemical components, i.e., the fuel and the air, into intimate contact so that the reaction can take place. The absence of a fully completed reaction is the cause of the dark smoke nuisance. The fluid fuels, gas and oil, are more easily handled and adjustment of air more easily made than for the solid fuels. Poorly operated gas or oil furnaces may produce equally objectionable smoke as ever produced by incomplete combustion of a solid fuel. Coal is the most difficult fuel to burn completely and it is with the problem of the complete combustion of coal that most smoke abatement programs are concerned. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has observed, "To burn completely 1 pound of coal in a boiler furnace requires about 3 pounds of oxygen, or 15 pounds of air. One pound of coal will make a cube with 2¾ inch edges. Fifteen pounds of air at atmospheric pressure and temperature occupies a volume of about 200 cubic feet, which is approximately the volume of a 6 foot cube. The volume of these two cubes shows the relative volumes of coal and air that must be fed into the furnace to obtain complete combustion."²¹

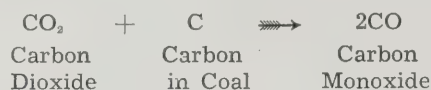
This chemical union, or combustion, of the 2¾ inch cube of coal and the 6 foot cube of air is brought about in three zones in the ordinary hand fired house or small industrial furnace. These are (1) the oxidizing zone, (2) the reduction zone, and (3) the distillation zone. The air enters the bottom of a burning fuel bed through the grate. The oxygen of the air begins to combine with the carbon of the coal according to the following chemical reaction, with the liberation of heat.

²¹ "Combustion in the Fuel Bed of Hand Fired Furnaces," Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 137.



As the air progresses up through the fuel bed, the oxygen is consumed progressively at the surface of each lump of burning coal. This zone of the fuel bed is called the oxidizing zone and varies in depth with the depth of the fuel bed.

As the hot combustion gas from the oxidizing zone rises up through the coal bed, the hot CO_2 comes in contact with more combustible carbon, but there is no oxygen to continue the $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2$ reaction, and the carbon of this, the reduction zone, takes its oxygen from the CO_2 produced in the oxidizing zone. The introduction of more air to the bottom of the fuel bed would increase the rate of combustion in the oxidizing zone but would not make available any more free oxygen for the reduction zone. The chemical reaction in the reduction zone can be shown as:



The amount of carbon dioxide that is converted or reduced to carbon monoxide is dependent on the time of contact and temperature but is limited at any specific temperature by chemical equilibrium. In a hand fired fuel bed, the temperature of the bed is about 2400°F , a temperature which allows rapid conversion to carbon monoxide.

The combustion gases from the reduction zone now enter the distillation zone which corresponds to the depth of the fresh fuel. On entering this zone, the gases are hot carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide which heat and distill the volatile matter from the fresh fuel and carry it from the fuel bed. In the combustion of fuels such as coke and anthracite, which are primarily carbon, the problems of the distillation zone are of little or no consequence. The maximum volatile matter of an anthracite coal is 8 per cent. Bituminous coal, however, may run as high as 40 per cent volatile matter.

Unless steps are taken at this point to mix these volatile products of the distillation zone with additional air for their combustion and keep them above their ignition point, they will enter the flue to the chimney unchanged with a loss of combustion efficiency. These gases are hydrocarbons (i.e., containing both carbon and hydrogen). On combustion, the carbon is converted to carbon dioxide, as is the carbon of a solid fuel. The hydrogen of these gases combines with oxygen to form water vapor.

When one considers that, in a bituminous fuel, 35 per cent of its weight (which can represent 50 per cent of its heat value) may be driven off as combustible gas in the distillation zone, it becomes apparent that this stage of combustion is a critical one for the elimination of smoke and for the elimination of loss in heat. The loss into the flue of 35 per cent unburned volatiles may mean a 50 per cent loss in heating value.

The visible soot and tarry material in smoke accounts for very little of the heat loss mentioned above. It has been estimated that the carbon in the soot accounts for one to five per cent of the carbon burned. It has been estimated that the percentage of heat lost in soot to be

2 per cent for hand fired furnaces and 1 per cent for mechanical stokers.²²

The foregoing discussion of combustion has been concerned with the combustion of carbon and hydrocarbons present in coal. However, in a discussion of combustion in connection with smoke abatement, sulphur, the principal impurity present in coal, must also be considered since it adds appreciably to the smoke nuisance. The sulphur content of Pennsylvania solid fuels is approximately as follows:

Anthracite—.4 per cent to 1 per cent
Coke—.6 per cent to 1.2 per cent
Bituminous—1 per cent to 4 per cent

When sulphur is burned in a furnace, it is combined with the oxygen of the air to form sulphur dioxide which, on further oxidation, forms sulphur trioxide. These oxides are acid gases which combine with water to form acids. Even though some of the sulphur finds its way into the ash, one per cent of sulphur in fuel can yield 60 pounds of acid per ton²³ of coal after combination with water.

It has often been said that any fuel can be burned efficiently and without undue smoke if proper precautions are taken. This presupposes that the furnace with auxiliary equipment, stack, etc., is adequate for its purpose. In the practical operation of a hand fired furnace, the lines of demarcation between the combustion zones mentioned above vary because the fuel is added periodically rather than continuously, resulting in the disturbance of the theoretical balance possible in a uniform bed.

During the addition of coal to a hand fired furnace, it is imperative that the addition be made so that part of the incandescent bed remains exposed. In this manner, the distillation zone is confined to one area, and its volatile products are brought to their ignition temperature by exposure to the incandescent area and are combined with additional air usually admitted through the small slots in the furnace door. In this way, the three requirements for complete combustion, (1) the temperature required to raise the products of distillation to their ignition point, (2) the admission of sufficient air for their combustion, and (3) the mixing of air and distillation products,²⁴ are met. A well constructed furnace is so designed that additional air is mixed with the gaseous distillation products and the mixture burned before it leaves the furnace.

Under theoretical conditions, complete combustion would result in the maximum production of heat and minimum smoke. Incomplete combustion resulting from improper firing and poor design of a furnace will cause a loss in heating efficiency through:

(a) combustible volatile gases vented through the chimney to the atmosphere, and

(b) soot and tarry materials carried through the chimney by these gases.

The loss in heating efficiency due to (b) above is of less importance than the loss due to (a) above.

Impurities such as sulphur, present in Pennsylvania solid fuels, particularly bituminous coal, account for an appreciable amount of the smoke nuisance although they

²² William A. Bone, and Godfrey W. Himus, *Coal, Its Constitution and Uses* (London, 1936), p. 221.

²³ E. A. Allcut, "The Smoke Problem," *The Engineering Journal*, Vol. 30, No. 4 (1947), p. 155.

²⁴ Mellon Institute of Industrial Research and School of Specific Industries, *Smoke Investigation*, Bulletin No. 8, *Some Engineering Phases of Pittsburgh's Smoke Problem* (University of Pittsburgh, 1914), p. 28.

are not visible and would not be measurable by any of the standards for visible smoke.

D. Prevention of Smoke

1. Furnaces and Auxiliary Equipment

In recent years, the progress in the design of both domestic and industrial coal burning furnaces has been notable. It may be expected that the results of technological progress will become increasingly apparent as old furnaces are replaced and the demand for smoke abatement continues.

The types of anti-smoke furnaces now on the market embody such features as continuous feeding of fuel at a regulated speed, forced air feed to the fuel bed, etc.

Many smoke prevention bureaus conduct educational programs to instruct operators in proper firing methods and provide lists of efficient equipment.

As old furnaces are replaced, the smoke problem will tend to decrease. However, the life of a furnace is long, and its replacement expensive. To permit owners of the older furnaces to comply with smoke regulations the following suggestions are offered by experts in smoke prevention:²⁵

"1. Use a coal which gives off relatively little gaseous material.

"2. Adjust the rate of air flow to insure complete combustion. One way this can be done is by using "over-fire jets" to inject additional oxygen into the furnace gas.

"3. Collect and reinject unburned materials so it is burned. . . .

"The small plant, having relatively large-size particles of fly ash to cope with, may be able to keep fly ash emission within limits by installing a simple dust trap.

"Larger plants, using automatic stokers and maintaining high burning rates, and plants using powdered coal, have to turn to more complex—and more expensive—equipment. For these plants, fly ash collection is actually a major dust collection problem."²⁶

2. Types of Fuel and Their Relation to the Smoke Problem

The smoke nuisance varies with the amount of volatile matter in fuel. However, the exclusive use of low volatile fuel will not necessarily eliminate smoke.

"It is probably not an exaggeration to say that in the popular mind, coal is the fuel usually associated with smoke. As a matter of fact, the fluid fuels, gas and oil, can produce just as dense a smoke, and perhaps a more offensive one, than coal. They have a common property greatly to their advantage, however, in that they are more uniform in character, permitting precise control of feeding devices or "burners" with perfect mixing with air for complete combustion. This control is built into the burner, so that if once adjusted and then let alone, they will continue to function satisfactorily with periodic inspection. With coal, the infinite variety of size, moisture, . . . fusion, ash and fixed carbon, make each application a special study."²⁷

For purposes of this discussion, six types of coal are of interest. These are:

	Fixed Carbon Content	Volatile Matter
(1) Meta-Anthracite	98% or more	2% or less
(2) Anthracite	92% to 98%	8% to 2%
(3) Semi-Anthracite	86% to 92%	14% to 8%
(4) Low-Volatile Bituminous	78% or more	22% or less
(5) Medium-Volatile Bituminous	69% to 78%	31% to 22%
(6) High-Volatile Bituminous	Less than 69%	More than 31%

Source Typical Analyses of Coals of the U. S., U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 446, p. 13.

It can be demonstrated that by controlling the type of coal used, a community can effectively decrease its smoke problem. Two of the larger cities which use this approach are Pittsburgh and St. Louis and, both have successful smoke abatement programs.

Pittsburgh forbids the use or sale of solid fuel of which the volatile content is more than 20%. However, if a fuel contains more than 20% volatile matter, it is acceptable under the ordinance if it meets the same standards in regard to smoke prevention as those for a fuel containing less than 20% volatile matter. This means that virtually all hand fired furnaces are required to use a smokeless fuel (either oil, gas or coal containing 20% or less volatile matter) but that mechanically fed furnaces may use the higher volatile coals if they are of the anti-smoke type and are approved by the Pittsburgh Bureau of Smoke Prevention.

Thus, while Pittsburgh restricts the volatile content of fuel, it makes allowances for the use of higher volatile coals under conditions which are acceptable. The Pittsburgh market offers a specially treated low-temperature carbonization coal, processed from a coal of higher volatile content than allowed by the ordinance, which has been approved for use. In addition, Pittsburgh has specified combinations of anthracite with high volatile fuels, or combinations of coke and high volatile fuels, which may be used within the limitations of the ordinance. This is a case where the ordinance restrictions on the type of fuel are not arbitrarily limited to one kind of coal but acceptable substitutes are permitted.

In St. Louis, one of the fuel problems confronting the city at the time of the adoption of the smoke ordinance was the sulphur content of the coal used in that area. To eliminate some of the sulphur and excessive fly ash also present in the coal, the ordinance requires the use of washed coal and limits the amount of volatile matter in coal used in the city to 23%. As in Pittsburgh, control is effected through the coal dealers.

In New York, the smoke problem is not concerned with the volatile content of coal, since virtually all the coal sold in the city contains less than 20% volatile matter. However, complaints against oil burners have recently outnumbered the complaints against coal furnaces showing that unless properly controlled they, too, can be a source of nuisance.

Limiting the types of fuels which may be used would greatly alter the established patterns of coal production and coal consumption that prevail in the Commonwealth.

²⁵ "Air Pollution," *Modern Industry*, September 15, 1949, p. 49.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

²⁷ Joseph T. Harrington, "Achievements in Smoke Prevention," *Manual of Instructions on Proper Firing Methods*, Smoke Prevention Association of America, 1947-48, p. 37.

Section IV

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE

The householder judges smoke abatement programs by the color of the sky and the dirt on his window sills. The expert uses the same method but his observations are controlled and his standards are fairly closely defined. The expert's standards are designed (1) to measure the density of smoke as it issues from individual chimneys and (2) to measure the amount of solid material, a part of which is the result of combustion processes, which is deposited on a given area over a certain period of time.

A. Methods of Measuring Smoke Density

Ordinances are generally directed against "black" and "dark gray" smoke. As a result, comparative standards of measurement, adopted for use in judging compliance with the ordinances, are generally limited to the visible products of combustion.

1. Ringelmann Chart

Today the most widely used standard of measuring smoke density is the Ringelmann chart which has been in use for the last half century. This chart, which is the standard required by most smoke ordinances, consists of a series of lined squares of varying black and white composition as follows: Square No. 1 is 80% white and 20% black; Square No. 2 is 60% white and 40% black. Square No. 3 is 40% white and 60% black; and Square No. 4 is 20% white and 80% black. (No smoke is recorded as zero and 100% black smoke is recorded as No. 5.) This chart is placed at a distance from the observer at which the black and white areas seem to merge. The smoke issuing from a chimney is visually compared with the appearance of the squares of the chart, so that the observer may identify its density as No. 2, or No. 3, or whatever square the shade of the smoke most closely resembles. Prohibited densities are designated by reference to the numbers of squares, i.e., "density greater than number 2 on the Ringelmann Chart," or, "density equal to or greater than number 3 on the Ringelmann Chart."

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, pages 32 and 33.]

2. Limitations of the Ringelmann Chart

The Ringelmann chart often has been criticized for its obvious limitations. Since it measures only the color density of smoke, a small number of dark particles will be shown to be objectionable, while a large volume of light colored particles will not be classed as undesirable, although the actual solids content of the latter far exceeds the former.

The superintendent of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Smoke Prevention, in discussing the Ringelmann chart observed, "There are many objections that can be brought against the use of a Ringelmann chart. For instance, there is the objection that the depth or size of the smoke stream has an influence on the light coming through. Obviously a column of smoke 1 foot in diameter would give a different reading from a column 10 feet in diameter. Some observers have tried to establish rules to correct and allow for the column depth. This is a matter of judgment and

to establish a rule that will meet all conditions does not seem possible. . . .

"Perhaps one of the most troublesome things is to try to obtain the Ringelmann number of a smoke that has a color other than black. A smoke may be very thick and heavy and yet so light in color as to give a low Ringelmann chart number. The color prevents a true reading and it is a matter of judgment or estimate on the part of the observer as to how dense the smoke is and what proportion of light comes through it. . . ."²⁸

"When we consider all the factors bearing on the accuracy of a Ringelmann chart reading, there is no use in trying to read too closely. It is impractical to try to read between shades. For example, when some observer says he found smoke of No. 3 1/4 or 3 3/4 he better call it No. 3 or No. 4 and let it go at that.

"Whatever may be said against the Ringelmann chart as to its accuracy, nothing can be said against its usefulness when used as a qualitative rather than as a quantitative instrument. It will give simply and quickly a good idea of what a stack is doing. In view of the difficulty of the subject and the present state of the art, it is no wonder that it has become popular and is used by practically all smoke prevention bureaus.

"Just consider that such a chart can be put in the hands of almost anyone, independent of their educational background. In other words, it does not require a college education to use a Ringelmann chart. Compare this with the method of determining smoke by using a pilot tube, collecting a sample of smoke from a stack and then analyzing it. Here an understanding is necessary of the longitudinal stratification of stack draft, a training in both chemistry and physics, along with a chemical laboratory."²⁹

The Ringelmann chart is criticized by smoke control officers as being unfair to the users of large smokestacks since the smoke from a small stack may be as dense as that from a large stack, but the quantity of smoke delivered will be greater in the case of the large stack. Other scientific arguments may be advanced against the Ringelmann chart, but the fact remains that it offers a practical measure of smoke as far as quality (the Ringelmann chart number), the length of time the smoke was emitted, and, by calculation, of quantity.³⁰

"In this matter of smoke and dust abatement it is impossible to overestimate the importance of simple cheap tests. There is always the danger that highly trained engineers, overlooking the human and economic problems involved, will make smoke prevention unworkable by insistence on over-precise methods."³¹

The fact that a certain amount of smoke is unavoidable has been recognized and a limited amount of a specified intensity of smoke is allowed within a designated period of time, or when a fresh fire is being made or flues being cleaned. To date, no more accurate standard of measurement, which at the same time is as simple, practical and cheap as the Ringelmann chart has been put into use.

²⁸ Manual of Instructions on Proper Firing Methods, Smoke Prevention Association of America, Inc., "The Ringelmann Chart" by Sumner B. Ely, p. 8.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 9.

³⁰ While quantity is not directly read from the chart, it may be calculated under the definition of a smoke unit. A smoke unit is defined as No. 1 smoke lasting 1 minute. So, No. 5 smoke for 6 minutes would give 30 units of smoke.

³¹ Philip W. Swain, Stack Smoke and Dust as a Community Problem, Smoke Prevention Association of America, 41st annual meeting 1948, pp. 5 and 6.

More accurate systems of measurement exist but are costly and limited in their usefulness.

3. Other Instruments and Methods of Measuring Smoke Density

The umbrascope is an instrument which has been used by some observers to assist in obtaining Ringelmann chart readings. The umbrascope is a tube into which a half circle of smoked glass may be inserted leaving the other half of the tube area open. An observer can compare the shade of the smoke with the shade of the glass. By inserting different glasses, different density shades can be matched.³²

Instruments for giving periodic recordings of smoke density are available. One of these operates on a principle similar to the "electric eye" which is used to count the number of cars passing a point on the highway. This instrument employs a beam of light which is thrown across the chimney stack to a photo electric cell. When dense smoke is emitted, the beam is broken and an automatic record made. This type of instrument often is used on large furnace installations to let the fireman know that the smoke coming out of the chimney high above him is more dense than allowed by law.

Another instrument for measuring the density of smoke consists of a permanent arrangement of a light beam across the chimney to a "thermopile" which is heated by the light. If the beam of light is completely unobstructed, the recording is zero. If the beam of light is completely intercepted by dense smoke, the recorder gives a reading of 100 per cent smoke density. Unlike the previously mentioned instrument, the thermopile gives continuous readings of the smoke density while the aforementioned only records those times when the upper limit of smoke density has been reached. The thermopile method of measuring smoke density was used during the summer of 1948 in a

test made in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory at the University of Illinois.³³

The use of the last mentioned devices is confined to large furnace installations.

B. Measuring Invisible Components of Smoke

Although it is recognized that the invisible products of combustion are destructive and undesirable, no simple, easily used, inexpensive method of detecting the emission of these products has as yet been found.

The testing of chimney gases for the undesirable invisible products of combustion is not simple and generally not feasible for the small enforcement staffs of smoke control units, which usually do not have the technical staff for chemical analysis of the gas. Some industries have installed devices in their chimneys which make it possible to take samples of flue gases for analysis. However, the expense of getting samples of flue gas and then analyzing them makes the detection of undesirable flue gases almost impossible for the average smoke control enforcement staff.

C. Dustfall Measurements

To measure the amount of solid particles actually dropped from the atmosphere on a surface of known size over a period of time, several standards have been developed, such as the deposit gauge, the Owens automatic air filter, the impinger dust counter, the Owens jet dust counter and the electric air pollution meter.

The deposit gauge consists of a "large glass vessel of standard dimensions, open at the top and having a funnel-shaped bottom which leads to an otherwise closed collecting bottle. . . . Rainwater and the impurities settling from the air are washed down into the bottle and once a month this is removed and the contents analysed. From

³² Manual of Instructions on Proper Firing Methods, Smoke Prevention Association of America, 1947-49, p. 9.

³³ "Present Status of the Illinois Smokeless Furnace" by J. R. Fellows, Smoke Prevention Society of America, 42nd Annual Meeting, 1949, p. 124.

Table I

RESULTS OF DETERMINATIONS OF SETTLED DUST IN SELECTED AMERICAN CITIES

City	Survey Organization	Area	Year of Survey	Time Period	Average No. of Tons of Dust Deposited Per Sq. Mi. Per Year				
					Carbon	Ash	Total Carbon and Ash	Rust	Tar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mellon Institute	Whole City	1912-13	Whole Year	317	714	1,031	261	10.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	U. S. Bureau of Mines	Whole City	1919-20	Sept.-April	122	227	349	....	....
Grafton, W. Va.	U. S. Bureau of Mines	Whole Town	1922	April-Dec.	871	1,005	1,876	....	....
Cleveland, Ohio	Health Council	Whole City	1927-29	Whole Year	228	552	780	120	....
Baltimore, Md.	Health Dept.	Center City	1926-28	Mar. '26-Oct. '28	990	810	1,800	....	8.7
Baltimore, Md.	Health Dept.	3 mi. from center	1926-28	Mar. '26-Oct. '28	....	....	800	....	....
Baltimore, Md.	Health Dept.	10 mi. from center	1926-28	Mar. '26-Oct. '28	....	....	340	....	....

Source: U. S. Public Health Bulletin No. 224, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, 1935, p. 7.

the weights obtained and the catchment area of the gauge the rate of deposit over a given area can be calculated."³⁴

The data provided by the keeping of continuous records of a community's dustfall over a long period are of great value to the community itself as a partial measure of the effectiveness of a smoke abatement program. The records of the City of Pittsburgh for 1912-1913, show that 1031 tons of soot, ash or other solid particles were deposited per square mile in a year's time. (See Table I, page 40.)

The total of 1031 tons per year would give an average of 85 tons of dust deposited per square mile per month in Pittsburgh in 1912-1913. A survey made of the city in October and November of 1937 showed the dustfall to average 65 tons per month and, in 1947, the same months showed an average of 55 tons per month per square mile.³⁵

Dustfall data may not be used for inter-city or inter-area comparisons because the determinants of measurable dustfall may vary from locality to locality. For example, average temperature and variations in temperature affect dustfall. In the southern cities, where the air is warmed by the earth, it rises quickly carrying off with it much of the solid particles, whereas in the north, the earth is colder and the air remains closer to the ground. Wind, rain, the wear of paving by traffic, dust from leaves, open fields and the type of industry present in the community

have varying influences on the amount of air-borne dust. At best, variations in measurable dustfall are indications of changes in dustfall—part of which is produced by smoke—within a given community.

Although smoke contributes the major portion of the particulate matter in the atmosphere, it is not responsible for all the material deposited on the window sills of a neighborhood. A report made by the Chicago Association of Commerce, covering a long study of dustfall in that city, reveals that refuse in alleys, dust in streets and vacant lots, dirt on rooftops, materials from tires, clothes, shoes and buildings contribute large amounts of dirt. When the wind velocity is high, dust is blown from farms and fields many miles away.³⁶

It is on the basis of the measurements of dustfall that Pittsburgh officials say that after eight years of smoke control (1942-50) the following results have been produced:

1. The atmosphere today has 65 per cent less dirt of all kinds than in 1945.
2. No smog (mixture of smoke and fog) for two years.
3. Visibility conditions for aircraft improved 75 per cent.
4. Atmospheric dust reduced nearly as much in the last year as in ten previous years.³⁷

³⁴ Arnold Marsh, *Smoke, the Problem of Coal and the Atmosphere*, London, (Faber & Faber) 1947, p. 44.

³⁵ Ernest B. Brundage, "Dust Fall Studies," *Smoke Prevention Association of America*, 1948, p. 14.

³⁶ A Comparison of Seasonal Variations in Dustfall and Other Factors Related to Air Pollution," prepared by the staff of the Chicago Association of Commerce for the Association's Committee on Smoke Abatement, *Proceedings S. P. A. A.*, 1946, p. 11.

³⁷ *Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 23, 1950, p. 16A, Col. 7.

APPENDIX

Reference Table I
THE REGULATION OF SMOKE EMISSION AND AIR POLLUTION BY TWELVE SELECTED ORDINANCES

Ordinance	Year of Adoption	Regulation of Smoke Emission					Air Pollution Prohibited		
		Smoke Density Prohibited ¹	General Exceptions		Special Exceptions		Time Period Permitted	Pollutants Prohibited	Emission Limits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ORDINANCES IN PENN. SYLVANIA:									
Allegheny County	1949	More Dense than #2	Greater than #2	2 min. in 15	Locomotives or Other Vehicles Cleaning and Building Fires Locomotive Ready for Service	Greater than #2 Greater than #2	4 min. in 60 min. 1 min. in 15	Fly Ash	.85 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. gases
Easton	1916	#3	None	None	Cleaning and Building Fires Locomotives and Steamboats. Cleaning and Building Fires Locomotives and Steamboats	#3 or greater than #3 #3 or greater than #3 #3	6 min. in 60 10 min. in 60 1 min. in 60	Soot, Fly Ash, Fumes and Odors	When nuisance, no specific limit
Erie	1948	#3	#3	Less than 2 min. in 15	Cleaning and Building Fires Locomotives and Steamboats	#3 or greater than #3 #3	20 min. per day Less than 1 min. in 7	Same as above	Same as above
Harrisburg	1921	#3 ²	#3	Less than 2 min. in 15	Stationary Plants. Cleaning or Building Fires	#3	20 min. per day	No Provisions	No Provisions
Norristown	1946	#2 ³	None	None	Cleaning and Building Fires	#2 or greater than #2	9 min. in 60 60 min. in 60	Soot and Fly Ash	When nuisance, no specific limit
Philadelphia	1948	More Dense than #2	None	None	Locomotives and Steamboats. Cleaning and Building Fires Cleaning and Building Fires Locomotives and Steamboats	#3 #3 #3 Less than #3	6 min. in 60 10 min. in 60 3 min. in 15	Soot, Fly Ash, Fumes and Odors	When nuisance, and when more than .85 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of gases
Pittsburgh	1941 (as amended)	#2	None	None	Cleaning and Building Fires	#2 or greater than #2	9 min. in 60 6 min. in 60	Soot, Fly Ash, Fumes and Odors	.75 grains per cubic foot
Washington	1934	#3 ⁴	#3	Less than 2 min. in 15	Locomotive in Service Cleaning and Building Fires for Stationary Plants	#2 #3 or greater than #3	1 min. in 60 20 min. per day	No Provisions	No Provisions

ORDINANCES IN OTHER

STATES:

Boston, Mass. 1910
(as amended)

#2 and #3 ⁵ See Footnote ⁵

Locomotives, Cleaning and
Building Fires
Locomotives

No Provisions

No Provisions

10 minutes
5 seconds in
5 minutes

Not specified
Not specified

Chicago, Ill. 1928
(as amended)

#3

Cleaning and Building Fires

6 min. in 60

Soot, Fly Ash, When
Fumes and
Odors

When nuisance,
specific limits

Los Angeles County, Calif. 1947

#2 ⁶

None

3 min. in 60

Air Contam-
inants

.4 grains per cubic
foot⁷

St. Louis, Mo. 1937
(as amended)

#2

Cleaning and Building Fires

9 min. in 60
6 min. in 60

Soot, Fly Ash, When
Fumes and
Odors

When more than .85
lbs. per 1,000 lbs.
of gases

Locomotives Ready for Service ⁸

1 min. in 60

#2

¹ Densities as shown in Ringelmann Chart.

² Railroads and private residences of not more than 5 apartments are excepted from the provisions of the ordinance.

³ Railroads are excepted.

⁴ Residences are excepted.

⁵ Densities prohibited and exceptions are classified according to size of stack as follows:
(Stacks range from small to large)

Stack Class Prohibited Density Exception to Prohibited Density

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1 | #2 | May be exceeded for 6 min. in 60 |
| 2 | #2 | May be exceeded for 6 min. in 60 (Density of #3 permitted for 3 min. in 6 min.) |
| 3 | #2 | May be exceeded for 25 min. in 60 (Density of #3 permitted for 5 min. in 25) |
| 4 | #3 | May be exceeded for 3 min. in 60 |
| 5 | #3 | May be exceeded for 5 min. in 60 |
| 6 | #3 | May be exceeded for 15 sec. in 5 min. |
| 7 | #3 | May be exceeded for 10 min. in 60 |

⁶ Exceptions are as follows:

A. Fires set by or permitted by a public officer in the performance of official duties for weed abatement, prevention of a fire hazard, or instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fires.

B. Agricultural operations.

C. Orchard or citrus grove heaters if not more than 1 gram of unconsumed solid matter is emitted per minute.

⁷ Emission limits are contained in special table of rules and regulations for special types of combustion.

⁸ All locomotives must use smokeless solid fuel or oil, mechanical stokers, or must be powered by diesel or electric engines when within city limits.

Reference Table II
SMOKE CONTROL METHODS OF REGULATION, FEES AND PENALTIES IN THIRTEEN SELECTED AREAS

Areas Under Smoke Control Ordinances Studied	Methods of Regulation					Fees				Penalties and Fines			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Inspection of Plans	Examination of Plant	Annual Inspection	Amount of Fine	Time Period Constituting a Single Offense			
	Regulation of Construction, Reconstruction, Alteration, and Major Repair of Fuel- burning Devices	Regulation of Sale and Use of Solid Fuel	Inspection of Fuel- burning Devices	Regulation of Leasing and Sale of Fuel-burn- ing Devices	Authority for Sealing Non-com- plying Devices								
	Approval of Plans and Installation Permits Required	Sale and Use of Solid Fuel Regulated	Volatile Content of Solid Fuel Permitted	Required Inspections	Specific Authority for Inspec- tion Officer to Enter Buildings								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PENNSYLVANIA:													
Allegheny County	Yes ¹	Yes	Yes ²	23%	No Provision	Yes	Reports by Sellers and Lessors to Bureau	Yes	Domestic Plants—\$2.50 Other Plants—\$2.50 to \$20.00	No Provision	No Provision	\$25.00 to \$100.00	One Day
Easton	Yes	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Construction —\$1.50 Alteration and Repair—\$1.00	No Provision	No Provision	\$5.00 to \$50.00	One Day
Erie	Yes ³	No	No	No Provision	Yes	Yes	No	No	Construction —\$5.00 Alteration and Repair—\$3.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	Second Offense \$25.00 Third Offense \$50.00 Fourth Offense \$100.00	One Day (After Fourth Violation)
Harrisburg	Yes	No	No	No Provision	No	Yes	No	No	\$1.00	No Provision	No Provision	\$100.00	One Day
Norristown	No	No	No	No Provision	No	No	No	No	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	Not More than \$100.00	One Day
Philadelphia	Yes ⁴	No	No	No Provision	Periodically	No	No	No	\$5.00	No Provision	No Provision	\$10.00 to \$100.00	One Day
Pittsburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes	20%	Annual	Yes	Reports by Sellers and Lessors to Bureau	Yes	\$1.00 to \$5.00	\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$2.00 to \$5.00	\$25.00 to \$100.00	One Day
Washington	No ⁵	No	No	No Provision	No	No	No	No	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision	\$25.00	One Day

OTHER STATES:											
Boston, Mass.	Yes ^a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
											No Provision
											First Offense \$10.00 to \$50.00 Thereafter \$20.00 to \$100.00
Chicago, Ill.	Yes	Yes	No	Annual	No	No	No	Yes	\$1.10 to \$5.00	\$5.00 to \$15.00	\$5.00 to \$200.00
					No Provision						One Day
Los Angeles County, Calif.	Yes	Yes ¹	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	\$4.00 per hr.	\$4.00 per hr.	Violation Is Misdemeanor (No Penalty Prescribed in Law)
					No Provision						One Day
New York, N. Y.	Yes ²	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No Provision	No Provision	No Provision
					No Provision						First Offense \$25.00 to \$100.00 Thereafter, \$50.00 to \$100.00
St. Louis, Mo.	Yes	No	Yes	25%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Examination of Sales Records	\$1.00 to \$22.00	\$1.00 to \$3.00	\$25.00 to \$100.00
											One Day

¹ Unless secret process is involved. No hand-fired equipment may be approved except for domestic use. Locomotives and boats are exempt from this provision.

² Apply only to: Central station power plants, central station heating plants, industrial power plants, industrial heating plants, and domestic heating plants.

³ Does not apply to residences housing fewer than four families.

⁴ Does not apply to residences housing three families or less.

⁵ Ordinance specifies that fuel-burning devices which will violate the ordinance may not be installed.

⁶ Only if floor space of building is more than 5,000 sq. ft.

⁷ No permits or approval of plans required for: Agricultural operations; orchard or citrus grove heater if not more than 1 gram of unconsumed solid matter emitted per minute; city, county, municipality, district or political subdivision; construction or repairs not more than \$300.00.

⁸ Except as rules and regulations may otherwise provide.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS TO STATE EMPLOYEES
A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable BAKER ROYER, Chairman
Honorable JOHN M. WALKER, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. STUART HELM, Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members	House Members
Joseph M. Barr	Hiram G. Andrews
Leroy E. Chapman	Adam T. Bower
John H. Dent	Homer S. Brown†
G. Graybill Diehmt	Charles H. Brunner, Jr.
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Edwin C. Ewing
James A. Geltz	W. Stuart Helm
Frederick L. Homsher*	Earl E. Hewitt, Sr.
A. Evans Kephart	Thomas H. Lee
John G. Snowden	James E. Lovett‡
O. J. Tallman	Albert S. Readinger
M. Harvey Taylor	Baker Royer
Paul L. Wagner	Charles C. Smith
John M. Walker	Herbert P. Sorg
T. Newell Wood	Ivan C. Watkins

Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge
of Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT COSTS AND
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

Honorable PAUL L. WAGNER, Chairman
Honorable NORMAN WOOD, Vice Chairman

Senate Members	House Members
Anthony J. DiSilvestro	Anthony J. Petrosky
George N. Wade	Charles R. Reagan
Paul L. Wagner	Norman Wood

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Following the directive of the General Assembly expressed in House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 74, of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly, the Joint State Government Commission has investigated the

* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

occupational hazards to state employees in the performance of their official duties and the results of that investigation have been incorporated in the report which follows.

A subcommittee to assist in the study of occupational hazards was appointed by the Commission in accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. The helpfulness and cooperation of the members of the subcommittee are gratefully acknowledged by the Commission.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. The employees of the Commonwealth receive wages or salaries, are entitled to paid vacation periods and sick leave with pay, and in addition, are covered by workmen's compensation insurance and are eligible for superannuation and disability retirement allowances.

II. The financing of workmen's compensation benefits is the exclusive responsibility of the Commonwealth (Commonwealth allocations to the Workmen's Compensation Fund for the calendar year 1949 amounted to \$533,793.07); payments to the State Employees' Retirement Fund are joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the employee (Commonwealth contributions \$6,449,858, employees' contribution \$12,620,060 for the biennium 1947-49).

III. The compensation of state employees may be modified by changes in:

- a. Wage and salary scales;
- b. Workmen's compensation benefits;
- c. Retirement and disability allowances.

IV. The General Assembly of 1949 had before it five bills designed to liberalize the retirement allowances respectively of fish wardens, game protectors, institutional employes, Liquor Control Board enforcement officers and mine inspectors. Three of these bills—H. B. No. 200, H. B. No. 260 and H. B. 1166—passed both houses but were vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it had not been established that these employes are subjected to extraordinary hazards in the performance of their official duties.

V. The hazards associated with the enumerated occupations, measured in terms of severity rates (total days lost from work by virtue of disabling injuries per thousand employe hours worked) are shown on following page:

Type of Employment Occupation or	Rate Severity
All State Occupations	1.21
Fish wardens .....	.08
Game protectors .....	.82
Liquor Control Board enforcement officers ..	.11
Mine inspectors .....	.14
Employes of penal, correctional and mental health institutions* .....	.94

* It may be noted that the employes covered by Senate Bill No. 307 do not represent an occupational group but embrace some fifteen distinct occupations. Hence, no significant occupational severity rate can be computed for the aggregate. However, if the aggregate is viewed as defined in the bill, the severity rate is as shown.

VI. The facts show that severity rates for fish wardens, game protectors, Liquor Control Board enforcement officers, mine inspectors and institutional employes are not higher than the average for all state employes.

VII. Number of employes in the occupational classifications shown under V,* above, and their average salary for 1949 are:

	Number of Employes	Average Salary
All+ Commonwealth Employes	39,455	\$2,620
Liquor Control Board enforce- ment officers	209	3,525
Game protectors	137	3,170
Fish wardens	51	2,454
Mine Inspection, Department of Mines	55	6,600

INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania compensates its employes in a number of ways.

All state employes receive salaries or wages; in addition, they are the beneficiaries of paid vacation periods and sick leave with pay.

* Employes of penal, correctional and mental health hospitals are not included because they do not constitute an occupational group.

All state employes are covered by Commonwealth financed workmen's compensation insurance.

All state employes are eligible for retirement allowances, financed jointly by the Commonwealth and the employe; some employes are eligible for occupational disability allowances.

Under the circumstances, the pattern of compensation of employes can be modified by changes in:

1. Wage and salary scales.
2. Workmen's compensation benefits.
3. Retirement allowances.

During the Session of 1949, five bills were before the General Assembly which contemplated the liberalization of retirement allowances for certain specified state employes.

Senate Bill No. 791 and Senate Bill No. 307 provided for liberalized benefits for mine inspectors and institutional employes respectively—that is, men and women employed by penal, correctional and mental health institutions. Neither bill was reported from committee.

House Bill No. 200, House Bill No. 260 and House Bill No. 1166, in effect, extended the principal provisions of the State Police Retirement System to Liquor Control Board enforcement officers, game protectors and fish wardens respectively. These bills passed both houses but were vetoed by the Governor.

In his veto message¹ the Governor observed: . . . "During the recent Session of the Legislature, the question arose that certain State Government employes in the performance of their duties are subject to conditions detrimental to their health and in many cases are exposed to injuries resulting in disability and premature death. In consequence, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 5,* providing that the Joint State Government Commission shall be authorized to make the necessary studies to ascertain what these occupational hazards are, and report its findings to the next regular Session of the General Assembly. The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee on the same date where it remained until April 26, when it was incorporated into a General Resolution, Serial No. 86, and adopted by the House on that date and agreed to by the Senate on April 27.

"It would seem, therefore, that although this bill passed both houses in the closing hours of the General Assembly that the legislators felt the matter should be given further study. First, to determine the question of occupational hazards and whether such an employe should be entitled to additional benefits; second, whether the enactment of legislation pertaining thereto, such as the bill in question, would in anywise be discriminatory or prejudicial to State employes not included in such special provisions . . ."

Section I, below, briefly outlines the pattern of compensation of State employes, with special reference to the State Police Retirement System, which apparently served as the model for House Bill No. 200, House Bill No. 260 and House Bill No. 1166.

Section II deals with the measurement of hazards encountered by State employes following different occupations.

¹ Veto Message No. 33, Session of 1949; see also Veto Messages No. 37 and No. 40, Session of 1949.

* "October 5" in original.

Section I

THE PATTERN OF COMPENSATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES

As has been indicated previously, salaries currently paid, workmen's compensation benefits and retirement and disability allowances are all part and parcel of the compensation of state employees. Significant statutory provisions and economic and fiscal facts relating to different part of the pattern of compensation are shown below.

A. Average Earnings of Selected State Employees

The total number and average salaries of employees in selected state occupations and in all state occupations are shown for 1949 in Table I, below.

Table I

Number of Employees* and Average Salary for Selected Occupations† and All Occupations, 1949

	Number of Employees	Average Salary
(1)	(2)	(3)
ALL COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYEES	39,455	\$2,620
Selected Occupations:		
Liquor Control Board enforcement officers	209	3,525
Game protectors	137	3,170
Fish wardens	51	2,454
Mine Inspectors, Department of Mines	55	6,600

* Only employees who are members of the State Employees' Retirement System are included.

† Employees of penal, correctional and mental health institutions are not included, because they do not constitute an occupational group.

B. Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Benefits under the present workmen's compensation law are based upon the wage of the employe and vary with the extent of the disability within certain maximum and minimum limits set by law.

Compensation for total disability amounts to 66 2/3 per cent of wages for a total of 500 weeks after the seventh day of disability, with a maximum payment of \$25 a week and a minimum of \$12.50 a week. Compensation for permanent injuries such as amputations and disfigurement is paid at the above rate and within the same maximum and minimum limits for periods varying from 15 weeks for the loss of a finger to 215 weeks for the loss of an arm or leg.

Table II, below, shows the annual premiums paid by the Commonwealth to the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Table II

Annual Premiums Paid by the Commonwealth to the State Workmen's Insurance Fund on Account of Employees in All Commonwealth Departments

Calendar Year	Amount
1947	\$507,308.80
1948	486,482.23
1949	533,793.07

C. Retirement Provisions of the State Employees' Retirement System and the State Police Retirement System

Special benefits for occupational disability or death are not provided by the Pennsylvania State Employees' Retirement Act. Retirement upon disability may be accomplished, however, regardless of the source of disability, if the employe has had five or more years of service as a member of the retirement system.² Payments upon disability are independent of workmen's compensation benefits.

Since 1938, members³ of the Pennsylvania State Police have been under the State Police Retirement System. The following are the most important differences between the State Police Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System:

1. Superannuation retirement age is sixty years for state employees and fifty years for members of the State Police.
2. The superannuation retirement allowance consists of a member's annuity and a state annuity. The State Employees' Retirement System provides for a state annuity of 1/100th of the member's final salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The state annuity for members of the State Police consists of an annuity equal to 2/100th of the member's final salary multiplied by the number of years of service, and an additional annuity "which shall be equivalent to the additional member's annuity which the accumulated deductions standing to the credit of the contributor would purchase, if he retired at age sixty, under the State Employees' Retirement System; . . ." Under both systems, the state annuity shall not exceed fifty per cent of the contributor's final salary.
3. A member of the State Police may retire upon disability regardless of his length of service or the source of his disability.

Disability retirement allowance for a member of the State Police consists of: (a) a member's annuity of equivalent actuarial value to his accumulated contributions and (b) a state annuity equal to 2/100th of his final salary for each year of service, but in any case not less than thirty per cent nor more than fifty per cent of the final salary. This computation for like salaries and like number of years of service will always produce a larger disability allowance than that of a member of the State Employees' Retirement System.

The disability allowance for a member of the State Employees' Retirement System is computed as follows: (a) a member's annuity purchased by his accumulated contributions; (b) a state annuity, which, together with the member's annuity, is sufficient to produce 1/90th of the final salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The minimum disability allowance is 30 per cent of the final salary unless this product exceeds 8/9th of the allowance payable had retirement been deferred to the age of superannuation. In this case, the state annuity granted is the amount

² See "School and State Employees' Retirement Systems," Joint State Government Commission Report, March, 1949.

³ Official Opinion No. 389 of the Attorney General, March 5, 1941, states: "A person employed as a clerk, or in an administrative capacity by the Pennsylvania Motor Police, and not having police power, is also eligible for retirement under the Act of June 29, 1937, P. L. 2433, The Motor Police Retirement Act, supra."

which is sufficient to make the total disability allowance equal to 8/9th of the allowance had retirement been deferred until superannuation age.

4. The State Police Retirement System, unlike the State Employees' Retirement System, makes specific provision for payments upon death resulting from employment. If a member dies as a "direct and proximate result" of injuries received in the course of his employment, or while on disability retirement allowance resulting from such injuries, his widow or children under 18 years of age or dependent parents are eligible for a retirement allowance. The allowance consists of a member's annuity which is the actuarial equivalent of his contributions and a state annuity equal to 50 per cent of his final salary, less any amount received by the dependents under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Table III, on the following page, shows both the Commonwealth and employee contributions to the Retirement Funds.

Table III

Commonwealth and Employee Contributions to Retirement Funds

	Fiscal Period		
	Fiscal Year Ending in 1948	Fiscal Year Ending in 1949	Fiscal Biennium 1947-49
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement Fund:			
State Contributions	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$150,000.00
Casualty Premium Tax Creditable to Penna. State Police Retirement Fund ..	116,423.74	127,067.23	243,490.97
Total State Contributions and Casualty Premium Tax Creditable to Penna. State Police Retirement Fund ..	191,423.74	202,067.23	393,490.97
Members' Contributions ...	202,880.98	227,703.31	430,584.29
State Employees' Retirement Fund:			
State Contributions	2,877,601.43	3,599,108.83	6,476,710.26
Members' Contributions ...	5,406,170.19	6,783,305.84	12,189,476.03

Section II

RELATIVE HAZARDS OF STATE OCCUPATIONS

The following three yardsticks are commonly used to measure the injury experience of groups of workers:

1. Severity rate—the aggregate days lost from disabling injuries per thousand employe-hours worked.
2. Frequency rate—the number of disabling injuries per million employe-hours worked.
3. Severity average—the number of days lost per disabling injury (total number of injuries divided into total days lost).

Table IV, below, shows the three rates for each major state occupation for the five-year period, fiscal years 1944 to 1948.¹

When evaluating the rates shown in the table, it should be remembered that they do not measure risk in any absolute sense of the word. Comparison of these rates merely shows that, given personnel of a certain type, the performance of one occupation has been more hazardous, measured in terms of injury experience, than the performance of some other occupation.

Table IV

Injury Experience Rates of Occupations of State
Employees for the Five-Year Period, Fiscal
Years, 1944 to 1948, Inclusive

Occupational Groups	Severity Rate (Number of days lost from disabling injuries per thousand em- ploye-hours worked)	Frequency Rate (Number of Dis- abling Injuries per million em- ploye-hours worked)	Severity Average (Number of days lost per disabling injury)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALL STATE OCCUPA- TIONS	1.21	8.42	143.27
I. Administration and Supervision:			
A. Duties per- formed in offices	.73	1.86	390.37
B. Duties per- formed in the shop or field ..	.01	.57	20.33
II. Medicine:			
A. Physician	1.67*	2.18	765.13*
B. Nurse .....	.18	6.81	26.99
C. Hospital At- tendant .....	.91	12.56	72.30
D. Hospital Tech- nician .....	.17	9.63	17.63
III. Accounting and Au- diting .....	.02	1.33	18.75
IV. Law, Education, Public Informa- tion, Personnel Service, Library Service .....	.07	2.11	32.22

¹ See Appendix A for methods of computation and Appendix B for occupational classifications.

* The comparatively small number of injuries in this classification includes one fatality (6000 days) which increased both the severity rate and the severity average.

Occupational Groups	Severity Rate (Number of days lost from disab- ling injuries per thousand em- ploye-hours worked)	Frequency Rate (Number of Dis- abling injuries per million em- ploye-hours worked)	Severity Average (Number of days lost per disabling injury)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
V. Engineering, Scien- tific, and Other Professional Serv- ices:			
A. Duties per- formed in offices	.02	1.20	18.31
B. Duties per- formed in the shop or field ..	.75	8.95	84.06
VI. Liquor Store Sales Personnel .....	.19	5.39	35.36
VII. General Office Services (Purchas- ing, Stenography, Clerical, Mailing, Statistical, etc.) ...	.21	2.75	77.99
VIII. Messenger Service	.01	2.17	4.33
IX. Conservation:			
A. Fish Warden ..	.08	10.12	7.60
B. Game Protector	.82	8.78	93.19
C. Other Field Conservation†..	.68	26.76	25.28
X. Investigation and Inspection:			
A. State Police ..	.31	8.64	36.04
B. Criminal (ex- cept State Po- lice) .....	.27	4.20	63.67
C. Liquor Control Board Enforce- ment .....	.11	5.99	17.76
D. Mines .....	.14	4.54	30.00
E. Factories and Buildings .....	.01	1.60	6.00
F. Persons .....	.09	6.98	12.60
G. Tax, Rate, Price, Permit ..	.07	1.99	37.25
H. Products .....	..	...	....
I. Other† .....	.07	3.16	21.38

† Includes: In the Department of Forests and Waters: Employees of the Bureau of Forests, employees of the Bureau of Parks and Fire Fighters. In the Department of Agriculture: Soil Conservation employees and Plant Pest Control employees. In the Fish Commission: Hatchery employees, employees engaged in field work and employees engaged in research work.

‡ Includes: In the Department of Agriculture: Special Investigator, Food Investigator, Fruit, Vegetable and Poultry Inspector, Livestock Inspector, Disinfectant and Dog Law Investigator. In the Public Utility Commission: Motor Vehicle Investigator. In the Department of Commerce, Airport Inspector. In the Treasury Department: Investigator of Lost, Stolen and Forged Checks. In the Department of Public Assistance: Claims Settlement Agents. In the Department of Labor and Industry: Mediators, Women's and Children's Hours and Wages Inspectors, and Private Employment Agency License Inspectors. In the Tax Equalization Board: Assessment Analyst. In the Department of Internal Affairs: Weights and Measures Inspectors and Report Investigators. In the Department of Public Instruction: Investigators of Motion Pictures, Law Enforcement (Examining Boards) and Veterans Training Facilities. In the Department of Health: Sanitary Inspectors.

Occupational Groups	Severity Rate (Number of days lost from disab- ling injuries per thousand em- ploye-hours worked)	Frequency Rate (Number of Dis- abling injuries per million em- ploye-hours worked)	Severity Average (Number of days lost per disabling injury)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Protective (Capitol Police, guard, watchman)	1.19	5.61	211.37
XII. Military Service (National Guard and Pennsylvania Guard) .....	.68	2.27	298.24
XIII. Skilled and Semi- skilled Trades (Cook, Mechanic, Electrician, Farmer, Painter, etc.)	1.90	12.83	148.12
XIV. Domestic Services (Matron, House Maid, Waiter, Dish- washer, Laundress, etc.) .....	.42	11.39	37.04
XV. Custodial and Jani- torial (Guide, Gar- dener, Caretaker, Usher, etc.)	1.73	9.74	177.68
XVI. Unskilled Labor ..	3.82	15.75	242.45

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MEASUREMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

I. Method

In estimating the hazards associated with an occupation, a quantitative analysis of the historical injury experience of employes has been made. If these estimates are to be used in forecasting future accident experience, it must be assumed that the factors affecting accidents—such as distribution of employes by personal characteristics (age, sex, physical condition and the like)—will be relatively similar in the future to the distribution during the period for which the data have been collected.

The historical injury data for Commonwealth employes have been collected from the State Workmen's Insurance Fund and the Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry. Only data on bodily injuries and statutory defined occupational diseases are included. The presence of occupationally induced mental disorders, unless associated with bodily injuries or statutorily defined occupational diseases, is not reflected in the data. Employee hours have been obtained from the departments, boards and commissions of the Commonwealth.

The following three measures of injury experience have been computed for the several occupations:†

† For details, see Appendix B.

1. Severity rate—the aggregate days lost from disabling injuries per thousand employe-hours worked.
2. Frequency rate—the number of disabling injuries per million employe-hours worked.
3. Severity average—the number of days lost per disabling injury (total number of injuries divided into total days lost).

In the computation of these measures of injury experience the standard definitions of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics have been employed. A disabling injury is defined as an injury by reason of which the employe is absent from work beyond the day or shift when the accident occurred. Injuries resulting in medical expenses but not in time lost are not considered. The determination of frequency rates requires no assumptions. Standard estimates of days lost for death, permanent total disability, and permanent partial disability, as currently employed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been utilized.

II. Significance Tests

The stability of an injury rate will vary directly with the number of hours of exposure. For example, if the number of hours worked by a given occupational class were 50,000 in each of two different years, the frequency rate might be zero in one year and 100 in the other, while if 50,000,000 hours had been worked in each of the two years, one would expect the rates in the two years to be approximately the same for each year.

In this analysis, a given occupational rate was defined as being not significantly different from the rate for all state occupations if the difference between the two could have occurred by chance with a probability of at least one per cent. Cases in which the difference between an occupational rate and the rate for the state as a whole could have occurred by chance more than once in 100 trials but not more than five times in 100 trials were also noted.

The distribution from which a given frequency rate was drawn was assumed to be the binomial distribution described by the parameters N and P, N being the number of thousands of hours worked and P the probability of an injury occurring in 1,000 hours. The limits of nondiffering rates are defined as the given occupational

$$\text{rate} \pm 2.58 \sqrt{\frac{NP(1-P)}{N}} \text{ —. These limits narrow, i.e.,}$$

approach the given rate, as N approaches infinity. If the average frequency rate for all state occupations falls above the upper limit for a given occupation, the chances are 99 in 100 that the given occupational rate is less than the state average, and conversely, if the state average falls below the lower limit.

The distribution from which a given average was drawn was assumed to be Student's t distribution. The limits of nondiffering averages are defined as the given occupational

$$\text{average} \pm t \sqrt{\frac{S}{N-1}}$$

where N is the number of injuries and S the standard deviation of the distribution of days lost per injury for the given occupation. The .01 probability value of t varies with N-1, the number of degrees of freedom.

The significance of the severity rates is a function of the significance of the other two measures. The .01 limits of the severity rate are approximated by the products

of the .10 limits of the frequency rate and severity average divided by 1000. If, for a given occupation, the frequency rate and severity average are both significantly higher or lower than the rate for the state as a whole, the severity rate will be higher or lower than the state average.

The injury experience rates in Table I are reproduced below with notations showing which rates are significantly higher or lower than the state average.

Appendix Table I

The Injury Experience Rates of Occupations of State
Employes for the Five-Year Period, Fiscal
Years, 1944 to 1948, Inclusive

Occupational Groups	Severity Rate (Number of days lost from disab- ling injuries per thousand em- ploye-hours worked)	Frequency Rate (Number of Dis- abling injuries per million em- ploye-hours worked)	Severity Average (Number of days lost per disabling injury)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All State Occupations ..	1.21	8.42	143.27
I. Administration and Supervision:			
A. Duties per- formed in offices	.73	1.86**	390.37
B. Duties per- formed in shop or field .....	.01**	.57**	20.33*
II. Medicine:			
A. Physician	1.67	2.18**	765.13
B. Nurse .....	.18**	6.81*	26.99**
C. Hospital At- tendant .....	.91	12.56**	72.30**
D. Hospital Tech- nician .....	.17**	9.63	17.63**
III. Accounting and Auditing .....	.02**	1.33**	18.75**
IV. Law, Education, Public Information, Personnel Service, Library Service ..	.07**	2.11**	32.22**
V. Engineering, Scien- tific, and Other Professional Serv- ices:			
A. Duties per- formed in offices	.02**	1.20**	18.31**
B. Duties per- formed in shop or field .....	.75	8.95	84.06
VI. Liquor Store Sales Personnel .....	.19**	5.39**	35.36**
VII. General Office Services (Purchas- ing, Stenography, Clerical, Mailing, Statistical, etc.) ..	.21**	2.75**	77.99
VIII. Messenger Service	.01**	2.17**	4.33**
IX. Conservation:			
A. Fish Warden ..	.08**	10.12	7.60**

Appendix Table I

The Injury Experience Rates of Occupations of State
Employees for the Five-Year Period, Fiscal
Years, 1944 to 1948, Inclusive

Occupational Groups	Severity Rate (Number of days lost from disab- ling injuries per thousand em- ploye-hours worked)	Frequency Rate (Number of Dis- abling injuries per million em- ploye-hours worked)	Severity Average (Number of days lost per disabling injury)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
B. Game Protec- tors .....	.82	8.78	93.19
C. Other Field Conservation .	.68**	26.76**	25.28**
X. Investigation and Inspection:			
A. State Police ..	.31**	8.64	36.08**
B. Criminal (ex- cept State Police) .....	.27*	4.20	63.67**
C. Liquor Control Board Enforce- ment .....	.11**	5.99	17.76**
D. Mines .....	.14**	4.54	30.00**
E. Factories and Buildings .....	.01**	1.60**	6.00**
F. Persons .....	.09**	6.98*	12.60**
G. Tax, Rate, Price Permit .....	.07**	1.99**	37.25*
H. Products .....	..	...	....
I. Other .....	.07**	3.16**	21.38**
XI. Protective (Capitol Police, guard, watchman) ...	1.19	5.61**	211.37
XII. Military Service (National Guard and Pennsylvania Guard) .....	.68	2.27**	298.24
XIII. Skilled and Semi- skilled Trades (Cook, Mechanic, Electrician, Farm- er, Painter, etc.)	1.90**	12.83**	148.12
XIV. Domestic Services (Matron, House Maid, Waiter, Dish- washer, Laundress, etc.) .....	.42**	11.39**	37.12**
XV. Custodial and Jani- torial (Guide, Gardener, Care- taker, Usher, etc.)	1.73	9.76	177.68
XVI. Unskilled Labor ..	3.82**	15.75**	246.45**

KEY:

* Significantly different from the state average at the 5% level.

** Significantly different from the state average at the 1% level.

Figures shown without asterisks are not significantly different from the average for all state occupations.

Appendix B

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The injury rates of state occupations have been determined by the methods shown in Appendix A. The sixteen major occupational groups used were adapted from the service classifications given in "Classification and Compensation System of Personnel Service" (established by the Executive Board, September 1, 1933). Modifications in the existing classification system were made for the following reasons:

1. To ascertain the injury experience of certain groups of employees covered by bills introduced during the 1949 session of the General Assembly.

2. To present in greater detail occupations within major service classifications which presumably might show significant differences in injury experience.

3. To establish subclassifications which would reflect differences in environment and in the nature of duties.

In compiling this list of sixteen major occupational groups according to actual duties performed, certain of the official service classifications were consolidated, some separately classified, and some divided on the basis of duties performed.

The service classifications consolidated are:

1. Law, Education, Public Information, Personnel Service and Library Service
2. General Office Services, Typing, Stenographic, Correspondence and Secretarial, Supply and Equipment, Mail and File, General Clerical and Record, Office Appliance Operating
3. Engineering, Scientific and Technical Services

Occupational groups separately classified are:

1. Liquor Store Sales Personnel
2. Domestic Services
3. Military Service—National Guard and Pennsylvania Guard
4. Protective Services—Capitol Police, Guard, Watchman
5. Medical Services
 - a. Physician
 - b. Nurse
 - c. Hospital Attendant
 - d. Hospital Technician

Occupational groups divided on the basis of duties performed are:

1. Administration and Supervision
 - a. Duties performed in offices
 - b. Duties performed in shop or field
2. Medicine
 - a. Physician
 - b. Nurse
 - c. Hospital Attendant
 - d. Hospital Technician
3. Engineering, Scientific and Other Technical Services
 - a. Duties performed in offices
 - b. Duties performed in shop or field
4. Conservation
 - a. Fish Warden
 - b. Game Protector
 - c. Other Field Conservation
5. Investigation and Inspection
 - a. State Police
 - b. Criminal, exclusive of State Police

- c. Liquor Control Board enforcement
- d. Mines
- e. Factories and Buildings
- f. Persons
- g. Tax, Rate, Price, Permit
- h. Products
- i. Other

TAX-EXEMPT LIQUID FUELS

A Survey of the Experience Under the Act of 1949, May 26, P. L. 1880, Which Provides for a Partial Refund of Tax Paid on Liquid Fuel Used for Non-highway Agricultural Purposes

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman
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Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON TAX-EXEMPT LIQUID FUELS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

House Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly directed the Joint State Government Commission to study and investigate taxation and exemption of liquid fuels utilized for nonhighway purposes, methods of exempting, taxing and rebating, and distributing any such taxes. The findings of the Commission are submitted herewith.

To aid in the study of tax-exempt liquid fuels, the Commission appointed a subcommittee in accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. The cooperation of the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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- C. Refunding Procedures in Selected States

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† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

* Deceased.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

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Table VIII. Number of Claims and Total Dollar Amounts Refunded in Each Pennsylvania County for Each of the Four Quarters

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. Pennsylvania has levied a tax on liquid fuels since 1921. At the present time the tax rate is \$.05 per gallon, of which \$.03 is levied on a permanent basis and \$.02 under authorization which expires May 31, 1951.

II. In Pennsylvania, the proceeds from the liquid fuels tax and other highway-user imposts are shared by the Commonwealth, the counties, cities, boroughs, first class townships and second class townships.

III. In 1948 and 1949, allocations to the above named subdivisions were as follows:

	1948	1949
Paid to Counties from Liquid Fuels Tax Fund	\$9,007,482.74	\$9,540,112.37
Paid to boroughs, cities, and first class townships from Motor License Fund	4,430,316.38	4,996,155.84
Paid to second class townships from Motor License Fund . .	4,443,982.47	4,997,788.37

IV. Unlike numerous other states, Pennsylvania, prior to 1949, taxed all liquid fuel sold at retail and permitted no refunds of taxes paid on fuel used for nonhighway purposes. Other states, as a matter of traditional practice, have refunded part or all of the tax paid on liquid fuel not used for highway purposes. The major types of non-highway use for which liquid fuels taxes are often refunded are:

- Agriculture
- Aviation
- Cleaning and dyeing
- Construction
- Industry
- Railroading and navigation

In connection with aviation, the most recent activity which has laid claim to refunding, it may be noted that, while Pennsylvania collects the full tax on motor fuel used for aviation purposes, the proceeds of the tax realized from the sale of motor fuel for aircraft are used to improve airport facilities.

V. The General Assembly of 1949 (1949, May 26, P. L. 1880) made provisions for the refunding of one-half of the amount of liquid fuels taxes paid on fuels used for non-highway agricultural purposes and for the payment of a quarterly filing fee of \$1.50, such filing fee to be deducted from the claim. The quarterly filing fee of \$1.50, in effect, makes it impossible for a farm operator to get a refund on the first sixty gallons of liquid fuels in any one quarter for nonhighway agricultural purposes.

VI. During the first year of operation (July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950), \$219,034.08 was paid in refunds to 7,617 recipients, an average of \$28.76 per recipient.

VII. The average acreage (including both cultivated and uncultivated land) of the farms of refund recipients was 219 acres, while the average acreage of all farms in Pennsylvania was about 87½ acres.

VIII. Recipients whose farms were smaller than 20 acres in almost all cases received less than \$40 during the year, while most recipients whose farms exceeded 500 acres received over \$100 during the year.

IX. The number of claims filed and the dollar amounts refunded for the period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, are shown below:

Quarter	Claims Number of	Refunded Dollars
Third Quarter, 1949	5,287	\$78,324.70
Fourth Quarter, 1949	3,413	31,642.68
First Quarter, 1950	2,863	19,431.43
Second Quarter, 1950	5,625	89,635.27
Total	17,188	\$219,034.08

X. The farm operators filing claims, by quarters, as percentages of the total number of farm operators in Pennsylvania, were as follows:

Third Quarter, 1949	2.9%
Fourth Quarter, 1949	1.8%
First Quarter, 1950	1.4%
Second Quarter, 1950	2.8%

Section I

THE LIQUID FUELS TAX

A. History and Characteristics of Liquid Fuels Taxes

The first liquid fuels tax was levied by the state of Oregon in the year 1919. Pennsylvania introduced the tax in 1921. By 1929, all forty-eight states and the District of Columbia used this levy to help finance the rapidly expanding network of through ways, access roads and streets.

Although popularly referred to as a "tax," the levy on liquid fuels closely resembles the so-called "special assessment" or "betterment levy," which for generations has been used in many states to finance street and road improvements beneficial to abutting property owners.

As conceived by many legislative bodies, the liquid fuels tax is a price levy imposed upon the highway user with a view of compelling him to pay, at least in part, for the road facilities which he utilizes. If this view is strictly adhered to, it follows that liquid fuel not used for highway purposes should not be subject to the tax.

Relief from the tax can be accomplished by: (1) Exemption of fuel purchased for nonhighway purposes, and (2), refunding of the tax paid on fuel which is not used for highway purposes. A survey of selected states shows that the refunding method is used more extensively than the exemption method.

However, both methods present enforcement problems. These problems seem to be largely overcome by employment of a third arrangement under which the tax is collected in full from all purchasers of liquid fuel, but some portion or all of the tax collected from purchasers who make little or no use of highways is devoted to the financing of special facilities for these purchasers. Pennsylvania uses this arrangement in connection with aircraft operators. These operators pay the full tax, but the proceeds are used to develop airport facilities.

B. The Liquid Fuels Tax in Pennsylvania: Rates and Yields, Disposition of Proceeds, Refunding

1. Rates and Yields—Currently, the liquid fuels tax is levied at the rate of \$.05 per gallon, of which \$.03 is levied on a permanent basis and \$.02 under authorization which

expires May 31, 1951.¹ Diesel fuel is treated under a separate statute, which specifically provides that only diesel fuel used for highway purposes is subject to the levy.²

The yield of the liquid fuels tax, exclusive of tax collected on diesel fuel, is shown below for recent years.

Fiscal Year Ended	Total Receipts from Liquid Fuels Tax
1946	\$48,863,794.58
1947	69,806,865.55
1948	70,170,739.03
1949	78,102,266.18
1950	89,303,381.37

The yield of one half cent of the tax is paid into the Liquid Fuels Tax Fund for distribution among the counties; the remainder is deposited in the Motor License Fund, into which proceeds from motor license and related fees are also paid.

2. Disposition of Proceeds—The disposition of the proceeds from the liquid fuels tax is restricted by Article IX, Section 18, of the Pennsylvania Constitution, which provides in part:

"All proceeds from gasoline and other motor fuel excise taxes, motor vehicle registration fees and license taxes, operators' license fees and other excise taxes imposed on products used in motor transportation after providing therefrom for (a) cost of administration and collection, (b) payment of obligations incurred in the construction and reconstruction of public highways and bridges shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to agencies of the State or political subdivisions thereof; and used solely for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of and safety on public highways and bridges and air navigation facilities and costs and expenses incident thereto. . . ."

In accordance with the constitutional mandate, the proceeds from the liquid fuels tax are reserved for highway purposes. On the state level, the Department of Highways, the Department of Revenue, the State Treasurer, Pennsylvania State Police and the Department of Public Instruction perform some highway-related functions and are allocated monies from the liquid fuels tax proceeds. On the local level, counties, cities, boroughs, first class townships, and second class townships share in the proceeds of the levy.

The allocations to political subdivisions for the period 1946 to 1949, inclusive, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Paid to Counties	Paid to Bor- oughs, Cities Towns and First Class Townships	Paid to Sec- ond Class Townships
1946	\$5,870,492.12	\$1,061,378.41	\$3,676,804.59
1947	7,235,308.87	4,222,142.70	4,254,029.64
1948	9,007,482.74	4,430,316.38	4,443,982.47
1949	9,540,112.37	4,996,155.84	4,997,788.37

3. Refunding—Until the passage of the 1949 legislation, Pennsylvania statutes did not provide for the exemption or refunding of tax paid on fuels used for nonhighway

¹ 1931, May 21, P. L. 149, as amended 1935, June 21, P. L. 412 and 1949, March 24, P. L. 315.

² 1947, July 2, P. L. 1199.

purposes. In 1949, the General Assembly passed and the Governor approved legislation (1949, May 26, P. L. 1880) which provided for the refunding of one-half the amount of tax paid on liquid fuels used for nonhighway agricultural purposes.³

The statute further provides that claims for refunds must be filed quarterly, and that for each quarterly claim a filing fee of \$1.50 is to be charged, such fee to be deducted from the claim. It should be noted that the payment of the required \$1.50 filing fee, in effect, makes it impossible for a farm operator to get a refund on the first sixty gallons of liquid fuel used in any one quarter for nonhighway agricultural purposes. ($\$1.50 \div \0.25 refund per gallon = 60 gallons.)

Total refunds paid under the 1949 legislation for each of the four quarters of the period beginning July 1, 1949, and ending June 30, 1950, are shown below:

Quarter	Number of Claims	Dollars Refunded
Third Quarter, 1949	5,287	\$78,324.70
Fourth Quarter, 1949	3,413	31,642.68
First Quarter, 1950	2,863	19,431.43
Second Quarter, 1950	5,625	89,635.27
Total	17,188	\$219,034.08

C. Refunding and Exemption Procedures in Selected States

Refunding procedures in the following twenty states have been examined:

California	New Jersey
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
Illinois	North Dakota
Indiana	Ohio
Kansas	Oklahoma
Maryland	Tennessee
Massachusetts	Virginia
Michigan	West Virginia
Missouri	Wisconsin

The states listed above have been selected for comparison because they either have had extensive experience with refunding provisions or are comparable to Pennsylvania in population and industrial stratification.

At the outset, it may be noted that, of the twenty states, only one—Oklahoma—uses the exemption method. All the other states operate with the refunding method.

General, the following major types of activity are covered by refunding provisions:

- Agriculture
- Aviation
- Cleaning and dyeing
- Construction
- Industry
- Railroading and navigation

In addition, the tax paid on fuel burned in stationary engines is frequently subject to refunding.

The treatment of aviation gasoline aside, seventeen of

the nineteen states using the refunding system refund on liquid fuel used for all nonhighway purposes; sixteen of these states refund the full amount of the tax. In North Carolina, only part of the tax is refunded; a tax of \$.07 per gallon is levied, of which \$.05 is refunded on fuel used for nonhighway purposes. In Tennessee, which also levies a \$.07 tax, \$.06 is refunded in the case of fuel used for agricultural purposes.

However, the economic significance of the refunding provisions in the states surveyed must be evaluated in the light of the minimum gallonage of fuel which must be used for nonhighway purposes before a claim for refund can be established. In six of the states reviewed, no refund may be claimed until a legislatively-designated gallonage has been consumed. The states and the minimum gallonage on which refunds claims may be based are listed below:

State	Minimum Gallonage
Tennessee	50
Kansas	40
West Virginia	25
North Carolina ⁴	10
Massachusetts	5
Virginia	5

In connection with the above, it should be carefully noted that the minimum gallonages shown are not comparable to the sixty gallons not subject to refund (due to the filing fee) in Pennsylvania. For example, in Tennessee, a person consuming fifty gallons or more may file a claim for refund on his entire consumption, whereas in Pennsylvania no refund can be granted on the first sixty gallons consumed.

As the above outline of refunding procedures indicates, the practice in most of the states reviewed provides for a full refund of the tax paid on all fuel used for nonhighway purposes. As will be recalled, Pennsylvania refunding at the present time is confined to refunding on fuel used for agricultural purposes only. Under the circumstances, the question may well be raised as to the amounts which would be involved if the General Assembly of Pennsylvania elected to grant a 100% refund of the tax paid on liquid fuel used for all nonhighway purposes.

The federal Public Roads Administration estimates that in 1949 private and commercial nonhighway use of liquid fuels in Pennsylvania amounted to 82,317,000 gallons, of a total consumption of 2,079,163,000 gallons. In other words, private and commercial nonhighway consumption of liquid fuels in Pennsylvania amounted to 4% of total consumption.

On the assumption that the estimates of the Public Roads Administration are substantially correct, a full refund on all fuel used for all nonhighway purposes, if in effect in Pennsylvania in 1949, would have reduced liquid fuel tax receipts by at least three million dollars.⁵

As has been previously observed, the statute provides that claims for refunds must be filed quarterly. In view of this requirement, it is desirable to analyze the effects of the refund provisions upon differently circumstanced

³For formal opinion of the Attorney General concerning the definition of "nonhighway agricultural purposes," see Appendix A.

⁴North Carolina provides for a filing fee of \$1.00, which means that no refund can possibly be claimed on the first 20 gallons. ($\$1.00 \div \0.05 refund per gallon = 20 gallons.)

⁵For table showing private and commercial nonhighway use of liquid fuels and total consumption of liquid fuels in selected states, see Appendix B.

farmers and different farm regions on both an annual and a quarterly basis.

Section II

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUNDS ANALYZED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS

In this section, data relating to the number of refunds, classified by size of refund and the amounts of refund, related to both size of farm and number of acres under cultivation, is presented and analyzed.^o The data presented are on an annual basis for the period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950.

Table I shows, on an annual basis, the number of refund recipients and the percentages of refund recipients, classified by the size of refunds, and the percentages of the total dollar refund amount attributable to each refund size-group.

Table I shows that the 7,617 refund recipients received payments averaging \$28.76 during the year. The recipients receiving less than \$19.77 (one-half of the total number of recipients) operated 50.62% of the farms for which refunds were made and received 18.65% of the total amount refunded.

The farms of the 7,617 recipients to whom refunds were made during the year ended June 30, 1950, constituted 4.4 per cent of the total of 171,761 farms in Pennsylvania.

Of the 7,167 recipients, 7,264 reported the total acreage of their farms. As reported in the United States Census of Agriculture, 1945, the average size of all farms in Pennsylvania was 87.5 acres, but the average size of farms reported in connection with liquid fuels tax refunds was 219 acres. In Pennsylvania, one half of the farms exceed 70 acres in size, while one half of the farms whose acreage was reported in connection with liquid fuels tax refunds exceeded 163 acres.

TABLE I

Distribution of the Number of Refund Recipients, the Percentage of All Refund Recipients, and the Percentage of Total Dollar Amount of Refunds Classified by Size of Annual Refund in Dollars*

Size of Annual Refund in Dollars	Number of Recipients	Percentage of All Recipients	Percentage of Total Dollar Amount of Refunds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Under \$10.00	1,782	23.39%	4.65%
\$10 but less than \$20	2,074	27.23	14.00
\$20 but less than \$30	1,373	18.03	15.45
\$30 but less than \$40	908	11.92	14.30
\$40 but less than \$50	506	6.64	10.25
\$50 but less than \$60	302	3.96	7.47
\$60 but less than \$70	202	2.65	5.91
\$70 but less than \$80	115	1.51	3.88
\$80 but less than \$90	95	1.25	3.63
\$90 but less than \$100 ...	60	.79	2.56
\$100 and over	200	2.63	17.90
Total	7,617	100.00%	100.00%

* Source: See Appendix C, Reference Table 1.

^o For details of form of business organization, type of ownership or rental of farm, size of farm and number of quarters in which refund claims were filed, see Appendix C.

The percentage distribution of farms from which claims were filed to total number of farms in given size classes as shown by the United States Census of Agriculture, 1945, is presented in Table II.

Table II

Percentage Distribution of Farms from Which Refund Claims Were Filed to Total Number of Farms in Given Size Classes

Size of Farm in Acres	Number of Farms of Recipients Reporting Acres ¹	Census Number of Farms	Percentage Column (2) ÷ Column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 but less than 10	4	21,729	.02%
10 but less than 30	40	25,447	.16
30 but less than 50	136	18,079	.75
50 but less than 70	326	20,746	1.57
70 but less than 100 ...	783	25,565	3.06
100 but less than 140 ...	1,654	28,535	5.80
140 but less than 180 ...	1,209	13,895	3.70
180 but less than 220 ...	887	7,485	11.85
220 but less than 260 ...	628	3,791	16.57
260 but less than 500 ...	1,248	5,508	22.66
500 but less than 1,000 ..	280	835	33.53
1,000 and over	68	146	46.58
Total	7,264	171,761	100.00%

¹ 95.37 per cent of all recipients reported acres of farm. See Appendix C, Reference Table 3.

² Total number of farms in Pennsylvania classified according to the United States Census of Agriculture, 1945, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

The size distribution of the farms of refund recipients by number of acres under cultivation is shown in Table III.

Table III

The Distribution of the Number of Farms of Refund Recipients Who Reported Acreage Under Cultivation, the Percentage Distribution of Such Recipients and the Percentage of Total Dollar Refunds Classified by Acreage Under Cultivation *

Acreage Under Cultivation	Number of Recipients Who Re- ported Acre- age Under Cultivation	Percentage of Farms of Recipients Who Re- ported Acre- age Under Cultivation ¹	Percentage of Total Dollar Refunds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 but less than 20	33	.45%	.57%
20 but less than 50	474	6.53	2.48
50 but less than 100	2,453	33.79	19.53
100 but less than 200 ...	3,034	41.79	38.34
200 but less than 500	1,153	15.98	27.90
500 and over	114	1.56	11.18
Total	7,261	100.00%	100.00%

* Source: Appendix C, Reference Table 4.

¹ 95.33 per cent of the farms reporting acres under cultivation.

The farms shown in Table III had an average (median) of 115 acres under cultivation. Considering the percentage distribution of number of farms (Column 3) in conjunction

Table IV-A

The Percentage Distribution of the Number of Refund Recipients by Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds*

Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds													
Number of Acres Under Cultivation	Under \$10	\$10 but less than \$20	\$20 but less than \$30	\$30 but less than \$40	\$40 but less than \$50	\$50 but less than \$60	\$60 but less than \$70	\$70 but less than \$80	\$80 but less than \$90	\$90 but less than \$100	\$100 and over	Total All Refunds	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 but less than 20	1.16%	.23%	.23%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51%	.45%	
20 but less than 50	16.73	6.91	3.17	3.17	1.17	.61%	1.01%	.....	.....	.....	6.53	
50 but less than 100	51.64	43.55	32.30	32.30	21.96	14.20	10.10	7.25%	5.31%	1.06%	2.03	
100 but less than 200	28.77	41.36	51.93	51.93	56.42	46.13	41.45	34.51	34.04	17.24	7.61	
200 but less than 500	1.70	7.67	12.53	12.53	19.11	32.45	41.41	50.26	54.87	55.32	15.88	
500 and over10	.30	.57	.81	1.35	1.04	5.31	9.58	13.79	1.57	
Total—Per cent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

Table IV-B

The Percentage Distribution of the Number of Refund Recipients by Number of Acres Under Cultivation*

		Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds											
Number of Acres Under Cultivation	Under \$10	\$10 but less than \$20	\$20 but less than \$30	\$30 but less than \$40	\$40 but less than \$50	\$50 but less than \$60	\$60 but less than \$70	\$70 but less than \$80	\$80 but less than \$90	\$90 but less than \$100	\$100 and over	Total All Refunds	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 but less than 20	57.53%	24.24%	9.09%	6.06%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.03%	100.00%
20 but less than 50	58.02	28.69	8.86	3.17	.63%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
50 but less than 100	34.61	34.94	17.45	7.87	2.85	1.22	.57%	.25%	.04%	.16	.04%	100.00
100 but less than 200	15.59	26.83	22.48	16.35	8.44	4.51	2.64	1.29	1.05	.33	.49	100.00
200 but less than 500	2.43	13.09	14.40	14.57	13.88	10.67	8.41	5.38	4.51	3.38	9.28	100.00
500 and over	1.75	3.51	4.39	3.51	3.51	1.75	5.26	7.90	7.02	61.40	100.00
Total—All Farms of Re-													
fund Recipients	22.64%	27.10%	18.25%	12.11%	6.79%	4.09%	2.66%	1.56%	1.29%	.80%	2.71%	100.00%

* Source: Appendix C, Reference Table 4.

with the percentage distribution of the total dollar refunds (Column 4), it appears that the share of the total amount refunded increases as the size of farm increases.

The percentage distributions of the number of farms of refund recipients by dollar amount of annual refunds and by acreage under cultivation are shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B, respectively.

In Table IV-A (which adds vertically) and Table IV-B (which adds horizontally), the appearance of larger percentages toward the right side and toward the bottom indicates that annual dollar refunds tend to increase as acreage under cultivation increases. Table IV-B also shows that recipients whose farms were smaller than 20 acres, in almost all cases, received less than \$40 during the year, while most recipients whose farms exceeded 500 acres received over \$100 during the year.

Section III

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUID FUELS TAX REFUNDS ANALYZED ON A QUARTERLY BASIS

The present section deals with the following inquiries:

1. Quarter by quarter, what percentage of Pennsylvania farm operators filed claims for refunds?
2. What percentage of total farm acreage did these operators cultivate?
3. Are there any significant variations in the number of claims when that number is related to farm size or number of acres under cultivation?
4. Does refunding exhibit characteristically different patterns in different regions of the Commonwealth?

Table V, below, shows, for the period July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, the farms for which claims were filed as a percentage of both the estimated total number of farms and estimated total acreage of farms in Pennsylvania.

Examination of the table shows that the percentage of farms filing claims for refunds ranged from 1.4% for the first quarter of 1950 to 2.9% for the third quarter of 1949. Similarly, the percentage of total acreage operated by the farms filing claims ranged from 3.8% to 7.2%. It may be noted that the farms for which claims were filed represented a greater percentage of total acreage than of total number of farms, which indicates that existing refunding provisions are more profitable to the operators of larger farms.

Table V

Farms for Which Claims Were Filed as a Percentage of Total Farms and as a Percentage of Total Acreage of Farms in Pennsylvania, July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950

Quarter	Farms Reporting Acreage	
	Per Cent of Total Farms in Pennsylvania	Per Cent of Total Acres of Farms in Pennsylvania
(1)	(2)	(3)
Third Quarter, 1949	2.9%	7.2%
Fourth Quarter, 1949 . . .	1.8%	4.7%
First Quarter, 1950	1.4%	3.8%
Second Quarter, 1950 . . .	2.8%	6.8%

Table VI shows farm size measured in acres, estimated number of farms in given size-groups, the number of farms in each given size-group for which claims were filed, and the number of farms for which claims were filed in each size-group as a percentage of the total number of farms within the group.

Inspection of Table IV shows:

1. The typical Pennsylvania farm has from 100 to 139 acres.
2. Of the 27,864 farm operators having acreages ranging from 100 to 139,513 filed claims during the first quarter of 1950 and 1,170 during the third quarter of 1949.
3. Expressed as percentages of the total number of farms within this size-group, claims filed, for the two quarters mentioned above, represented 1.8% and 4.2%, respectively, of the farms within the group.

Inspection of columns (7), (8), (9) and (10), taken in conjunction with column (1), shows that as the size of the farm increases, the number of claims filed, as percentages of the total number of farms in given size groups, increases. For example, during the second calendar quarter of 1950, of the 16,735 farms containing from 1 to 9 acres less than one-tenth of 1% filed claims. At the other extreme, of the 959 farms having in excess of 500 acres, 24.5% filed claims.

Table VI

The Distribution of Farms in Pennsylvania by Size, the Distribution of Liquid Fuels Tax Refund Claims During Each of the Four Quarters by Size of Farm and the Percentages of Farms from Which Claims Were Filed to Total Number of Farms in Each Size Group

Size of Farm, Total Acres	Number of Farms, Agricultural Census of 1945	Number of Farms from Which Claims Were Filed ¹				Percentage: Farms from Which Claims Were Filed to Number of Farms, Agricultural Census			
		Third Calendar Quarter, 1949	Fourth Calendar Quarter, 1949	First Calendar Quarter, 1950	Second Calendar Quarter, 1950	Third Calendar Quarter, 1949 Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Fourth Calendar Quarter, 1949 Col. 4 ÷ Col. 2	First Calendar Quarter, 1950 Col. 5 ÷ Col. 2	Second Calendar Quarter, 1950 Col. 6 ÷ Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 to 9	16,735	3	2	2	1	²	²	²	²
10 to 29	22,882	29	8	9	20	.1%	²	²	.1%
30 to 49	16,955	96	47	30	80	.6%	.3%	.2%	.5%
50 to 69	19,801	245	124	81	207	1.2%	.6%	.4%	1.1%
70 to 99	24,831	547	308	223	520	2.2%	1.2%	.9%	2.1%
100 to 139	27,864	1,170	649	513	1,132	4.2%	2.3%	1.8%	4.1%
140 to 179	13,627	819	493	418	837	6.0%	3.6%	3.1%	6.1%
180 to 219	7,345	638	360	300	570	8.7%	4.9%	4.1%	7.8%
220 to 259	3,742	433	287	229	420	11.6%	7.7%	6.1%	11.2%
260 to 499	5,426	840	577	457	840	15.5%	10.6%	8.4%	15.5%
500 and over.....	959	236	171	139	235	24.6%	17.8%	14.5%	24.5%
Total Number Reporting	160,167	5,056	3,026	2,401	4,862	3.2%	1.9%	1.5%	3.0%

¹ Number of Farms Reporting Acreage. ² Less Than one-tenth of One Per Cent.

Table VII, below, relates number of farms from which claims were filed to number of acres which these farms had under cultivation.

Inspection of the table shows that if number of acres under cultivation is substituted for size of farm, the tendency observable in connection with Table VI, columns

(1), (7), (8), (9) and (10), comes into high relief.

For example, during the second calendar quarter of 1950, of the 39,776 farms cultivating from 1 to 9 acres, less than one-tenth of 1% filed claims. However, of the 94 farms cultivating in excess of 500 acres, 87.2% filed claims.

Table VII

The Distribution of Farms in Pennsylvania, by Number of Acres Under Cultivation, and Distribution of Claims for Liquid Fuels Tax Refunds During Each of the Four Quarters by Number of Acres Under Cultivation and the Percentage of Farms from Which Claims Were Filed to Total Number of Farms in Each Size Group

Number of Acres Under Cultivation	Number of Farms Agricultural Census of 1945 ¹	Number of Farms from Which Claims Were Filed ¹				Percentages: Farms from Which Claims Were Filed to Number of Farms, Agricultural Census				
		Third Calendar Quarter, 1949	Fourth Calendar Quarter, 1949	First Calendar Quarter, 1950	Second Calendar Quarter, 1950	Third Calendar Quarter, 1949 Col. 3 ÷ Col. 2	Fourth Calendar Quarter, 1949 Col. 4 ÷ Col. 2	First Calendar Quarter, 1950 Col. 5 ÷ Col. 2	Second Calendar Quarter, 1950 Col. 6 ÷ Col. 2	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 to 9	39,776	6	1	3	4	²	²	²	²	
10 to 19	20,615	18	8	3	20	.1%	²	²	²	.1%
20 to 29	17,143	62	24	20	46	.4%	.1%	.1%	.3%	
30 to 49	30,611	271	132	94	255	.9%	.4%	.3%	.8%	
50 to 99	39,539	1,751	947	742	1,603	4.4%	2.4%	1.9%	4.1%	
100 to 199	11,231	2,077	1,270	1,036	2,015	18.5%	11.3%	9.2%	17.9%	
200 to 499	1,158	737	536	432	781	63.6%	46.3%	37.3%	67.4%	
500 and over	94	81	69	51	82	86.2%	73.4%	54.3%	87.2%	
Total Number Reporting	160,167	5,003	2,987	2,381	4,802	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%	3.0%	

¹ Number of Farms Reporting Acreage Under Cultivation. ² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table VII, on the following pages, has been prepared to facilitate regional comparisons. The table shows, for each county of the Commonwealth, the number of farms (column 2), the number of claims (columns 3, 5, 7 and 9), and the dollars represented by the claims (columns 4, 6, 8 and 10).

Table VIII

Number of Claims and Total Dollar Amounts Refunded in Each Pennsylvania County for Each of the Four Quarters

County	1945 Agricultural Census No. of Farms	Third Quarter 1949		Fourth Quarter 1949		First Quarter 1950		Second Quarter 1950	
		No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Adams	3,149	150	\$2,317.32	108	\$ 985.77	81	\$ 508.38	160	\$2,853.64
Allegheny	3,092	38	681.42	19	186.36	24	194.85	41	642.90
Armstrong	3,458	87	1,054.19	42	246.55	42	261.06	73	882.70
Beaver	2,138	40	630.34	28	264.89	23	131.35	47	627.80
Bedford	3,362	157	1,863.40	102	754.56	98	709.00	159	2,208.94
Berks	4,863	237	3,649.84	156	1,548.83	120	868.17	224	4,121.38
Blair	2,084	60	1,002.01	45	359.93	52	362.93	74	1,229.36
Bradford	4,063	83	1,033.03	81	739.42	68	469.52	119	1,710.50
Bucks	4,069	238	6,174.01	169	2,402.27	131	1,019.78	268	4,738.92
Butler	4,105	133	1,853.70	84	852.06	54	494.79	126	1,702.52
Cambria	3,057	75	904.22	41	334.63	33	168.55	63	766.69
Cameron	162	1	3.00	1	4.48	1	3.75	1	29.22
Carbon	773	24	294.08	11	68.48	7	34.17	26	324.20
Center	2,030	85	1,222.10	59	501.79	56	313.42	105	1,469.75
Chester	4,172	300	4,776.95	217	2,267.77	183	1,466.42	310	5,400.35
Clarion	2,280	82	979.03	45	342.26	32	212.13	81	891.54
Clearfield	3,128	25	300.49	13	81.59	6	31.69	26	358.02
Clinton	886	26	352.89	18	116.99	16	107.30	39	587.28
Columbia	2,201	75	1,028.55	48	461.33	41	254.30	90	1,515.70
Crawford	5,335	81	1,161.75	55	462.38	48	300.10	101	1,249.00
Cumberland	2,562	117	1,610.67	77	665.99	69	420.15	136	2,369.74
Dauphin	2,188	50	738.50	26	285.13	25	163.64	47	746.10
Delaware	669	26	355.07	15	150.43	13	100.84	25	434.95
Elk	843	10	134.94	6	56.26	4	27.93	9	172.05
Erie	4,600	146	1,850.35	101	842.75	81	510.00	179	2,456.92
Fayette	3,796	81	1,124.15	39	359.82	46	353.22	75	1,030.70
Forest	217	5	84.00	3	30.72	2	10.07	2	29.37
Franklin	3,560	110	1,925.33	90	1,021.22	79	703.42	146	3,245.63
Fulton	1,464	60	655.87	38	289.34	28	173.51	53	644.77
Greene	2,860	8	135.05	4	30.10	2	3.25	8	134.20
Huntingdon	1,765	76	941.61	39	312.45	40	263.37	74	1,113.00
Indiana	3,463	85	1,146.38	42	279.08	41	277.29	78	1,047.87
Jefferson	2,458	43	531.68	26	179.29	18	129.62	45	587.04
Juniata	1,354	61	798.19	40	359.54	35	207.10	55	783.09
Lackawanna	1,385	28	310.53	18	94.75	18	98.22	35	333.26
Lancaster	8,823	190	2,621.15	112	921.96	70	401.86	217	3,348.13
Lawrence	2,446	94	1,456.32	64	492.71	45	224.16	82	1,182.26
Lebanon	1,842	73	812.34	41	346.56	40	262.17	81	1,380.88
Lehigh	2,317	96	2,243.50	70	1,106.16	44	413.26	112	3,138.92
Luzerne	2,567	36	451.36	20	175.01	14	164.36	45	649.42
Lycoming	2,942	41	669.36	32	336.83	28	228.97	61	979.20
McKean	1,173	8	108.45	3	26.63	3	14.25	6	87.13
Mercer	4,353	150	1,626.81	84	586.44	78	426.46	131	1,669.66
Mifflin	1,179	63	842.36	38	228.15	25	143.78	53	662.77
Monroe	1,219	2	17.95	1	2.70	4	17.62	6	51.45
Montgomery	3,294	117	1,554.31	74	759.76	71	428.10	135	2,406.25
Montour	783	37	531.32	26	304.41	19	100.26	37	614.76
Northampton	2,308	103	3,401.16	68	984.75	58	416.00	99	3,581.48
Northumberland ..	2,118	57	942.64	33	373.31	25	200.64	71	1,271.17

Table VIII—Continued

County	1945 Ag- ricultural Census No. of Farms	Third Quarter 1949		Fourth Quarter 1949		First Quarter 1950		Second Quarter 1950	
		No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars	No. of Claims	Amount of Dollars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Perry	1,788	89	1,279.08	51	534.06	48	311.13	92	1,462.22
Philadelphia	125	10	195.28	11	119.41	8	50.98	11	243.44
Pike	405	.....	.....	1	11.20	2	6.07	2	32.96
Potter	1,400	59	857.10	31	267.60	22	129.96	53	850.82
Schuylkill	2,194	46	878.39	35	329.33	30	160.65	72	1,266.01
Snyder	1,584	69	822.23	36	313.19	26	161.16	77	7,079.90
Somerset	3,466	145	1,895.62	107	744.09	92	505.21	155	2,293.33
Sullivan	649	7	84.07	3	23.72	3	22.28	8	111.33
Susquehanna	2,739	69	736.08	41	307.34	33	210.87	73	829.27
Tioga	2,727	85	993.43	67	542.78	41	198.58	106	1,198.96
Union	1,006	51	693.51	25	217.47	19	178.16	58	931.21
Venango	1,988	41	537.72	22	212.65	21	147.72	40	526.14
Warren	1,893	26	302.83	19	151.86	15	81.95	21	227.64
Washington	4,910	181	2,134.25	105	711.04	98	661.73	157	2,134.87
Wayne	2,439	25	207.60	17	115.01	22	84.62	33	271.24
Westmoreland	5,254	196	2,598.96	97	768.36	101	780.56	183	2,512.98
Wyoming	1,385	35	446.21	24	217.82	27	171.42	49	593.04
York	6,864	183	2,758.67	149	1,471.16	114	772.90	199	3,607.33
	171,761	5,287	\$78,324.70	3,413	\$31,642.68	2,863	\$19,431.43	5,625	\$89,635.27

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Harrisburg, Pa.

January 9, 1950

FORMAL OPINION No. 602

Honorable Elmer G. Graham,
Secretary,
Board of Finance and Revenue,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

We have your request to be advised concerning the interpretation of the Act of May 26, 1949, P. L. 1880 (hereinafter referred to as Act No. 558), which amends Section 17 of the Liquid Fuels Tax Act of May 21, 1931, P. L. 149, 72 P. S. § 2611q.

Act No. 558 provides in part as follows:

"Any person who shall use or buy liquid fuels on which the tax imposed by this act shall have been paid and shall consume the same in the operation of any non-licensed farm tractor or licensed farm tractor when used off the highways for agricultural purposes or non-licensed powered farm machinery for purposes relating to the actual production of farm products shall be reimbursed one-half the amount of such tax." (*Italics supplied.*)

Being in the nature of an exemption, these reimbursement provisions must be construed strictly against the

person seeking the benefits thereof: Section 58 (5) of the Statutory Construction Act of May 28, 1937, P. L. 1019, 46 P. S. § 558.

In order to answer your inquiries, it will be necessary to construe the meaning of the terms "tractor" and "powered farm machinery," since those terms are not defined in the act. The act further qualifies those terms with the words "licensed" or "non-licensed," apparently referring to the registration requirements of self-propelled vehicles contained in the Vehicle Code and the Tractor Code.

"Motor vehicles" are defined in the Vehicle Code as "Every vehicle . . . which is self-propelled, except tractors . . . agricultural machinery . . .": Section 2 of the Act of May 1, 1929, P. L. 905, as amended, 75 P. S. § 2. "Tractor" is defined in the same section as "Every vehicle of the tractor type, as defined in the Tractor Code."

The Vehicle Code contains no definition of agricultural machinery.

Section 401 of the Vehicle Code, 75 P. S. § 91, provides that motor vehicles determined by the Department of Revenue "to be used exclusively . . . upon the farm or farms" owned or operated by the owner of the vehicle are exempt from registration.

Turning to the Tractor Code (Act of May 1, 1929, P. L. 1005) we find in Section 102, as amended by the Act of May 18, 1949, P. L. 1456, 75 P. S. § 862, that a "tractor" is

"Every vehicle of the tractor type which is self-propelled, originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type, by a generally recognized manufacturer, excepting road rollers, ditch diggers, or vehicles used exclusively upon stationary rails or

tracks. In the case of motor vehicles, as defined in the Vehicle Code, which cannot be used as motor vehicles, the secretary may determine in each case whether or not such motor vehicle is of the tractor type, and in making such determination the secretary shall consider the purpose for which such motor vehicle shall be used." (*Italics supplied.*)

"Farm Tractor" is defined by the said 1949 amendment to the Tractor Code as

"Every vehicle of the tractor type which is self-propelled, designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry."

Section 201 of the Tractor Code, 75 P. S. § 891, exempts from the registration requirement those tractors which are

"... used exclusively by any person upon the farm or farms he owns or operates, or upon highways, connecting by a direct route, any farms or portions of farms under the ownership or operation of such person, to any other farm or to any garage for the purpose of having the same repaired, . . ."

These provisions of the Vehicle Code and the Tractor Code exempt both motor vehicles and tractors respectively from registration if used exclusively in farming. The registration requirements for motor vehicles and tractors are mutually exclusive.

As noted supra, Act No. 558 refers to tractors and powered farm machinery, but contains no express reference to motor vehicles. Since a motor vehicle is not embraced within the term "tractor," it cannot be included within the scope of Act No. 558 unless it is construed to be "powered farm machinery."

According to Section 33 of the Statutory Construction Act, supra, 46 P. S. § 533, "Words and phrases shall be construed . . . according to their common and approved usage . . ." Judicial opinions have expressed this same rule in various ways, e.g., "statutes are presumed to employ words in their popular sense"; such words must be given their "common or popular meanings," or be interpreted "as the ordinary man would understand them."

Thus, the terms "powered farm machinery" must be construed in their common and ordinary meanings. "Powered" means equipped with, or capable of operating with, power, presumably power furnished by gasoline motor. "Powered" is broader than "Self-propelled," and would not necessarily require that the gasoline motor be an integral part of the machinery so long as it furnishes the power therefor. The machinery could obtain its power from a stationary or a portable gasoline engine as well as from a self-contained motor.

In *Voorhees v. Patterson*, 20 Kan. 555, 56 (1878), it was held that a McCormick reaper was a "farm utensil"; and a hay-baler and a silo-filler were held to be "farm machinery" in *Lewis v. Insurance Company of North America*, 234 N. W. 499, 500 (Wis. 1931). In *West v. Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.*, 178 P. 423 (Kan. 1919), it was held that a corn shredding machine operated by a gasoline engine was within the term "gasoline and steam power machinery." The term "farm machinery" is further restricted in the act to such as is used "in the actual production of farm products." In common parlance, this would clearly include reapers, harvesters, hay-balers, corn

shredders, silo-fillers, and other machinery of a similar nature.

You first inquire as to whether a non-licensed automobile, truck or jeep used exclusively on a farm for the transportation of fertilizer, crops, etc., may be considered as powered farm machinery. The mere fact that such equipment, if used on a public highway, would be required to be registered under the Vehicle Code does not prevent it from being construed as powered farm machinery. In our opinion, such a non-licensed motor vehicle can be construed as powered machinery.

Accordingly, you are advised that a non-licensed automobile, truck or jeep used exclusively on a farm for the transportation of fertilizer and crops, etc., is within the reimbursement provisions of Act No. 558.

You next inquire as to whether gasoline consumed by a sprayer mounted on a licensed truck which furnishes power to the sprayer is reimbursable under this section. You state that the owner of such a truck is engaged in the business of spraying trees for various farms.

Under the provisions of the Tractor Code, the Secretary of Revenue must determine whether a motor vehicle "which cannot be used as a motor vehicle" is "of the tractor type." If the secretary concludes that this is a tractor, then it would be within the reimbursement provisions of Act No. 558. On the other hand, if the truck is deemed to be a licensed motor vehicle and not a tractor, the gasoline used therein would not be reimbursable even when used for agricultural purposes.

The act does not require that the person using the gasoline for agricultural purposes be the owner or operator of the farm on which it is used. For that reason, the reimbursement provisions apparently apply to an independent contractor as well as to the farmer.

You further inquire as to whether the tax paid on gasoline consumed in furnishing power for a saw mill and other equipment used in cutting down trees and preparing lumber for market is reimbursable under this amendment. This raises the question of whether lumber is a "farm product."

In *Commonwealth v. Carmalt*, 2 Binn. (Pa.) 235, 238 (1810), in considering the meanings of the word "farm," the Court said:

"... By a farm we mean an indefinite quantity of land, some of which is cultivated. Most farms contain parcels of land applied to different purposes. Some are used for the cultivation of grass, some of grain, and some remain in wood. It is very common for the proprietors of farms to have a piece of wood land, not contiguous to the place of the their residence, but appurtenant to it. (*Italics supplied.*)"

In *Marple Township v. Lynam*, 151, Pa. Superior Ct. 288, 292 (1943), it was held that a nursery where ornamental and other trees and shrubs were grown was a "farm" within the permitted use of a township zoning ordinance. The Court said:

"The lower court found that the popular connotation of a "farm" is a place of several acres where the owner or tenant resides, a substantial portion of which is devoted to the raising of crops, such as wheat, oats, hay, etc., and some vegetables, such as corn and beans, and generally accompanied by the breeding of certain animals such as pigs, cows,

chickens, etc., the principal use of the produce being to maintain the farmer and his family and only the excess being sold.' Obviously defendants' contemplated use does not come within that definition and the injunction was granted on that ground.

"We cannot agree that the township, in the ordinance in question used the word 'farm' in that sense. But even a farm of that class has its woodlot and if, for example, locust trees are propagated and grown for sale as fence posts or evergreens as Christmas trees, it is still a farm." (*Italics supplied.*)

Contra, *Collins v. Mills*, 30 S. E. (2d) 866, 870 (Ga. 1944).

The foregoing authorities in Pennsylvania indicate that the trees cultivated on a farm and sold are farm products.

In *Ammon v. Bowles*, 154 Fed. (2) 698 (C. C. A. 8th, 1946), the Court decided that portable gasoline engines, the principal ultimate use of which was a source of power to operate various mechanical devices on farms, were "farm equipment" within a maximum federal price regulation relating to "mechanical equipment . . . used primarily in connection with the production and farm processing for market and farm use of agricultural products . . ." Thus, a saw used to prepare such trees for sale or use is functioning as farm machinery; and when it is powered by a gasoline engine, it is powered farm machinery engaged in the actual production of farm products within the meaning of Act No. 558.

You next inquire as to whether the tax paid on gasoline consumed in a lighting system for the purpose of lighting barns and other farm buildings as well as the farmer's home may be reimbursed under this section.

The fact that the gasoline motor furnishes mechanical power to a generator, which in turn furnishes electric power for certain farm machinery, would not prevent the application of the reimbursement provisions.

The use of the electricity produced by the lighting system would determine whether the gasoline was used in "powered farm machinery" for "the actual production of farm products." For example, electric power used in operating a milking machine would meet the reimbursement requirements, whereas power furnished to light the home would not meet such requirements.

Accordingly, reimbursements should be permitted for tax paid on gasoline consumed in a lighting system only for the proportion of gasoline corresponding to the ratio between the amount of electric current used in powered farm machinery for the actual production of farm products and the total amount used for all purposes.

You also ask whether a person is entitled to reimbursement of tax paid on liquid fuels consumed by a licensed combine or corn harvester which is self-propelled. You state that some farmers in Pennsylvania own licensed combines and corn harvesters which are self-propelled while others own non-licensed combines and corn harvesters which are drawn by tractors.

A self-propelled combine or corn harvester could be "licensed" only under the provisions of the Tractor Code, *supra*. It would necessarily be a "tractor" within the definition of that code, and the reimbursement provisions of Act No. 558 relative to "licensed tractors" would apply to such licensed combines or corn harvesters, which are self-propelled.

As to a combine and corn harvester drawn by a tractor, the reimbursement provisions of Act No. 558 would apply to the tractor, whether licensed or non-licensed.

Finally, you inquire as to the correct interpretation of the requirement in Act No. 558 that "every claim [for reimbursement] shall be accompanied by receipts indicating that the liquid fuels tax was paid on the liquid fuels for which reimbursements are claimed." A question arises where the farmer purchases the gasoline, together with other equipment and supplies, from a cooperative association or another firm or credit, paying for all purchases periodically or on an installment basis. Thus he would not be able to submit with his claim for reimbursement an individual receipt for the gasoline purchased showing the tax paid by him thereon.

In our opinion, it would be sufficient compliance with the act for the farmer to furnish you with the current delivery slips for his liquid fuels, showing the amount of Pennsylvania tax payable thereon, because the tax in every instance would have been paid to the Commonwealth by the licensed distributor prior to the time of its purchase by the farmer.

Our conclusions in this opinion may be summarized as follows and you are advised in accordance therewith:

1. A non-licensed motor vehicle used exclusively on a farm in the production of farm products is "powered farm machinery" within the reimbursement provisions of Act No. 558.

2. If the Secretary of Revenue determines that a motor vehicle which cannot be used as a motor vehicle is a tractor, the tax paid on gasoline consumed by it in furnishing power to a sprayer mounted thereon, would be reimbursable.

3. The person seeking reimbursement of liquid fuels tax is not required to be the owner or operator of the farm on which the liquid fuels was used, so long as it was used for requisite agricultural purposes.

4. Tax paid on gasoline consumed in furnishing power for a saw mill is reimbursable when done in connection with the operation of a farm.

5. Tax paid on gasoline consumed in a lighting system may be reimbursed only in proportion to the amount of electric current used in operating powered farm machinery.

6. The tax on all liquid fuels consumed in the operation of licensed or non-licensed combines and harvesters while engaged in the actual production of farm products is reimbursable.

7. The Board of Finance and Revenue has authority to accept current delivery slips of liquid fuels in support of claims for reimbursements, whether the purchaser does not pay cash for his liquid fuels when purchased, and cannot furnish receipts indicating that the liquid fuels tax was paid by him.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
GEORGE W. KEITEL,
Deputy Attorney General.

T. McKEEN CHIDSEY,
Attorney General.

APPENDIX B

The Consumption of Liquid Fuels and the Estimated Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Liquid Fuels in Twenty-one Selected States During the Calendar Year 1949 *

State	Gross Gallage Consumed ¹ (1,000 gals.)	Estimated Private and Com- mercial Non- Highway Use (1,000 gals.) ²	Estimated Private and Commer- cial Non- Highway Use as Per Cent of Gross Gallage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
California	3,242,180	247,999	7.6
Connecticut	473,172	20,238	4.3
Delaware	91,407	7,203	7.9
Illinois	2,164,295	307,343	14.2
Indiana	1,117,614	124,644	11.2

Kansas	714,274	219,832	30.8
Maryland	478,881	31,264	6.4
Massachusetts	920,853	39,547	4.3
Michigan	1,779,268	214,206	12.0
Missouri	1,062,339	94,834	8.9
New Jersey	1,186,768	58,735	4.9
New York	2,495,462	152,238	6.1
North Carolina ..	844,437	55,880	6.6
North Dakota ...	264,554	123,558	46.7
Ohio	2,064,926	139,689	6.8
Oklahoma	653,105	126,218	19.3
Pennsylvania	2,079,163	82,317	4.0
Tennessee	639,675	32,262	5.0
Virginia	746,880	45,799	6.1
West Virginia ...	351,296	6,498	1.8
Wisconsin	917,706	129,395	14.1

* Source: ¹ Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, Table G-2, 1949, "Motor-Fuel Consumption—1949."

² Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads, Table G-21, 1949, "Analysis of Motor-Fuel Usage in Calendar Year 1949."

APPENDIX C

Reference Table 1

The Number of Refund Recipients by Form of Business Organization and Type of Ownership or Rental of Farm and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refund

The Form of Business Organization and the Type of Farm Ownership	Annual Dollar Amount of Refund																							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Total—All Forms of Organization	7,617	606	1,176	2,074	1,373	908	506	302	202	115	95	60	125	42	16	6	3	2	2	1	1,200	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,400
No Ownership Data	261	42	61	78	33	20	10	5	5	2	0	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	4,974	461	814	1,398	884	572	292	170	117	65	58	31	75	22	9	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rented	1,086	62	162	324	205	131	78	43	32	12	13	5	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	1,286	41	138	273	248	183	126	84	48	34	24	23	36	14	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Type of Ownership	10	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—No Data of Form of Business Organization	432	56	107	131	68	24	18	16	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	96	15	29	27	14	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	209	36	54	61	35	10	7	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	65	3	12	29	8	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	64	2	12	14	13	7	5	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Individual Proprietorship	6,216	507	976	1,743	1,133	742	400	235	160	82	72	37	90	29	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	134	24	29	40	14	12	6	3	4	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	4,159	394	690	1,209	741	471	240	135	97	44	45	20	53	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	914	54	139	274	184	116	63	31	24	10	9	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	1,009	35	118	220	194	143	91	66	35	28	18	14	31	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Partnership	856	38	88	182	154	130	82	44	33	25	15	16	29	9	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	27	3	3	10	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	535	27	67	118	100	84	40	26	16	16	9	7	18	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	101	4	11	19	13	13	12	6	7	2	2	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	193	4	7	35	38	30	29	11	10	6	4	6	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Corporation	73	3	2	11	12	7	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	48	2	2	6	7	4	5	4	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	13	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Business Organization	40	2	3	7	6	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	19	2	...	2	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership	10	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C

Reference Table 2

The Number of Refund Recipients Classified by the Number of Calendar Quarters in Which Refund Claims Were Filed by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds

Number of Calendar Quarters in Which Refund Claims Were Filed	Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds																						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			\$5 but less than \$10.	\$10 but less than \$20.	\$20 but less than \$30.	\$30 but less than \$40.	\$40 but less than \$50.	\$50 but less than \$60.	\$60 but less than \$70.	\$70 but less than \$80.	\$80 but less than \$90.	\$90 but less than \$100.	\$100 but less than \$110.	\$110 but less than \$120.	\$120 but less than \$130.	\$130 but less than \$140.	\$140 but less than \$150.	\$150 but less than \$160.	\$160 but less than \$170.	\$170 but less than \$180.	\$180 but less than \$190.	\$190 but less than \$200.	\$200 and over
Total																							
All Refund Claims	7,617	606	1,176	2,074	1,373	908	506	302	202	115	95	60	125	42	16	6	3	2	2	1	1	2	
One Calendar Quarter	2,672	558	855	855	257	84	32	14	8	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Two Calendar Quarters	1,786	40	240	708	381	218	90	45	25	11	5	9	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Three Calendar Quarters	1,732	8	66	373	426	305	189	121	79	38	35	17	52	12	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Four Calendar Quarters	1,427	...	15	138	309	301	195	122	90	63	53	34	63	23	12	2	1	2	2	1	...	...

Reference Table 3

The Number of Refund Recipients Classified by the Total Acreage of Their Farms and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refunds

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

Reference Table 6

The Number of Refund Recipients Who Filed Refund Claims in One Calendar Quarter Classified by Form of Business Organization and Ownership or Rental of Farm and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refund

The Form of Business Organization and the Type of Farm Owner- ship and Rental	Annual Dollar Amount of Refund																						
	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,400	\$1,400		
	Under \$5	less than \$10	but not less than \$20	but not less than \$30	but not less than \$40	but not less than \$50	but not less than \$60	but not less than \$70	but not less than \$80	but not less than \$90	but not less than \$100	but not less than \$150	but not less than \$200	but not less than \$300	but not less than \$400	but not less than \$500	but not less than \$800	but not less than \$1,000	but not less than \$1,200	but not less than \$1,400	but not less than \$1,400 and over		
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Total—All Forms of Organization	2,672	558	855	855	855	257	84	32	14	8	3	2	...	2	2
No Ownership Data	187	41	55	61	61	15	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	1,678	421	566	494	435	39	14	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	396	56	126	153	43	7	4	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	407	40	107	147	62	29	11	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—No Data of Form of Business Organization	287	53	90	92	92	38	7	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	76	14	27	21	9	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	138	34	43	40	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	43	3	11	22	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	30	2	9	9	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Individual Proprietorship	2,097	463	693	678	678	171	52	23	10	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	95	24	26	33	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	1,367	357	471	410	91	23	9	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	318	48	105	119	34	4	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	317	34	91	116	42	20	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Partnership	257	37	67	77	42	22	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	15	3	2	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	157	26	49	40	25	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	32	4	10	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	53	4	6	19	12	6	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Corporation	20	3	2	5	4	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	12	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Business Organization	11	2	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owning	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C

Reference Table 7

The Number of Refund Recipients Who Filed Refund Claims in Two Calendar Quarters Classified by Form of Business Organization and Ownership or Rental of Farm and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refund

The Form of Business Organization and the Type of Farm Ownership and Rental		Annual Dollar Amount of Refund																						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
			\$5	\$10	\$20	\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$70	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$600	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,400
			Under \$5	less than \$10	less than \$20	less than \$30	less than \$40	less than \$50	less than \$60	less than \$70	less than \$80	less than \$90	less than \$100	less than \$150	less than \$200	less than \$300	less than \$400	less than \$600	less than \$800	less than \$1,000	less than \$1,000	less than \$1,000	less than \$1,000	less than \$1,400
Total																								
Total—All Forms of Organization ...	1,786	40	240	708	381	218	90	45	25	11	5	9	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	43	1	6	12	9	6	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	1,199	33	183	511	232	131	45	30	14	3	4	5	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	247	6	27	108	55	28	16	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	296	...	24	76	85	53	25	8	8	6	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—No Data of Form of Business Organization ...	83	3	14	28	15	10	8	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	16	1	2	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	37	2	5	14	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	14	...	1	6	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	16	...	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Individual Proprietorship ...	1,493	36	211	605	326	167	70	35	18	9	3	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	19	...	3	4	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	1,033	30	160	446	205	105	38	25	10	3	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	213	6	26	97	47	22	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	228	...	22	58	69	37	20	6	5	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Partnership ...	194	1	15	69	37	38	10	7	6	1	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	7	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	117	1	14	47	19	21	3	4	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	20	...	5	5	6	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	50	...	...	15	11	12	3	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Corporation ...	10	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	7	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Forms of Business Organization	6	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned ...	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Reference Table 8

The Number of Refund Recipients Who Filed Refund Claims in Three Calendar Quarters Classified by Form of Business Organization or Ownership or Rental of Farm and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refund

The Form of Business Organization and the Type of Farm Ownership and Rental		Annual Dollar Amount of Refund																					
		\$5 Under \$5	\$10 less than \$10	\$20 but less than \$20	\$30 but less than \$30	\$40 but less than \$40	\$50 but less than \$50	\$60 but less than \$60	\$70 but less than \$70	\$80 but less than \$80	\$90 but less than \$90	\$100 but less than \$100	\$150 but less than \$150	\$200 but less than \$200	\$300 but less than \$300	\$400 but less than \$400	\$600 but less than \$600	\$800 but less than \$800	\$1,000 but less than \$1,000	\$1,200 but less than \$1,200	\$1,400 and over		
Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
<hr/>																							
Total—All Forms of Organization ... 1,732																							
No Ownership Data ... 21																							
Owned ... 1,162																							
Rented ... 233																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 316																							
Other Type of Ownership ...																							
<hr/>																							
Total—No Data of Form of Business Organization ... 39																							
No Ownership Data ... 3																							
Owned ... 22																							
Rented ... 3																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 11																							
<hr/>																							
Total—Individual Proprietorship ... 1,443																							
No Ownership Data ... 13																							
Owned ... 979																							
Rented ... 205																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 246																							
<hr/>																							
Total—Partnership ... 221																							
No Ownership Data ... 3																							
Owned ... 145																							
Rented ... 22																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 51																							
<hr/>																							
Total—Corporation ... 22																							
No Ownership Data ... 2																							
Owned ... 12																							
Rented ... 3																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 5																							
<hr/>																							
Other Forms of Business Organization ... 7																							
No Ownership Data ... 4																							
Owned ...																							
Rented ...																							
Part-Owned and Part-Rented ... 3																							
Other Type of Ownership ...																							

APPENDIX C

Reference Table 9

The Number of Refund Recipients Who Filed Refund Claims in Four Calendar Quarters Classified by Form of Business Organization and Ownership or Rental of Farm and by the Annual Dollar Amount of Refund

The Form of Business Organization and the Type of Farm Ownership and Rental		Annual Dollar Amount of Refund																						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Total	Under \$5	\$5 but less than \$10	\$10 but less than \$20	\$20 but less than \$30	\$30 but less than \$40	\$40 but less than \$50	\$50 but less than \$60	\$60 but less than \$70	\$70 but less than \$80	\$80 but less than \$90	\$90 but less than \$100	\$100 but less than \$150	\$150 but less than \$200	\$200 but less than \$300	\$300 but less than \$400	\$400 but less than \$500	\$500 but less than \$600	\$600 but less than \$800	\$800 but less than \$1,000	\$1,000 but less than \$1,200	\$1,200 but less than \$1,400	\$1,400 and over		
Total—All Forms of Organization	1,427	...	15	138	309	301	195	122	90	63	53	34	63	23	12	2	1	2	2	1	...	1		
No Ownership Data	10	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	935	...	13	108	220	203	124	70	55	35	31	15	38	13	7	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Rented	210	...	...	17	52	50	26	18	17	7	7	5	6	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	267	...	2	12	35	43	45	32	17	20	15	13	18	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other Type of Ownership	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total—No Data of Form of Business																								
Organization	23	...	...	4	4	3	2	6	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Ownership Data	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	12	...	...	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	7	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Individual Proprietorship																								
No Ownership Data	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Owned	780	...	13	96	192	173	101	58	48	23	26	10	27	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	178	...	...	16	51	45	22	13	13	5	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	218	...	1	10	30	37	33	25	16	18	12	8	17	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total—Partnership																								
No Ownership Data	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned	116	...	...	9	22	27	20	9	5	9	2	1	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	27	...	...	1	1	5	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	39	...	...	...	4	5	12	5	1	2	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Corporation																								
No Ownership Data	21	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	4	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Owned	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Forms of Business Organization																								
No Ownership Data	16	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Owned	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rented	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part-Owned and Part-Rented	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Type of Ownership	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Honorable Baker Royer, Chairman
Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director
Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of
Research and Statistics
Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS

Honorable Robert F. Kent, Chairman
Honorable Fraser P. Donlan, Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Fraser P. Donlan
James A. Geltz
Joseph J. Yosko

House Members

Lewis E. Evans
Robert F. Kent
Wilmer W. Waterhouse

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Herewith is submitted a report on partial unemployment compensation benefits, the study of which was di-

rected by House Concurrent Resolution Serial No. 87, of the 1949 Session of the General Assembly.

To assist in the study, a subcommittee was appointed by the Commission in accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. The cooperation of the members of this subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

The Commission has examined unemployment compensation statutes of the forty-eight states; made an intensive study of partial benefits payable under different employment conditions in sixteen states, including Pennsylvania, and analyzed the distribution of persons eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania by high quarterly earnings during the base year. The Commission conferred with statewide organizations representing both employers and organized labor concerning partial unemployment compensation benefits.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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* Deceased.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Resigned.

§ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. The forty-eight states of the union have unemployment compensation laws. The Pennsylvania unemployment compensation system was established in 1936. The Pennsylvania system at the time of its establishment provided for benefit payments only if a worker was fully unemployed; in 1945, the statute was amended to provide for benefit payments to partially unemployed persons.

II. In Pennsylvania, a covered employee is compensated for total or partial unemployment as follows: The statute establishes a minimum weekly benefit of \$8, to which a wage earner is entitled whose high quarterly earnings during his base year (the first four of the latest five calendar quarters preceding the date of application for benefits) ranged from \$60 to \$212. The benefit payment increases by \$1 for every \$25 of high-quarterly base year earnings exceeding \$212 until it reaches a maximum of \$25 per week at a high-quarterly earning of \$613 or more. In order to be eligible for benefits for either full or partial unemployment, a covered worker must have received remuneration during his base year in an amount not less than thirty times his weekly benefit rate. The maximum benefit payments for any one benefit year are twenty-four times the full weekly benefit rate to which he is entitled.

In the case of a fully unemployed person whose eligibility has been established, the full benefit rate is payable. In the case of a partially unemployed person, an incentive deduction of \$3 is made from his weekly earnings, and the balance of his earnings is deducted from his full benefit rate. In order to be eligible for benefits for partial un-

employment, a worker must earn less than his full weekly benefit amount.

III. It is the purpose of unemployment compensation systems to make available to a fully or partially unemployed covered worker some statutorily-determined fraction of the income which he would have earned in the covered employment had he been fully employed.

IV. To accomplish the objective indicated under (III), above, two systems are in use—the so-called “wage-loss” type of program and the “day-base” plan.

V. The “wage-loss” system is used by forty-seven states including Pennsylvania; the “day-base” plan is used only in the State of New York. It is possible to incorporate, within the framework of either system, a feature providing for supplemental allowances for dependents, and some states have incorporated such a feature.

VI. Under the “day-base” plan (used in New York), benefit rates are computed in basically the same manner as those under the “wage-loss” system (used in Pennsylvania). However, the payments are computed in a different manner. For purposes of computing the payments, the day-base plan recognizes a seven-day week. Provided a worker earns less than \$24 from his employment during the week, the fourth and succeeding days of unemployment in that week are designated as “effective days.” Four effective days are considered as a week of full unemployment and the full benefit amount is paid to any covered person who has accumulated four effective days.

VII. Examination of the two systems, described under II and VI, above, shows that in both, amounts paid for partial unemployment depend upon amounts paid for full unemployment.

VIII. The day-base plan, in use only in the State of New York, has recently been evaluated by a legislative committee at the direction of the New York General Assembly. This committee has recommended abandonment of the day-base plan.

IX. Generally speaking, evidence shows that the wage-loss system provides more generous benefits for covered employes in the lower earning brackets.

X. The payment of partial unemployment compensation benefits in Pennsylvania began in the week ending January 1, 1946. As of the first half of the year 1950, partial unemployment compensation benefits were 4.70 per cent of the total number of all benefit payments and were 2.71 per cent of the total dollar amount of all benefit payments. The average payment for partial unemployment during the first half of 1950 was \$11.85.

XI. Data on a monthly basis for the time period January, 1949, to June, 1950, show that women usually receive a greater number of benefit payments for partial unemployment than do men. The number of payments to women ranged from 43.92% to 78.67% of the total number of payments while the number of payments to men ranged from 21.33% to 56.08% of total payments.

XII. Of the major industry groups, the highest number of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments between January, 1949, and June, 1950, come under the manufacturing category with the second highest number in the wholesale and retail trade category.

XIII. During the calendar year 1949, the number of persons receiving partial unemployment compensation

benefit payments as a percentage of average number of covered employes was highest in the manufacturing group of industries (6.18%); this group was heavily weighted by the apparel and other finery products industry for which the percentage was 22.67, and by the textile mill products industry for which the percentage was 11.11. The major industry groups having the second and third highest percentages were the mining group and the construction group with 4.31% and 2.90%, respectively.

XIV. During the calendar year 1949, the weekly partial benefit was generally higher in the mining industry group than in other groups and generally lower in the manufacturing group and the wholesale and retail trade group than in other groups.

XV. Data for the time period January, 1949, to June, 1950, inclusive, indicate that more partial unemployment compensation benefit payments were made to persons who were eligible for the maximum weekly benefit amount than were made to persons eligible for any other weekly benefit amount.

Section I

INTRODUCTION

Since 1939 all forty-eight states have been paying benefits to unemployed workers under state unemployment compensation system. Wisconsin, in 1932, was the first state to initiate such a program. A federal system was established in 1935. In order to encourage each state to adopt its own unemployment compensation system, the federal statute provides that an employer's federal unemployment compensation tax may be reduced up to 90 per cent by the payment of a comparable state tax. In addition, federal law provides for grants for administrative purposes to states which have approved unemployment compensation systems.

In all states, benefits are paid to covered wage earners who are totally unemployed, and in all but one state¹ benefits are also paid to eligible partially unemployed workers. The amount of the benefit is generally about 50 per cent of the worker's weekly wage, with a given maximum and minimum, and, after a waiting period, is paid for a specified number of weeks or until a specified sum has been paid to the worker.

Eleven jurisdictions (Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Wyoming, the District of Columbia and Alaska) provide for dependents' allowances in addition to the weekly benefit payable to the unemployed worker. Except in Michigan, the full dependents' allowance which would be paid if the worker were totally unemployed is paid in the event that the worker is partially unemployed. In Michigan, a benefit to a partially unemployed worker eligible for one-half his weekly benefit amount includes one-half of his dependents' allowance.

Compensation for Partial Unemployment

Compensation for partial unemployment in the United States has developed more slowly than compensation for total unemployment. Although benefit payments were being made to unemployed workers in all states by 1939, seven states had made no corresponding provision for partial unemployment benefits at that time. Three years

¹ Montana.

later, the number of states with no partial unemployment benefits had declined to four (New York, New Jersey, Montana and Pennsylvania). Pennsylvania established a system of partial unemployment compensation in 1945. Today, only Montana has made no provision for partial unemployment benefits, although it does pay benefits at the rate for total unemployment to some workers who would receive partial unemployment compensation in other states.

Special problems arise in connection with compensation for partial unemployment. Some workers continue to be employed by the same employer but are working less than full time, and some workers have terminated their regular employment and are working part-time for someone else or at odd jobs. The former situation is commonly designated as "partial unemployment" and the latter as "part-total unemployment." Some workers, such as housewives, students, the physically handicapped and others who do not accept full-time paid employment, are referred to as "partially unemployed" as contrasted with "partially unemployed." Partially unemployed persons do not have full-time work but are working as many hours as employment opportunities permit and are seeking additional work. The identifying characteristic of partial unemployment is its involuntary nature.

The Wage-Loss and Day-Base Systems of Unemployment Compensation

There are two general systems of unemployment compensation: the wage-loss system and the day-base plan. Both systems are used to compensate for total and partial unemployment. The wage-loss system provides for weekly payments of computed amounts which approximate the difference between earnings and the weekly benefit amount for total unemployment. The day-base plan provides for accumulation of days of unemployment until the number of days equivalent to a week of total unemployment has been accumulated, at which time a payment equal to the weekly total unemployment benefit is made.

With the exception of New York, all states use the wage-loss system. Generally, under this system, the worker who has established his eligibility for partial benefits receives his weekly benefit rate for total unemployment less his wages from his partial unemployment in excess of a specified amount. In Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin, the worker receives in benefits his weekly benefit amount for total unemployment if his wages that week were less than one-half this amount, or one-half his weekly benefit amount for total unemployment if his wages were one-half or greater.

New York uses the day-base plan, under which benefit rates are computed in basically the same way as those under the wage-loss system. However, the payments are computed in a different manner. For purposes of computing the payments, the day-base plan recognizes a seven-day week. Provided a worker earns less than \$24 from his employment during the week, the fourth and succeeding days of unemployment in that week are designated as "effective days." Four effective days are considered a week of full unemployment. The full benefit amount is paid to any covered person who has accumulated four effective days. The first four effective days in the benefit year constitute the waiting period.

A joint committee of the New York Legislature appointed to study the problem of unemployment insurance

has recommended a new system eliminating the "effective day" concept.² In place of the "effective day" method of computation, the committee suggests the substitution of a system similar to that now in use in Pennsylvania and other states. The committee has stated the following reasons for its conclusion:

1. The term "effective day" is difficult for claimants to understand.
2. The use of this concept discourages an unemployed worker from accepting short-time employment, or
3. Workers are tempted to conceal short-time employment.

Section II

PENNSYLVANIA:

Basic Statutory Provisions Regarding Unemployment Compensation

The Unemployment Compensation Law of Pennsylvania was enacted in 1936. The Declaration of Public Policy reads in part as follows: "Involuntary unemployment and its resulting burden of indigency falls with crushing force upon the unemployed worker, and ultimately upon the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions in the form of poor relief assistance. . . . The principle of the accumulation of financial reserves, the sharing of risks, and the payment of compensation with respect to unemployment meets the need of protection against the hazards of unemployment and indigency."

The Unemployment Compensation Law is administered by the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation in the Department of Labor and Industry. The system of payment and compensation involves contributions by employers to the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Fund; deposits of money from this fund in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund; withdrawals from this latter fund to a compensation account; and payments from this account to eligible unemployed persons.

In order to be eligible for compensation, a covered employee must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Be totally or partially unemployed.
- (2) Have received remuneration of not less than 30 times his weekly benefit rate during his base year (the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding his benefit year).
- (3) Must be registered for employment at the Pennsylvania State Employment Service and must continue to report there.
- (4) Must be able to work and be available for work.
- (5) Must apply according to the rules of the Bureau and must have a waiting period of one week (the first week in his "benefit year" and for which he does not receive compensation).

An employee is ineligible for compensation if he fails to apply for suitable work or to accept suitable work if offered; if his unemployment is due to leaving work voluntarily without good cause; if his unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute, as defined by the law; if his unemployment is due to his discharge or temporary suspension from work for

² Report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance, Albany, 1950.

³ Article I, Section 3 of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, Act No. 1, Second Extraordinary Session of 1936, December 5, 1936, 1937 P. L. 2897.

willful misconduct connected with the work; or if he is receiving unemployment benefits from another state or under federal law.

An employe may be compensated for total unemployment or partial unemployment. Partial unemployment is recognized for compensation purposes if the individual is working less than his customary full time in any week, and at the same time is earning less than his weekly benefit rate.

The minimum weekly benefit is \$8, which is payable for earned wages of \$60 to \$212 during that quarter of his base year in which he received the highest wages. This rate increases by \$1 for every \$25 increase in wages during the highest quarter up to a maximum of \$25 per week at earnings of \$613 and over.⁴ A partially unemployed person is compensated in the amount of the weekly rate of compensation minus remuneration paid which is in excess of \$3.

Certain classes of employment are not covered by the Unemployment Compensation Law. Employment, as defined in the law, does not include any agricultural pursuit, domestic service or other "casual" labor, as well as certain other employment categories.⁵ An employer is defined as one who ". . . employs any employe in employment subject to this act for some portion of a day during any calendar year. . . ." Subject to approval by the bureau, an employer who is not subject to the act or who employs persons in classes of employment not covered by the act may elect to become subject to the law or to include under the provisions of the law persons in classes of employment not covered.

Partial Unemployment Compensation in Pennsylvania

In 1945, compensation for partial unemployment in Pennsylvania was provided by an amendment to the Unemployment Compensation Law which specified that "an individual shall be deemed unemployed . . . with respect to any week of less than his full-time work if the remuneration paid or payable to him with respect to such week is less than his weekly benefit rate. . . ." (1945, May 29, P. L. 1145). This provision for the payment of partial unemployment compensation benefits became effective in the week ending January 1, 1946. At this time, the weekly benefit rate ranged from \$8 to \$20, and the total amount of benefits ranged from nine to twenty times the weekly benefit rate.

The magnitude of unemployment compensation benefit payments was changed by the Act of 1947, June 30, P. L. 1186, which increased the maximum total amount of compensation from twenty times the weekly benefit rate to twenty-four times the weekly benefit rate. By Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355, the maximum weekly benefit rate was increased from \$20 to \$25.

The benefit procedure in Pennsylvania for partial unemployment compensation closely parallels that for total unemployment compensation.

An employe who is fully employed, partially unem-

ployed, or totally unemployed first files an "Application for Benefits" at his local unemployment compensation office. In the event that the worker is fully employed, this application serves only to establish the one-year period, beginning with the day of the application, which will constitute the worker's benefit year. In the event that the worker is either partially unemployed or totally unemployed, this application establishes not only the benefit year, but also the worker's eligibility for benefits and the first day of the worker's one-week waiting period. The weekly benefit amount of the worker equals 1/25th of his wages earned during that quarter of his base period in which his earnings were highest and is computed to the nearer dollar, but is to be not less than \$8 nor more than \$25.

When a worker becomes partially unemployed, the employer is required to furnish him with a "Low Earnings Report" which is used to establish eligibility for partial benefits. If the employe has not yet established his benefit year through filing an "Application for Benefits," he does so at this time. As noted above, the "Application for Benefits" is used to establish the benefit year and to establish eligibility for benefits, and the "Low Earnings Report" is used in the determination of the partial benefit. An employe will be eligible for partial benefits if he is employed less than his full-time work week and at the same time earns less than the weekly benefit amount he would receive were he totally unemployed. The amount of weekly benefit that the worker will receive while partially unemployed is computed by subtracting from the weekly benefit amount for total unemployment all wages earned during that week in excess of \$3. This computation is always rounded to the next higher dollar. If the employe continues to be partially unemployed, he will regularly receive from his employer "Low Earnings Reports" which will be used in connection with the computation of his partial benefits for the weeks following the waiting week.

Number and Dollar Amount of Benefit Payments for the Period 1946-1950

Table I, page 15, shows the number of benefit payments, the dollar amounts of benefit payments and the average benefit payment, for both total and partial unemployment, from 1946 through the first half of 1950.

Inspection of Table I shows that, during the first calendar year of operation (1946), 47,931 benefit payments were made for partial unemployment, which constituted .91 per cent of all benefit payments. During the first half of 1950, 179,773 benefit payments were made for partial unemployment, constituting 4.70 per cent of all benefit payments during that time period.⁶

The dollar amount of benefits for partial unemployment during the year 1946 was \$601,846, which constituted .63 per cent of the total dollar amount of benefits. During the first half of 1950, the dollar amount of benefits for partial unemployment was \$2,129,434, or 2.71 per cent of the total dollar amount of benefits. The average payment for partial unemployment during 1946 was \$12.56 and for all payments was \$18.10. During the first half of 1950, the average payment for partial unemployment was \$11.85, while the average for all payments was \$20.57.

⁴ If the amount in the fund is less than one and one-half times the highest amount paid out for compensation during any twelve consecutive months, the maximum may be reduced to \$20.

⁵ Service in the armed forces; service for the United States; coverage by the unemployment laws of the United States of any other state; service for the state or political subdivision; service performed for a son, daughter, or spouse; for religious or charitable organization; railroad or maritime service; service for a fraternal beneficiary society or a voluntary employees' beneficiary association; service by a student in school; for a foreign government; student nurse; newspaper vendors under 18; or certain services remunerated solely by commissions.

⁶ In the United States as a whole, partial benefits are generally about 5 per cent of all benefits.

APPENDIX TO THE

Table I

Benefit Payments, Dollar Amount of Benefit Payments, and Average Benefit Payments for the Years 1946 to 1949, Inclusive, and for the First Half of the Year 1950

Year	All Benefit Payments	Benefit Payments for Total Unemployment	Benefit Payments for Partial Unemployment	All Benefit Payments Per Cent	Benefit Payments for Total Unemployment Per Cent	Benefit Payments for Partial Unemployment Per Cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NUMBER OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS						
1946	5,258,675	5,210,744	47,931	100.00%	99.09%	.91%
1947	3,412,011	3,332,716	79,295	100.00	97.68	2.32
1948	2,698,596	2,609,935	88,661	100.00	96.71	3.29
1949	7,338,733	7,113,620	225,113	100.00	96.93	3.07
First half, 1950	3,821,752	3,641,979	179,773	100.00	95.30	4.70
TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS						
1946	\$95,188,856	\$94,587,010	\$601,846	100.00%	99.37%	.63%
1947	57,881,688	57,073,529	808,159	100.00	98.60	1.40
1948	46,193,417	45,298,827	894,590	100.00	98.06	1.94
1949	140,730,838	138,207,031	2,523,807	100.00	98.21	1.79
First half, 1950	78,616,490	76,487,056	2,129,434	100.00	97.29	2.71
AVERAGE BENEFIT PAYMENTS						
1946	\$18.10	\$18.15	\$12.56	.....	.....	.....
1947	16.96	17.13	10.19	.....	.....	.....
1948	17.12	17.36	10.09	.....	.....	.....
1949	19.18	19.43	11.21	.....	.....	.....
First half, 1950	20.57	21.00	11.85	.....	.....	.....

Source: Appendix A, Table I.

Percentage Distribution of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits to Men and Women

Table II, below, shows, on a monthly basis, the percentage distribution of the number of partial unemployment compensation benefits between men and women, for the period January, 1949, to June, 1950.

Table II

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments to Men and Women on a Monthly Basis During 1949 and the First Half of 1950 *

		Percentage of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments Made to:		
Year	Month	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1949	January	21.33%	78.67%	100.00%
	February	27.31	72.69	100.00
	March	38.93	61.07	100.00
	April	29.66	70.34	100.00
	May	28.09	71.91	100.00
	June	34.13	65.87	100.00
	July	40.05	59.95	100.00

1950	August	47.87	52.13	100.00
	September	50.38	49.62	100.00
	October	42.52	57.48	100.00
	November	46.37	53.63	100.00
	December	37.52	62.48	100.00
	January	48.44	51.56	100.00
	February	49.25	50.75	100.00
	March	56.08	43.92	100.00
	April	43.59	56.41	100.00
	May	38.65	61.35	100.00
	June	31.27	68.73	100.00

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

Inspection of Table II indicates that women usually receive a greater number of benefit payments for partial unemployment than do men. The table shows the lowest percentage of payments to men, 21.33 per cent in January, 1949, and the highest percentage to men, 56.08 per cent in March, 1950. The corresponding high percentage for women, in January, 1949, was 78.67 per cent, and the low, in March, 1950, was 43.92 per cent.

Percentage Distribution of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments Among Major Industry Groups

The percentage distribution of the number of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments in three-month time periods from January through March, 1949,

to April through June, 1950, among major industry groups are shown in Table III.

Examination of the table shows that in each of the six three-month periods, the largest number of benefits were paid to employees of the manufacturing industry. Wholesale and retail trade employees ranked second in five of the six time periods.

An increase in percentage from one time period to the next shows that the major industry group is increasing

in number of payments more rapidly than the other groups or is decreasing less rapidly than the remaining groups. A decreasing percentage from one time period to the next may show either that the group is decreasing more rapidly than the other groups or is increasing less rapidly than the other groups.

Tables IV and V (pages 20 and 21) show the percentage distribution of the number of partial unemployment benefit payments to men and women by major industry group, in

Table III

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments
in Three-Month Periods from January Through March, 1949, to
April Through June, 1950, in Major Industry Groups *

Major Industry Group	January- March 1949	April- June 1949	July- September 1949	October- December 1949	January- March 1950	April- June 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mining	3.75%	3.92%	13.18%	2.05%	1.98%	5.49%
Construction	2.43	3.50	2.72	2.21	6.59	2.28
Manufacturing	80.39	80.37	69.11	77.95	74.63	79.32
Transportation, Communica- tions, and Public Utilities ..	1.95	1.56	2.09	1.86	1.54	1.20
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.74	7.60	10.53	10.68	11.22	9.00
Services	2.83	1.56	.94	3.76	2.74	2.01
Other Industries ¹	1.91	1.49	1.43	1.49	1.30	.70
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
TOTAL NUMBER OF BENE- FIT PAYMENTS	48,876	47,123	60,925	68,189	97,317	82,456

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

¹ Other Industries include: Agriculture, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Establishments not elsewhere classified.

Table IV

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments
to Men in Three-Month Periods from January Through March, 1949,
to April Through June, 1950, in Major Industry Groups *

Major Industry Group	January- March 1949	April- June 1949	July- September 1949	October- December 1949	January- March 1950	April- June 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mining	13.12%	12.73%	27.85%	4.93%	3.88%	14.97%
Construction	8.52	11.37	5.74	5.15	12.76	6.06
Manufacturing	57.07	59.26	50.56	69.66	64.70	58.28
Transportation, Communica- tions, and Public Utilities ..	4.35	3.20	4.00	3.54	2.79	2.30
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	6.14	7.85	8.19	10.98	11.99	13.31
Services	4.56	2.12	1.25	5.16	1.93	3.89
Other Industries ¹	6.24	3.47	2.41	.58	1.95	1.19
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

¹ Other Industries include: Agriculture, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Establishments not elsewhere classified.

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Table V

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments to Women in Three-Month Periods from January Through March, 1949, to April Through June, 1950, in Major Industry Groups *

Major Industry Group	January-March 1949	April-June 1949	July-September 1949	October-December 1949	January-March 1950	April-June 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mining .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Construction .....	....	....	....	.12%	.14%	.09%
Manufacturing	89.71%	89.76%	85.77%	83.85	85.01	91.50
Transportation, Communica- tions, and Public Utilities	.99	.82	.39	.66	.24	.56
Wholesale and Retail Trade .	6.98	7.49	12.63	10.47	10.41	6.51
Services	2.14	1.32	.66	2.77	3.59	.93
Other Industries ¹ .....	.18	.61	.55	2.13	.61	.41
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

¹ Other Industries include: Agriculture, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Establishments not elsewhere classified.

three-month time periods from January through March, 1949, to April through June, 1950.

Relationship Between Number of Employees and Number of Employees Receiving Partial Benefit Payments, and Number of Benefit Payments, by Major Industry Groups

The distribution for major industry groups and for selected individual industries of average number of employees covered under the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, the number of employees receiving partial unemployment compensation benefits, the number of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments, the number of employees receiving partial benefits as a per cent of the number of covered employees, and the number of partial payments per partially unemployed worker during the calendar year 1949 are shown in Table VI.

Inspection of Table VI shows that the manufacturing group had the highest percentage of persons receiving partial unemployment compensation benefit payments, while the mining group and construction group were second and third, respectively. The manufacturing group was heavily weighted by the apparel and other finery products industry, in which the percentage of persons receiving partial unemployment compensation benefits was 22.67, and by the textile mill products industry in which the percentage was 11.11. The number of partial unemployment benefit payments per person was highest in the wholesale and retail trade industry group and was second highest in the composite group of all other industries. In the industry categories included in the table, 3.1 payments per beneficiary are shown in the retail general merchandise industry, and 2.2 payments per beneficiary are shown for the apparel and other finery products industry and for the primary metals products industry.

Table VI

Distribution for Major Industry Groups and for Selected Individual Industries of Average Number of Employees Covered Under the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law, Number of Employees Receiving Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits, Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments, Number of Employees Receiving Partial Benefits as a Per Cent of Employment, and Number of Partial Payments Per Partially Unemployed Worker During Calendar Year 1949*

Industries	Average Number of Covered Employees	Number of Employees Receiving Partial Unem- ployment Compensation Benefits	Number of Partial Un- employment Compensation Benefit Payments	Number of Employees Receiving Partial Benefits as a Per Cent of Employment	Number of Partial Payments Per Partially Unem- ployed Worker During 1949
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Total—All Industries	2,957,503	113,731	225,120	3.85%	2.0
Major Industry Groups:					
Mining	184,004	7,935	13,330	4.31	1.7
Construction	148,141	4,295	5,850	2.90	1.4
Manufacturing	1,416,515	87,489	172,480	6.18	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	663,161	7,971	20,550	1.20	2.6
Services	238,724	3,315	6,550	1.39	2.0
All Other Major Industry Groups	306,956	2,726	6,360	.89	2.3
Industries:					
Bituminous Mining	91,650	5,115	9,230	5.58	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	101,700	2,820	5,760	2.77	2.0
Textile Mill Products	141,836	15,758	25,280	11.11	1.6
Apparel & Other Finery Products	153,672	34,840	75,280	22.67	2.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	72,930	4,163	7,160	5.71	1.7
Primary Metal Products	258,509	5,803	12,840	2.24	2.2
Fabricated Metals	101,943	4,296	8,330	4.21	1.9
Machinery	112,242	2,853	5,960	2.54	2.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	98,790	4,099	5,660	4.15	1.4
Transportation Equipment	55,325	2,361	4,250	4.27	1.8
Retail General Merchandise	111,761	1,574	4,850	1.41	3.1

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

Percentage Distribution, by Industry Groups, of Partial Benefit Payments by Dollar Amounts

In Table VII, page 27, the percentage distribution for major industry groups and for selected industries of the number of partial unemployment compensation benefit weekly payments by the dollar amounts of payments, for persons filing claims under the benefit provisions of the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355, during the second half of the calendar year 1949, are shown.

Inspection of Table VII indicates that the distribution of the number of partial benefit payments, by dollar amounts, varies from industry to industry. For example, in the mining industry more claimants received benefit payments of \$14 or \$15, whereas in the construction industry the most frequently occurring benefit payments were \$18 or \$19.

Distribution of Weekly Earnings and Benefit Amounts

The dollar amount of a partial unemployment benefit payment when taken in conjunction with the weekly benefit amount for total unemployment reflects the level at which the worker is partially unemployed. Since the weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is determined as approximately 1/25th of the worker's high quarter wages (except at the minimum, \$8, and the maximum, \$25, under existing law) and since in order to qualify for partial unemployment benefits a worker must

be earning less than his weekly benefit amount for total unemployment (disregarding \$3 of earnings) and must be employed less than his regular work week, the worker's earnings during weeks of partial unemployment can be estimated and the degree of his underemployment can be approximated. These estimates generally apply only when the worker is earning less than half his customary wage because the weekly benefit amount which determines the existence of compensable partial unemployment is approximately one-half of the customary weekly wage.

The percentage distributions of the number of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments by estimated weekly earnings and by both average weekly wage during highest quarter of base period and weekly benefit amount for total unemployment for persons whose claims were filed between July, 1949, and June, 1950, inclusive, under the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355, are shown in Table VIII, page 29.

Inspection of Table VIII shows that the largest number of payments (43.77%) was made to persons whose weekly benefit amount was \$25 and whose estimated average weekly wage was \$47.20 or greater. The highest percentage of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments (14.07%) was made to persons whose estimated earnings were \$10 but less than \$12 per week.

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Table VII

Percentage Distributions for Major Industry Groups and for Selected Industries of the Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Weekly Payments by the Dollar Amounts of Payments During the Second Half of the Calendar Year 1949 for Persons Filing Claims Under the Benefit Provisions of the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355 *

Industries	Dollar Amounts of Weekly Benefit Payments										
	Total	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22 and over
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	100.0%	12.6%	9.9%	12.0%	10.7%	13.2%	9.5%	10.9%	11.5%	4.5%	5.2%
Major Industry Groups:											
Mining	100.0	14.4	6.2	5.5	3.4	19.2	23.9	14.4	4.8	2.7	5.5
Construction	100.0	13.5	10.8	2.8	8.1	5.4	5.4	16.2	18.9	8.1	10.8
Manufacturing	100.0	10.7	10.0	13.0	10.3	14.0	8.2	11.3	12.5	4.8	5.2
Transportation, Communi- cations, & Utilities	100.0	6.1	3.0	6.1	9.1	18.2	6.1	12.1	15.1	9.1	15.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	100.0	19.5	15.7	12.6	17.1	6.3	8.8	8.2	6.3	3.1	2.5
Services	100.0	28.0	7.0	19.3	7.0	7.0	5.3	1.8	19.3	1.8	3.5
All Other	100.0	5.3	5.3	10.5	57.8	10.5	....	....	5.3	5.3	....
Industries:											
Bituminous Mining	100.0%	7.2%	.9%	3.6%	.9%	24.3%	30.6%	16.2%	5.5%	3.6%	7.2%
Food and Kindred Products	100.0	6.7	13.3	26.7	13.3	13.3	....	10.0	6.7	6.7	3.3
Textile Mill Products	100.0	10.2	9.4	14.8	7.8	28.9	7.8	7.8	4.7	3.9	4.7
Apparel & Other Finery Products	100.0	12.7	11.6	16.5	13.4	13.7	7.8	9.0	8.5	4.4	2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	100.0	10.9	20.0	7.3	1.8	5.5	9.1	7.3	18.1	7.3	12.7
Primary Metal Products ...	100.0	7.2	9.0	8.1	8.1	6.3	5.4	16.2	24.3	2.8	12.6
Fabricated Metals	100.0	12.0	....	16.0	16.0	22.0	4.0	10.0	14.0	2.0	4.0
Nonelectrical Machinery ...	100.0	11.7	10.0	5.0	1.7	5.0	11.7	25.0	23.3	3.3	3.3
Electrical Machinery, Equip- ment & Supplies	100.0	2.1	4.3	6.4	6.4	8.5	14.9	10.6	31.9	8.5	6.4
Transportation Equipment .	100.0	3.0	6.1	6.1	9.1	12.1	9.1	18.2	12.1	12.1	12.1
Retail General Merchandise .	100.0	20.0	20.0	17.8	22.2	8.9	8.9	2.2	....	....	....

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

Table VIII

Percentage Distributions of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments by Estimated Weekly Earnings and by Both Average Weekly Wage During Highest Quarter of Base Period and Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment for Persons Whose Claims Were Filed Between July, 1949, and June, 1950, Inclusive, Under the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355 *

Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unem- ployment	Estimated Average Weekly Wage During Highest Quarter of Base Period	Estimated Weekly Earnings												Total
		Under \$4	\$4-6	\$6-8	\$8-10	\$10-12	\$12-14	\$14-16	\$16-18	\$18-20	\$20-22	\$22-24	\$24-25	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
\$8	\$ 4.6 to \$16.3	"	.19%	.19%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.38%
9	16.4 to 18.2	"	.42	.24	.09%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75
10	18.3 to 20.1	"	.49	.44	.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.37
11	20.2 to 22.1	"	.48	.65	.38	.09%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60
12	22.2 to 24.0	.05%	.91	1.18	.67	1.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.25
13	24.1 to 25.9	.07	.37	.44	.28	.45	.28%	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.89
14	26.0 to 27.8	.02	.33	.63	.44	.67	.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.71

15	27.9 to 29.7	.02	.58	.88	.46	.49	.56	.19%	...	...	...	...	...	3.18
16	29.8 to 31.7	.02	.49	.72	.47	.46	1.27	1.16	...	...	...	...	...	4.59
17	31.8 to 33.6	*	.47	.72	.58	.42	.78	.65	.37%	...	...	...	...	3.99
18	33.7 to 35.5	.05	.67	.97	.37	.69	.72	.55	.58	...	...	...	...	4.60
19	35.6 to 37.4	*	.28	.85	.77	.25	.51	.72	.51	.63%	...	...	...	4.52
20	37.5 to 39.4	.02	.44	.84	.42	.35	.60	.60	.63	.35	...	...	...	4.25
21	39.5 to 41.3	.05	.34	.81	.44	.47	.67	.70	.51	.70	.12%	...	...	4.81
22	41.4 to 43.2	.02	.26	.28	.55	.54	.74	.32	.33	.51	.28	...	...	3.83
23	43.3 to 45.1	*	.40	.44	.91	.55	.60	.58	.58	.53	.56	.23%	...	5.38
24	45.2 to 47.1	.05	.21	.37	.69	.47	.46	.47	.49	.44	.30	.18	...	4.13
25	47.2 and over	.51	2.11	2.74	5.58	6.73	5.02	4.46	3.85	3.95	3.60	3.83	1.39%	43.77
TOTAL ...		.88	9.44	13.39	13.54	14.07	12.83	10.40	7.85	7.11	4.86	4.24	1.39	100.00

* Based on sample data, see Appendix B.

* Less than one one-hundredth.

Section III

A COMPARISON OF PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND PROCEDURES IN SIXTEEN SELECTED STATES

Basic Statutory Provisions for Unemployment Compensation in Selected States

The most important factors which determine the magnitude and duration of benefit payments for partial unemployment are the magnitude and duration of benefit payments for total unemployment.

As regards compensation for total unemployment, the wage requirements, the statutory fraction on the basis of which benefits are calculated and the weekly minimum and maximum benefits for sixteen selected states are shown in Table IX⁷, page 32.

Table IX

Wage Requirements, Methods of Computing Weekly Benefits and Spread of Weekly Benefits in Sixteen Selected States*

State	Wage Requirements in Base Period ^a for Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation	Method of Computing the Weekly Benefit Amount	Minimum and Maximum Weekly Benefit Amounts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Alabama	Thirty times the weekly benefit amount (at the minimum benefit, this is \$120) with \$75.01 or more in one quarter.	1/26th of high quarter wages	\$ 4-\$20
California	Not under \$300, and must be the lesser of: 1. Base period wages equal to 1½ times the high quarter wages or 2. Thirty times the weekly benefit amount. (At the minimum benefit, this is \$300.)	^b	\$10-\$25
Connecticut	\$240 and wages in at least two quarters	1/26th of high quarter wages	\$ 8-\$24

⁷ These states were selected on the basis of: (1) diversity of legal provisions relating to unemployment compensation, and (2), industrial competition. The states are: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and West Virginia. See pp. 264-265 of "First Report on the Tax and Financial Problems of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly," Joint State Government Commission of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, January, 1941.

Table IX (Continued)

State	Wage Requirements in Base Period ^a for Eligibility for Unemployment Compensation	Method of Computing the Weekly Benefit Amount	Minimum and Maximum Weekly Benefit Amounts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Illinois	\$300	1/20th of high quarter wages	\$10-\$25
Kentucky	\$300	^b	\$ 7-\$20
Maryland	Thirty times the weekly benefit amount (at the minimum benefit, this is \$180) including \$156 in high quarter.	1/26th of high quarter wages	\$ 6-\$25
Massachusetts	\$150	1/20th of high quarter wages	\$ 6-\$25
Michigan	Fourteen weeks of employment at \$8.01 or more (\$112.14)	^b	\$ 6-\$24
New Jersey	Thirty times the weekly benefit amount (at the minimum benefit, this is \$270.)	1/22nd of high quarter wages	\$ 9-\$22
New York	Thirty times the weekly benefit amount (at the minimum benefit, this is \$300) including \$100 in high quarter.	1/23rd of high quarter wages	\$10-\$26
North Carolina	\$200	^b	\$ 6-\$25
Ohio	\$240	^b	\$10-\$25
Pennsylvania	Thirty times the weekly benefit amount (at the minimum benefit, this is \$240.)	1/25th of high quarter wages	\$ 8-\$25
Rhode Island	\$100	1/20th of high quarter wages	\$10-\$25
Texas	\$200 and wages in at least two quarters	1/26th of high quarter wages	\$ 7-\$20
West Virginia	\$300	^b	\$ 8-\$25

* Source: Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, "Handbook on State Unemployment Insurance Laws," January 1, 1950.

^a The base period is, in each state, a period of one year, defined variously as the first four of the last five or six quarters immediately preceding the benefit year, or the calendar year, next to the last calendar year or one year period immediately preceding the benefit year.

^b Varying fractions are used at different wage levels.

In order to compute partial benefits for a covered wage earner, the following supplemental information is required:

(1) definition of partial unemployment in terms of earnings;

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(2) amount of earnings disregarded when computing benefits for partial unemployment; and
(3) statutory provisions regarding rounding of benefit payments as computed.

Table X shows the requirements of the sixteen selected states as well as provisions for dependents' allowances, if any.

Table X

Principal Provisions for Partial Unemployment Benefits in Selected States *

State	Partially Unemployed if Earnings are less than	Amount of Earnings Disregarded in Computing Benefit	Weekly Benefit Rounded to	Other Provisions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pa.	Weekly benefit amount	\$3.00	Higher dollar	.....
Ala.	" " "	2.00	Nearer dollar	.....
Cal.	" " "	3.00	Higher dollar	.....
Conn.	Weekly benefit amount + \$3.	3.00	" "	Dependents' allowances ^a
Ill.	Weekly benefit amount	2.00	" "	Reduction for unavailability ⁷
Ky.	Weekly benefit amount ¹	1/5 of earnings	Nearer dollar	Less than 24 hours weekly ⁸
Md.	Weekly benefit amount	2.00	" "	Dependents' allowances ^a
Mass.	" " "	None	Higher dollar	Dependents' allowances ^a
Mich.	" " "	"	"	Dependents' allowances ^a
N. J.	Weekly benefit amount + \$3.	3.00	Higher dollar	.....
N. Y.	\$24.01 ²	None ²	"	Benefit for 4 "effective days" ²
N. C.	Weekly benefit amount + \$2. ¹	2.00	Nearer 50c	Less than 60% full-time ⁸
Ohio	Weekly benefit amount	2.00	Higher dollar	Dependents' allowances ^a
R. I.	Weekly benefit amount + \$3. in subsidiary earnings ³	3.00 ³	" "	.....
Texas	Weekly benefit amount + \$3. in subsidiary earnings	3.00	" "	.....
W. Va.	Weekly benefit amount + \$6.	6.00	" "	.....

¹ There is also a time limitation. See Column 5.

² Partial unemployment is counted for each week in which claimant earns \$24 or less. The count is by "effective days," defined as the 4th or subsequent day of total unemployment in such a week, and is cumulative. No more than 4 "effective days" may be counted for any week, and a week's benefit is paid for each accumulation of 4 "effective days."

³ All earnings from the regular employer must be counted.

⁴ The full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than 1/2 weekly benefit.

⁵ Benefits are according to a schedule in \$1.00 intervals.

⁶ Dependents' allowances are paid at the same rate as for total unemployment in Conn., Md., Mass., and Ohio. In Mich. a worker eligible for 1/2 his weekly benefit amount also receives 1/2 his dependents' allowances.

⁷ Reduction amounts to 1/4 of the weekly benefit amount for each day.

⁸ Claimant is eligible for partial unemployment benefits only when time worked has not exceeded the stated limits, (in Kentucky, 24 hours weekly) and (in North Carolina 60% of a full-time work-week).

*Source: Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, "Handbook on State Unemployment Insurance Laws," January 1, 1950.

Computation of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits Under the Statutory Provisions of Sixteen Selected States

The benefit provisions of the sixteen selected states (including Pennsylvania) are compared at ten levels of high quarter earnings and base year earnings. These high quarter earnings, together with the base year wages on the basis of which compensation computations have been made, are shown below.

High Quarter Wages	Base Year Wages
\$60	\$240
185	275
230	450
330	1,150
370	1,250
450	1,550
525	1,850
575	1,950
725	2,550
800	3,000

In connection with the above wage data, it should be noted that, during recent months, about one-fourth of the applicants for unemployment compensation benefits in Pennsylvania showed high quarter wages of \$800 and base year wages of \$3,000. Again, during recent months, about one-half of the applicants had high quarter wages greater than \$525 and base year wages greater than \$1,850.

In order to standardize calculations of benefits for workers employed one day a week, two days a week and three days a week, certain assumptions regarding the worker and his work and wage pattern were made as follows:

1. He was employed part-time by his regular employer.
2. He had no dependents.
3. He had previously fulfilled waiting period requirements.
4. The full-time work week was forty hours subdivided evenly among five days.
5. Hourly and daily wages were determined from the high quarter earnings.

The partial unemployment benefits payable in the sixteen selected states for a worker who is employed one day a week, two days a week and three days a week, with daily earnings of \$12, high quarter earnings of \$800 and base year wages of \$3,000, are shown in Table XI, page 39.

Examination of Table XI shows that as regards a worker who is employed one day per week, partial benefits paid in Pennsylvania (\$16) are exceeded only by the partial benefits payable in the states of West Virginia (\$19) and New York (\$20). Again, if a worker is employed two days a week, the weekly benefit rate in Pennsylvania is exceeded only by the rates of New York and West Virginia.

In Table XII, page 40, weekly benefit payments and duration of benefits are shown for a partially unemployed claimant who has daily earnings of \$8, with \$525 in high quarter earnings and \$1,850 in base year earnings.

It may be noted that when a worker is employed one day or two days a week, nine states pay benefits which are higher than those paid in Pennsylvania. Those nine states are: California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The weekly rates of partial benefits in the sixteen selected states for a worker at each of the eight other wage levels are presented in Table XIII (see page 41).

Table XI

Weekly Partial Unemployment Benefits and Total Benefit Amount of a Worker Earning \$12 Daily, with \$800 in High Quarter Earnings and \$3,000 in Base Year Earnings, in Sixteen Selected States

State	Partial Weekly Benefit Rate if Worker Is Employed			Total Benefit Amount
	1 Day Week	2 Days Week	3 Days Week	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Alabama	\$10.00	....	....	\$400.00
California	16.00	\$4.00	....	650.00
Connecticut	15.00	3.00	....	630.00
Illinois	15.00	3.00	....	650.00
Kentucky	10.00	....	....	440.00
Maryland	15.00	3.00	....	650.00
Massachusetts	13.00	1.00	....	575.00
Michigan	12.00	....	....	480.00
New Jersey	13.00	1.00	....	572.00
New York	20.00	13.00	....	676.00
North Carolina ...	15.00	3.00	....	500.00
Ohio	15.00	3.00	....	650.00
Pennsylvania	16.00	4.00	....	600.00
Rhode Island	13.00	1.00	....	650.00
Texas	11.00	....	....	480.00
West Virginia	19.00	7.00	....	575.00

Table XII

Weekly Partial Unemployment Benefits and Total Benefit Amount of a Worker Earning \$8 Daily, with \$525 in High Quarter Earnings, and \$1,850 in Base Earnings, in Sixteen Selected States

State	Partial Weekly Benefit Rate if Worker Is Employed			Total Benefit Amount
	1 Day Week	2 Days Week	3 Days Week	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Alabama	\$14.00	\$6.00	....	\$400.00
California	18.00	10.00	....	598.00
Connecticut	15.00	7.00	....	470.00
Illinois	19.00	11.00	\$3.00	650.00
Kentucky	14.00	7.00	....	440.00
Maryland	14.00	6.00	....	462.00
Massachusetts	17.00	9.00	1.00	555.00
Michigan	23.00	11.50	....	460.00
New Jersey	17.00	9.00	1.00	572.00
New York	17.00	12.00	6.00	598.00
North Carolina ...	13.50	5.50	....	390.00
Ohio	17.00	9.00	....	598.00
Pennsylvania	16.00	8.00	....	504.00
Rhode Island	17.00	9.00	1.00	494.00
Texas	15.00	7.00	....	370.00
West Virginia	18.00	10.00	2.00	460.00

Examination of the weekly benefit rates or payments, exclusive of dependency allowance, presented in Tables XI, XII and XIII permits the following generalizations with respect to the level of benefit payments under comparable conditions in Pennsylvania and the selected states:

1. Benefit payments in Pennsylvania are always higher than or equal to payments made in Alabama and Maryland.
2. Benefit payments in Pennsylvania are generally higher than or equal to payments made in Connecticut, Kentucky, North Carolina and Texas.
3. Benefit payments in Pennsylvania are usually equal to or lower than payments in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

However, it must be noted that the position of Pennsylvania relative to the other fifteen states is negatively weighted by inclusion of a three-day work week. If benefits for one day and two days of employment are considered, the rank of Pennsylvania relative to the other states is considerably higher.

APPENDICES
APPENDIX A—BASIC DATA

Appendix Table 1

Number of Weeks Compensated and Total Dollar Amount of All Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Number of Weeks Compensated and Total Dollar Amount of Partial and Part-total Unemployment Compensation Benefits on a Monthly Basis from January, 1949, to June, 1950, Inclusive, in Pennsylvania

Year and Month	All Payments		Partial and Part-total Payments	
	Weeks Compensated	Amount	Weeks Compensated	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1946	5,258,675	\$95,188,856	47,931	\$601,846
January	517,133	9,359,215	159	2,048
February	434,907	7,826,209	865	12,520
March	685,003	12,659,157	3,322	40,221
April	604,078	11,114,203	3,511	63,902
May	532,953	9,850,146	4,332	62,174
June	485,032	8,820,622	6,716	91,141
July	448,042	8,040,758	6,168	67,245
August	410,605	7,320,768	4,359	48,112
September ...	323,149	5,772,684	2,804	30,750
October	342,441	6,168,245	5,521	69,874
November ...	215,127	3,756,143	4,342	54,599
December	260,205	4,500,706	5,832	59,260
1947	3,412,011	\$57,881,688	79,295	\$808,159
January	293,668	4,985,455	9,553	97,202
February	274,517	4,665,715	5,296	52,088
March	356,958	6,091,696	8,820	92,367
April	360,510	6,112,257	7,616	80,313
May	331,071	5,582,903	6,321	73,060
June	366,142	6,172,930	9,051	89,194
July	363,178	6,118,578	5,513	54,690
August	295,609	4,969,865	8,375	82,841
September ...	261,022	4,433,838	5,291	53,126
October	201,403	3,451,684	5,525	57,307
November ...	141,033	2,432,483	3,023	29,089
December ...	166,900	2,864,284	4,911	46,882
1948	2,698,596	\$46,193,417	88,661	\$894,590
January	245,048	4,162,712	11,218	120,937
February	224,225	3,865,146	4,883	49,940
March	305,734	5,277,690	7,074	77,345
April	263,823	4,513,229	6,204	60,991
May	217,282	3,712,881	6,232	63,735
June	240,287	4,093,656	8,116	82,384

Year and Month	All Payments		Partial and Part-total Payments	
	Weeks Compensated	Amount	Weeks Compensated	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July	194,723	3,303,236	4,579	45,924
August	220,531	3,736,432	6,293	59,911
September ...	196,276	3,357,667	6,624	62,377
October	171,287	2,950,806	6,570	65,448
November	178,578	3,074,179	8,159	81,774
December ...	240,802	4,145,783	12,709	123,824
1949	7,338,733	\$140,730,838	225,113	\$2,523,807
January	358,191	6,159,348	19,190	201,659
February	380,919	6,630,746	14,550	148,137
March	542,134	9,581,106	15,136	158,555
April	462,647	8,228,512	11,397	124,606
May	549,511	9,827,732	17,675	185,455
June	598,168	10,809,181	18,051	202,545
July	592,295	10,809,626	11,796	121,774
August	809,956	15,687,737	25,512	284,986
September ...	785,390	15,888,609	23,617	273,762
October	711,205	14,706,327	18,651	219,665
November ...	736,243	15,443,789	21,097	258,060
December ...	812,074	16,958,125	28,441	344,603
1950	3,821,752	\$78,616,490	179,773	\$2,129,434
January	805,325	16,664,198	43,000	546,270
February ...	640,383	13,254,499	23,087	268,308
March	799,006	16,603,963	31,230	367,596
April	543,944	11,231,291	21,965	258,722
May	515,895	10,508,634	23,633	257,823
June	517,199	10,353,905	36,858	430,715

Source: Research and Statistics Section, Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX B—SAMPLE DATA

Analysis of partial unemployment compensation benefit payments in Pennsylvania from January, 1949 to June, 1950, is based upon an approximately 2 per cent sample taken by the Research and Statistics Section, Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation, Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A test of the standard error of the means shows that the mean of the sample does not differ significantly from the mean of the universe. On the basis of Chi square tests, randomness of the sample could not be established. Hence, although generalizations are made concerning points of concentration of sample data, no numerical probabilities should be associated with these statements.

The data shown in the following tables are sample data.

APPENDIX TO THE

Appendix Table 2

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments During the Second Half of the Calendar Year 1949 by Dollar Amount of Payments and by Major Industry Groups and Selected Industries for Men Filing Claims in Benefit Years Established Under the Provisions of the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355

Major Industry Group	Dollar Amount of Payment											Total
	\$4-\$5	\$6-\$7	\$8-\$9	\$10-\$11	\$12-\$13	\$14-\$15	\$16-\$17	\$18-\$19	\$20-\$21	\$22 and over		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
All Industries	8.6%	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%	14.0%	10.8%	12.4%	15.0%	6.2%	8.1%	100.0%	
Mining	14.4	6.1	5.5	3.4	19.2	24.0	14.4	4.8	2.7	5.5	100.0	
Construction	11.1	11.1	2.8	8.3	5.6	5.6	16.7	19.4	8.3	11.1	100.0	
Manufacturing	6.2	8.3	8.8	8.3	14.5	7.3	13.0	17.1	7.3	9.2	100.0	
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	3.8	3.8	7.7	3.8	19.3	7.7	15.4	15.4	7.7	15.4	100.0	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.9	12.7	7.9	20.6	4.8	12.7	4.8	11.1	6.3	3.2	100.0	
Services	3.1	6.3	25.0	9.3	6.3	6.3	3.1	31.2	3.1	6.3	100.0	
All Other Industries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	100.0
Selected Industry Groups												
Bituminous Mining	7.2	.9	3.6	.9	24.3	30.7	16.2	5.4	3.6	7.2	100.0	
All Construction	11.1	11.1	2.8	8.3	5.6	5.6	16.7	19.4	8.3	11.1	100.0	
Food and Kindred Products	7.2	14.3	...	21.4	21.4	...	7.2	14.3	14.2	...	100.0	
Textile Mill Products	1.9	3.9	9.6	5.8	50.0	1.9	5.8	1.9	9.6	9.6	100.0	
Apparel and Other Finery Products	6.1	12.1	9.1	15.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	15.2	15.1	9.1	100.0	
Stone, Clay and Glass Products ..	10.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	18.0	8.0	14.0	100.0	
Primary Metals Products	7.3	9.1	8.2	7.3	6.4	5.4	16.4	24.5	2.7	12.7	100.0	
Fabricated Metals Products	12.2	...	19.5	19.5	14.7	2.4	12.2	12.2	2.4	4.9	100.0	
Nonelectrical Machinery	8.7	10.5	5.3	1.7	5.3	12.3	24.6	24.6	3.5	3.5	100.0	
Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies .....	...	7.4	7.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.4	29.7	7.4	7.4	100.0
Transportation Equipment	3.1	6.2	6.2	9.4	12.5	9.4	18.8	12.5	12.5	9.4	100.0	
Retail General Merchandise	25.0	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
TOTAL	7.4%	7.5%	7.0%	7.9%	15.1%	11.0%	13.8%	15.4%	6.1%	8.8%	100.0%	

Appendix Table 3

Percentage Distribution of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments During the Second Half of the Calendar Year 1949 by Dollar Amount of Payments and by Major Industry Groups and Selected Industries for Women Filing Claims in Benefit Years Established Under the Provisions of the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355

Major Industry Group	Dollar Amount of Payment										
	\$4-\$5	\$6-\$7	\$8-\$9	\$10-\$11	\$12-\$13	\$14-\$15	\$16-\$17	\$18-\$19	\$20-\$21	\$22 and over	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Industries	17.0%	11.8%	16.0%	13.4%	12.5%	8.0%	9.2%	7.6%	2.6%	1.9%	100.0%
Manufacturing	14.4	11.3	16.6	11.9	13.7	8.9	9.9	8.8	2.7	1.8	100.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.9	17.7	15.6	14.6	7.3	6.2	10.4	3.1	1.1	2.1	100.0
Services and All Other	35.3	5.9	9.8	27.4	9.8	2.0	...	3.9	3.9	2.0	100.0
Selected Industries											
Food and Kindred Products	6.2	12.5	50.0	6.2	6.3	...	12.5	...	...	6.3	100.0
Textile Mill Products	15.8	13.2	18.4	9.2	14.5	11.8	9.2	6.6	...	1.3	100.0
Apparel and Other Finery Products ..	13.3	11.6	17.2	13.3	14.4	7.9	9.3	7.9	3.4	1.7	100.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products ..	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	...	20.0	...	20.0	...	...	100.0
Fabricated Metals Products	11.1	...	...	...	55.6	11.1	...	22.2	...	...	100.0
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	20.0	15.0	35.0	10.0	5.0	100.0
Retail General Merchandise	18.9	24.4	21.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	2.7	...	...	...	100.0

Appendix Table 4

Percentage Distributions of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments in Manufacturing Industries by Estimated Weekly Earnings and by Both Approximate Customary Weekly Wage and Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment for Persons Whose Claims Were Filed Between July, 1949, and June, 1950, Inclusive, Under the Act of 1949, May 14, P.L. 1355

Weekly Benefit Amount	Approximate Customary Weekly Wage	Weekly Earnings											Total
		Under \$4.00	\$4.00-\$5.99	\$6.00-\$7.99	\$8.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$11.99	\$12.00-\$13.99	\$14.00-\$15.99	\$16.00-\$17.99	\$18.00-\$19.99	\$20.00-\$21.99	\$22.00-\$24.99	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
\$8	\$4.6 to \$16.3	...	.12%	.09%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.21%
9	16.4 to 18.2	...	.25	.06	.06%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.37
10	18.3 to 20.1	...	.32	.42	.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.29
11	20.2 to 22.1	...	.22	.55	.35	.10%	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22
12	22.2 to 24.0	.03%	.67	1.11	.83	1.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.73
13	24.1 to 25.9	.06	.38	.55	.29	.45	.29%	...	...	...	...	...	2.02
14	26.0 to 27.8	...	.19	.48	.48	.70	.58	...	...	...	...	...	2.43
15	27.9 to 29.7	...	.44	.73	.45	.45	.64	.19%	...	...	...	...	2.90
16	29.8 to 31.7	...	.29	.90	.57	.58	1.15	.83	...	...	...	...	4.32
17	31.8 to 33.6	...	.48	.93	.70	.51	.95	.38	.42%	...	...	...	4.37
18	33.7 to 35.5	...	.48	1.02	.41	.51	.83	.58	.64	...	...	...	4.47
19	35.6 to 37.4	...	.39	.96	.83	.35	.57	.93	.64	.83%	...	...	5.50
20	37.5 to 39.4	...	.38	.92	.42	.38	.38	.71	.83	.45	...	...	4.47
21	39.5 to 41.3	...	.19	1.03	.48	.32	.83	.80	.60	.77	.13%	...	5.15
22	41.4 to 43.2	.03	.29	.29	.64	.48	1.02	.44	.42	.55	.32	...	4.48
23	43.3 to 45.1	...	.26	.48	1.02	.61	.67	.64	.71	.57	.73	.26%	5.95
24	45.2 to 47.1	.03	.19	.44	.96	.54	.48	.58	.58	.61	.29	.23	4.93
25	47.2 and over	.38	1.79	2.36	5.77	7.08	5.04	3.41	3.83	4.08	3.67	4.78	42.19
TOTAL .....		.53%	7.33%	13.32%	14.18%	14.15%	13.43%	9.49%	8.67%	7.86%	5.14%	5.27%	100.00%

Appendix Table 5

Percentage Distributions of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industries by Estimated Weekly Earnings and by Both Approximate Customary Weekly Wage and Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment for Persons Whose Claims Were Filed Between July, 1949, and June, 1950, Inclusive, Under the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355

Weekly Benefit Amount	Approximate Customary Weekly Wage	Weekly Earnings											Total
		Under \$4.00	\$4.00-\$5.99	\$6.00-\$7.99	\$8.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$11.99	\$12.00-\$13.99	\$14.00-\$15.99	\$16.00-\$17.99	\$18.00-\$19.99	\$20.00-\$21.99	\$22.00-\$24.99	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
\$8	\$4.6 to \$16.3	...	.83%	.62%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.45%
9	16.4 to 18.2	...	2.06	1.65	.41%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.12
10	18.3 to 20.1	...	1.03	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.06
11	20.2 to 22.1	...	1.44	2.07	1.03	.21%	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.75
12	22.2 to 24.0	...	.41	1.03	.62	2.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.96
13	24.1 to 25.9	.21%	.62	.21	.21	1.03	.41%	...	...	...	...	...	2.69
14	26.0 to 27.8	...	.21	1.65	.62	1.44	.83	...	...	...	...	...	4.75
15	27.9 to 29.7	.21	2.06	1.86	.82	1.24	.21	.21%	...	...	...	...	6.61
16	29.8 to 31.7	.21	.62	.21	...	.21	3.92	4.75	...	...	...	...	9.92
17	31.8 to 33.6	...	.21	.41	.41	.42	.42	3.31	.41%	...	...	...	5.59
18	33.7 to 35.5	.41	2.28	1.65	...	2.47	.41	.82	1.03	...	...	...	9.07
19	35.6 to 37.4	...	...	.62	1.24	...	.82	...	.42	.21%	...	...	3.31
20	37.5 to 39.4	...	.82	.21	.21	...	...	.62	.21	.21	...	...	2.28
21	39.5 to 41.3	...	.83	.41	.42	1.65	.21	.82	.21	.41	...	...	4.96
22	41.4 to 43.2	...	...	.21	.21	1.03	...	...	...	...	.21%	...	1.66
23	43.3 to 45.1	...	1.03	.62	.82	.62	...	...	.21	...	.21	...	3.51
24	45.2 to 47.1	...	.21	...	...	...	.21	...	.21	...	.62	...	1.25
25	47.2 and over	...	2.48	2.48	4.96	2.48	2.07	2.06	1.86	4.35	1.65	2.67%	27.06
TOTAL		1.04%	17.14%	16.94%	11.98%	15.70%	9.51%	12.59%	4.56%	5.18%	2.69%	2.67%	100.00%

APPENDIX TO THE

Appendix Table 6

Percentage Distributions of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments in the Textile Mill Products Industry by Estimated Weekly Earnings and by Both Approximate Customary Weekly Wage and Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment for Persons Whose Claims Were Filed Between July, 1949, and June, 1950, Inclusive, Under the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355

Weekly Benefit Amount	Approximate Customary Weekly Wage	Weekly Earnings											Total
		Under \$4.00	\$4.00-\$5.99	\$6.00-\$7.99	\$8.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$11.99	\$12.00-\$13.99	\$14.00-\$15.99	\$16.00-\$17.99	\$18.00-\$19.99	\$20.00-\$21.99	\$22.00-\$24.99	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
\$8	\$4.6 to \$16.3	...	.42%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.42%
9	16.4 to 18.2	...	.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.21
10	18.3 to 20.1	...	...	.63%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.63
11	20.2 to 22.1	...	...	1.06%	.21	.42%	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.69
12	22.2 to 24.0	...	.42	.84	1.27	1.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.80
13	24.1 to 25.9	.21%	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21%	...	...	...	...	...	1.26
14	26.0 to 27.8	...	.42	.85	.84	1.48	.63	...	...	...	...	...	4.22
15	27.9 to 29.7	...	.42	.21	.21	.42	.63	.21%	...	...	...	...	2.10
16	29.8 to 31.7	...	...	.42	.63	1.05	1.26	...	...	...	...	...	3.36
17	31.8 to 33.6	...	.42	.63	1.05	...	.63	.21	.21%	...	...	...	3.15
18	33.7 to 35.5	...	.21	.63	.21	.21	.21	.42	.63	...	...	...	2.52
19	35.6 to 37.4	...	...	.84	.42	...	.42	.42	.42	.21%	...	...	2.73
20	37.5 to 39.4	...	...	.63	...	.42	.21	1.27	.63	.21	...	...	3.37
21	39.5 to 41.3	...	...	1.70	.42	...	1.48	.63	.85	1.48	...	...	6.56
22	41.4 to 43.2	.21	...	.21	.42	...	4.23	...	...	...	...	...	5.07
23	43.3 to 45.1	...	.21	.21	.84	.84	...	1.06	.63	1.27	1.27%	.42%	6.75
24	45.2 to 47.1	.21	.21	...	.85	.63	.42	.84	.42	.42	.63	.42	5.05
25	47.2 and over	.42	.84	2.75	6.34	5.71	5.71	5.06	3.17	5.07	5.70	6.34	47.11
TOTAL		1.05%	3.99%	11.19%	14.55%	12.66%	16.04%	10.12%	6.96%	8.66%	7.60%	7.18%	100.00%

Appendix Table 7

Percentage Distributions of Number of Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments in the Apparel and Other Finery Products Industry by Estimated Weekly Earnings and by Both Approximate Customary Weekly Wage and Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment for Persons Whose Claims Were Filed Between July, 1949, and June, 1950, Inclusive, Under the Act of 1949, May 14, P. L. 1355

Weekly Benefit Amount	Approximate Customary Weekly Wage	Weekly Earnings											Total
		Under \$4.00	\$4.00-\$5.99	\$6.00-\$7.99	\$8.00-\$9.99	\$10.00-\$11.99	\$12.00-\$13.99	\$14.00-\$15.99	\$16.00-\$17.99	\$18.00-\$19.99	\$20.00-\$21.99	\$22.00-\$24.99	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
\$8	\$4.6 to \$16.3	...	.16%	.16%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.32%
9	16.4 to 18.2	...	.56	.08	.16%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.80
10	18.3 to 20.1	...	.32	.56	.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.52
11	20.2 to 22.1	...	.40	.88	.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.92
12	22.2 to 24.0	...	1.28	1.20	1.28	.48%	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.24
13	24.1 to 25.9	.08%	.80	1.13	.56	.96	.48%	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
14	26.0 to 27.8	...	.32	.64	.80	1.05	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
15	27.9 to 29.7	...	.48	1.04	.88	.80	.88	.32%	...	...	...	...	4.40
16	29.8 to 31.7	...	.64	1.12	1.04	.72	1.77	1.13	...	...	...	...	6.42
17	31.8 to 33.6	...	.80	1.37	.88	1.21	1.36	.72	.89%	...	...	...	1.23
18	33.7 to 35.5	...	.64	1.29	.72	1.04	1.69	.88	1.29	...	...	...	7.55
19	35.6 to 37.4	...	.64	1.29	.88	.64	1.12	1.28	.96	.40%	...	...	7.21
20	37.5 to 39.4	...	.72	1.12	.88	.64	.72	.96	1.45	.56	...	...	7.05
21	39.5 to 41.3	...	.40	1.20	.72	.48	.88	1.45	.89	.80	.08%	...	6.90
22	41.4 to 43.2	...	.40	.40	1.04	.80	.56	.72	.56	.96	.32	...	5.76
23	43.3 to 45.1	...	.24	.56	.56	.48	1.37	.64	1.28	.88	.96	.24%	7.21
24	45.2 to 47.1	...	.08	.40	.89	.56	.48	.64	.64	.72	.08	.24	4.73
25	47.2 and over	.08	1.21	1.05	2.34	1.69	2.10	1.78	2.34	2.10	1.86	2.17	18.72
TOTAL		.16%	10.09%	15.49%	14.91%	11.55%	14.61%	10.52%	10.30%	6.42%	3.30%	2.65%	100.00%

BLIND PENSIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman

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Edward M. Young

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

* Appointed February 6, 1951.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Term expired.

§ Deceased.

|| Resigned.

¶ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

In accordance with the directive of the General Assembly contained in Senate Resolution Serial No. 40 and House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Session of 1949, the Joint State Government Commission has made a study of the administration and financing of public assistance in the Commonwealth, and presents herewith its report on that phase of the study dealing with aid to the blind.

A subcommittee to assist in the study was appointed by the Commission under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Section I

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF BLIND PENSIONS

A. State and Federal Legislation Relating to Payments to the Blind—

Prior to 1933, the Pennsylvania Constitution did not permit legislative appropriations for blind pensions. In November of that year, Article III, Section 18, of the Constitution was amended to read: "No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military service and to blind persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, shall be made for charitable, industrial, or benevolent purposes to any person or community nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association." (Italics supplied to indicate material added by amendment.)

In 1934, the General Assembly passed the first blind pension act,¹ providing a pension for an applicant who:

- (1) had attained the age of 21 years and upwards;
- (2) resided in the Commonwealth and had resided there continuously for at least ten years immediately preceding the date of application;
- (3) was not at the time of application an inmate of any prison, jail, workhouse, insane asylum, or public reform or correctional institution;²
- (4) was not at the date of making application suffering from a mental or physical infirmity which in itself would make the applicant a charge upon any other institution or agency of the Commonwealth and which had so incapacitated him prior to the loss of sight that such persons was a public charge prior thereto;
- (5) had not sufficient means to enable the applicant to maintain himself and was incapable of or lacking the opportunity of self-support, and
- (6) had less than 3/60th or 10/200th normal vision and by reason thereof was unable to earn a livelihood except through special training and in occupations which could successfully be carried on by blind persons.

The Act of 1935, July 9, P. L. 621, removed the requirement of a means test and reduced the residence requirement from ten to five years. This act provided that

"... every blind person ... shall be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth a pension of thirty dollars (\$30) per month: Provided, That any blind person with an actual income of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200), or upwards, and any blind person having real property with an assessed valuation of over five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is not entitled to such pension: And provided further, That where a blind person has an income of less than twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per year the pension shall be fixed in such amount so that the combined income and pension shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) a year."

The Act of 1935 also revised the definition of blindness to read, "... has 3/60th or 10/200th, or less, normal vision."

In August, 1935, the federal Social Security Act was passed. Title X of that act, as interpreted by the Social Security Board, provided for federal participation in state

payments to the needy blind on the condition that a state agency, when determining eligibility, must give uniform consideration to both the needs and resources of an applicant. Under the act, the federal government participates in grants to the needy blind up to \$50 per month by contributing three-fourths of the first \$20 of the average monthly payment and one-half of the remainder.

Beginning in February, 1936, the Commonwealth received provisional federal grants-in-aid for its blind pension program. It was expected that Pennsylvania would revise its statutes to comply with provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act. However, the 1937 Session of the General Assembly enacted the "Public Assistance Law"³ which included the major provisions of the Blind Pension Act of 1935. Federal participation was withdrawn in January, 1938, on the ground that the magnitude of the pension was not related to the needs of recipients as required by statute.⁴

In 1945, the maximum pension was increased from \$30 to \$40 per month, and the residence requirement was reduced from five years to one year.⁵

In 1947, the income ceiling was raised to \$1,596 per year.⁶

Since 1939, the Department of Public Assistance has attempted unsuccessfully to obtain federal participation in the Pennsylvania blind pension program. In December, 1948, the Department proposed to establish an aid-to-the-blind program in addition to the blind pension program. This proposal was rejected by the Social Security Administration as being contrary to the equality provisions of federal social security legislation.

It has been estimated by the Department of Public Assistance that the Commonwealth, from 1938 to 1948, lost federal participation in the amount of \$30,335,000. The current rate of loss is about \$9,000,000 per biennium.

In this connection, it may be noted that only two other states, Missouri and Nevada, have blind aid programs which do not comply with the provisions of Title X of the federal Social Security Act.

B. The Social Security Act Amendments of 1950—

The amendments to the Social Security Act passed in August, 1950, contain several provisions which modify the equality requirements contained in Section 1002, Title X of the act.

Under the 1950 amendments, the Social Security Administrator is authorized to approve a state plan for aid to the blind which does not meet the requirements of equality, provided it meets all other federal requirements. This provision is operative until June 30, 1955. The amendment reads:

"(a) In the case of any State ... which did not have on January 1, 1949, a State plan for aid to the blind approved under title X of the Social Security Act, the Administrator shall approve a plan of such State for aid to the blind for the purposes of such title X, even though it does not meet the requirements of clause (8) of section 1002(a) of the Social Security Act, if it meets all other requirements of such title X for an approved plan for aid to the blind; but payments under section 1003

¹ 1934, January 17, P. L. 246 (Sp. Sec. 1933-1934).

² In the case of Behr, to use, v. Russell, Secretary of the Department of Public Assistance, (38 D. & C. 177, [1940], Dauphin County), the court held that this exclusion did not apply to public institutions maintained by a county institution district.

³ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2051.

⁴ Origin and Development of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Assistance, December 1, 1946, p. 15.

⁵ 1945, May 31, P. L. 1205; 1945, May 1, P. L. 370.

⁶ 1947, July 8, P. L. 1448.

of the Social Security Act shall be made, in the case of any such plan, only with respect to expenditures thereunder which would be included as expenditures for the purposes of such section under a plan approved under such title X without regard to the provisions of this section.

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall be effective only for the period beginning October 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1955."

In addition, the 1950 amendments provide that, effective October 1, 1950, and continuing to June 30, 1952, a state blind aid plan may disregard \$50 per month of earned income. Beginning July 1, 1952, this amount of earned income must be disregarded for a plan to meet continued federal approval.

C. Property Limitations of Pennsylvania's Blind Pension Act—

As noted previously, a blind person in Pennsylvania is ineligible for a blind pension if he receives an annual income in excess of \$1,596 or owns real property with an assessed valuation of more than \$5,000.

In 1936, the Department of Justice advised the Department of Welfare, which at that time administered blind pensions, that "it was the intention of the legislature to declare ineligible any person who owned proper either real, personal, or mixed of the unencumbered value of \$5,000 or over." Until 1949, the law was administered in accordance with the advice of the Department of Justice.

However, recent court decisions have reversed the interpretation of the Department of Justice. In the case of the Commonwealth v. Hicks, Common Pleas Court of Blair County, October Term, 1948, No. 239, the court ruled that when the legislature used the term "real property," it impliedly excluded any other kind of property. On June 26, 1950, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the decision of the lower court (365 Pa. 153 [1950]).

Section II

A COMPARISON OF BLIND AID IN PENNSYLVANIA AND SELECTED STATES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S BLIND PENSION RECIPIENTS

A. Grants to the Blind—Pennsylvania and Other States—

For the calendar year 1949, Pennsylvania's blind pension payments totalled \$7,300,000, distributed among some 15,000 pensioners. The cost of the blind aid program to Pennsylvanians, on a per capita basis, amounted to \$.70, as compared with a national average of \$.32.

Table I, page 8, shows the number of blind aid recipients, the number of blind aid recipients per 100,000 population, and the average payment per recipient for selected states and the nation as a whole.

Examination of Table I, Column (4), shows that the average monthly blind payment in Pennsylvania was \$39.87, whereas for the nation as a whole the average payment per recipient amounted to \$46.20.

Again, examination of Column (3) shows that whereas the recipient rate per 100,000 population was 61.5 for the nation as a whole, the recipient rate for Pennsylvania was 148.1. In other words, whereas the average payment

in Pennsylvania was below the national average, the recipient rate was considerably in excess of the national average. In fact, for the year under review, the recipient rate for Pennsylvania was the highest among the forty-eight states.

Table I

Number of Blind Aid Recipients, Number of Blind Aid Recipients per 100,000 Population and Average Payment Per Recipient—United States and Selected States, December, 1949

	Number of Blind Aid Recipients	Recipient Rate per 100,000 Population	Average Payment Per Recipient
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
United States ..	92,655	61.5	\$46.20
Pennsylvania ...	15,551	148.1	39.87
Missouri	2,824	71.4	40.00
Nevada	31	19.4	54.32
New York	3,900	26.3	60.71
New Jersey	706	14.6	54.78
Delaware	157	49.4	40.32
Maryland	473	20.2	40.85
West Virginia ..	956	47.7	30.97
Ohio	3,748	47.2	44.90
Illinois	4,542	52.1	46.74
California	9,840	93.0	82.70

Source: Social Security Bulletin, Volume 13, No. 9, September, 1950, U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Advance Reports, Series PC-9, No. 1, November 5, 1950.

Geographic factors aside, variations in the relative number of blind persons receiving aid in the different states are due to differences in definitions of eligibility and efficiency of administration.

As regards the geographic factor, the available evidence suggests that the frequency rate of blindness for Pennsylvania does not differ materially from the comparable rate for the nation as a whole. For example, in 1940, Pennsylvania had an estimated 1.51 blind persons per 1,000 population as compared with a national average of 1.75.

As regards definitions of eligibility, it may be noted that Pennsylvania's definition of blindness for blind pension purposes is more restrictive than that of other states.⁵ Pennsylvania's restrictive definition, other factors being the same, should be reflected in a low recipient rate. However, in Pennsylvania the provisions of the support laws do not apply to the blind, whereas most other states apply relative support provisions in the case of blind persons. It is reasonable to assume that exemption from the support laws tends to increase Pennsylvania's blind pension recipient rate.

The evidence concerning the efficiency with which the Pennsylvania program is administered, though not conclusive, suggests that some recipients would not receive pensions by a more rigorous application of legislative standards.

Again, it may be noted that the Auditor General, when making eligibility examinations, postaudits the cases of

⁷ Sec. 344, Public Law 734, Eighty-first Congress, Chapter 809, Second Session.

⁵ In virtually all other states, payments are limited to persons with 20/200 central visual acuity or less in the better eye with correction, or comparable visual field defect.

but "a few" blind pensions recipients. As far as can be ascertained the sample of cases postaudited is less than one per cent of the total cases.

B. Characteristics of Pennsylvania's Blind Pension Recipients—

With a view of facilitating the appraisal of Pennsylvania's blind pension program, a comprehensive survey of the characteristics of the Commonwealth's pensioners has been made.

The remainder of the present section comprises the principal findings of the survey with respect to living arrangements, income and property of blind pension recipients.

1. Living Arrangements—

It appears that the living arrangements of blind pension recipients are significant in connection with an appraisal of the present program, because, in contrast with grants to assistance recipients, blind pensions are in no way affected by the support laws. There seems to be no explicit statutory suspension of the support laws in the case of the blind, but the Department of Justice has consistently ruled that the term "indigent persons," as used in this law does not include blind pension recipients.⁹

Again, from time to time, blind assistance programs have been proposed for Pennsylvania, and a major provision of such plans has been extension of the support laws to cover the needy blind.

Table II

Number and Percentage Distribution of Pennsylvania Blind Pension Recipients by Living Arrangement, April, 1950

Living Arrangement	Number	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Living in Household Group with Relatives Designated in Support Laws	9,989	65.35%
Living in Household Groups with Friends and Relatives other than Those Designated in Support Laws	2,579	16.87
Living Alone	1,390	9.09
Living in Public Institution	589	3.85
Living in Private Institutions	537	3.51
Living as a Roomer and/or Boarder	203	1.33
TOTAL	15,287	100.00%

Table II shows the number and percentage distribution of all blind pension recipients in Pennsylvania by living arrangement.

Of the total blind pension recipients, 1,942, or 12.7%, have relatives designated in the support laws who are receiving some type of public assistance. In about three-fourths of these cases, the blind pension recipient is living with such relatives. The proportion of recipients having relatives designated in the support laws who are receiving

⁹For example, see Letter of Advice dated November 2, 1938, to The Honorable Arthur W. Howe, Jr., Secretary of Public Assistance, signed by J. P. Wanner, Deputy Attorney General.

some type of assistance, shows wide variation among the counties. The range is from 4.4% in Montgomery County to 31.6% in Huntingdon County.

2. Property—

It will be remembered that at present, while there is a \$5,000 assessed value limitation on real property, there is no limitation on the amount of other types of property which may be owned by blind recipients.

Table III, page 12, shows the number of Pennsylvania blind pension recipients owning property and the average value of the property owned, by the major type of property.

Inspection of Table III shows that about half (52.2%) of the blind pension recipients owned property of some type. The average value of the property owned is \$977. Five hundred and twenty-seven recipients have property valued at \$3,000 or more. Eighteen recipients have property valued in excess of \$5,000.

Intercounty variations as regards ownership of property are pronounced. The proportion of blind pension recipients owning property ranges from 71.6% in Carbon County to 31.6% in Franklin County. Other counties with a relatively high proportion of property owners among blind pension recipients include: Montgomery, 75.5%; York, 73.8%; Lehigh, 73.2%; and Pike, 72.7%. Counties with a relatively low proportion of property owners among blind pension recipients include: Greene, 32.4%; Susquehanna, 34.8%; Forest, 36.8%; Mercer, 38.3%; Clarion 38.8%; Somerset, 39.9%; and Perry, 40.0%.

Table III

Number of Blind Pension Recipients and Average Value of Property Owned by Major Type of Property, April, 1950

Types of Property	Number of Recipients with		
	Number of Recipients	Average Value of Property Owned	Property Valued at \$3,000 or More
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Stocks, Bonds and Other Intangible Property	337	\$1,651	71
Resident Real Estate	2,412	1,371	200
Currency and Bank Accounts	1,650	1,340	196
Nonresident Real Estate ...	328	1,335	35
Cash Value of Insurance ...	3,248	395	25
No Property	7,312	.....	...
TOTAL	15,287	\$977	527

* It should be noted that except for real estate, "value" is the equivalent of "market value"; in the case of real estate, "value" is the equivalent of "assessed valuation."

As regards intercounty variations in the average value of property owned, the range is from about \$560 in Centre and Perry counties to almost \$2,000 in Sullivan and Cameron counties. These examples show the entire range. The great majority of counties are relatively close to the statewide average of \$977. Only seven counties show an average value of less than \$600, while nine show an average value greater than \$1,200.

3. Income—

Under existing standards, blind pension recipients with an income not exceeding \$1,116 per year receive the maximum blind pension of \$40 per month. In the case of recipients whose income is more than \$1,116 per year, the annual pension is reduced by one dollar for every dollar of annual income in excess of \$1,116. When the annual income approaches \$1,596, the pension ceases. Departmental regulations call for the establishment of a "fiscal year" for each pensioner beginning with the date of the first pension payment. Income is estimated for this twelve-month period. The monthly pension amount is determined on the basis of the average monthly expected income. During the course of the fiscal year, the pension is adjusted or discontinued if the actual income differs from the estimated amount.

Table IV, page 13, shows the number of pensioners and average amount of estimated annual income by major source.

Inspection of Table IV shows that 10,302, or about two-thirds of blind pension recipients, were expected to receive no income during their respective fiscal years. For the 4,985 recipients who have an estimated income, the average amount is \$395 per year.

Table IV

Number of Blind Pension Recipients and Average Amount of Estimated Annual Income by Major Source of Income—1949-1950

Major Source of Income	Number	Average Amount of Income
No Income	10,302	....
Cash Earnings	883	\$539
Cash Equivalent of Maintenance		
Earnings	26	362
Earnings from Own Enterprise	259	395
Real Property	570	285
Personal Property	298	128
Pensions, Compensations, and		
Trust Funds	1,785	468
Contributions	329	337
Other	835	281
TOTAL	15,827	\$395

The income distribution for blind pension recipients is shown in Table V.

Table V

Number of Blind Pension Recipients in Pennsylvania by Estimated Annual Net Income—1949-1951

Estimated Annual Income	Number of Recipients
(1)	(2)
0	10,302
\$1- 99	891
100- 199	853
200- 299	790
200- 399	573
400- 499	371
500- 599	274

600- 699	273
700- 799	305
800- 899	184
900- 999	159
1,000-1,099	151
1,100-1,116	25
Over 1,116	136
TOTAL	15,287

Section III

ALTERNATE BLIND AID PLANS AND FEDERAL PARTICIPATION

A. Types of Plans—

Two basically different plans may be used to aid the blind or, for that matter, any group or groups of handicapped persons.

Under the so-called budget plans, eligibility for aid as well as magnitude of grant, if any, is established by computing the difference between a person's needs and a person's income. If the difference, "needs minus income," is zero or negative, the applicant is not eligible for a grant. If the difference is positive, the applicant is eligible and the difference is the amount of the grant. Under budget plans it is necessary to determine the income and needs of every applicant. In Pennsylvania, a budget plan is used in connection with the administration of all assistance programs.

Under the so-called pension plans, eligibility for aid, as well as magnitude of grant or pension, if any, is established by subtracting from the "maximum grant" or pension, all income in excess of exempt income. If the maximum grant minus the income in excess of exempt income equals zero, or is negative, the applicant is not eligible for a pension. In all other cases, provided other eligibility conditions are satisfied, the applicant is eligible and the difference between the maximum grant and the income in excess of exempt income equals the pension.

In Pennsylvania, aid to the blind is made available on the basis of a pension plan.

There is nothing in the structure of either plan that in any way predetermines the magnitude of payments to recipients or the number of participants.

Both magnitude of payments to recipients and the number of participants are determined by the detailed specifications which may be written into either plan. For example, under both plans it is possible to include or exclude support by relatives. The limit on such assets as personal and real property may be set at any desired level. Again, under budget plans need may be defined in a manner that will produce average payments which are greater than average payments under pension plans.

There are but two basic differences between the two plans:

(1) The administration of pension plans requires but an investigation of an applicant's resources, whereas administration of budget plans requires an investigation of both resources and needs.

(2) Under budget plans similarly circumstanced persons are always treated similarly.

B. Dual Programs—

1. Budget Grants and Pensions, with Elective Option—

There is reason to believe that under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, some federal participa-

tion could be obtained if the Department of Public Assistance evolved a combination program which established a budget plan for the needy blind and retained the present pension plan for those blind persons who could not qualify for aid under a budget plan.

Under such a program, the blind individual might be given the option to elect either the budget or the pension plan.

Evaluation of the pertinent data discloses that under existing assistance standards there is no inducement for blind pension recipients to transfer to a blind assistance program. At present, any blind individual is free to choose general assistance if he wishes to take advantage of this plan. However, the number of blind persons receiving general assistance is inconsequential. Assuming that 3,000 pensioners would transfer to the budget or assistance plan, the total federal contribution would not exceed \$1,000,000 per year.

In passing, it may be noted that the establishment of a dual program does not require legislative action.

2. Flat Grants and Pensions, with Elective Option—

Again, there is reason to believe that the Social Security Administrator would approve and financially participate in a modified dual budget-pension program which would provide for a flat grant and a pension. Such a program, in essence, would guarantee every blind person a legislatively-stipulated standard of living, defined in terms of a specified sum of money per year or per month.

The basic difference between this approach¹⁰ and the dual program previously discussed resides in the fact that the device of the flat grant, from which specified resources would be deducted, as under other budget plans, make it possible to offer the blind a financial inducement to elect a plan for which federal financial participation is available.

Such a program might take the following form: Exclude as at present, all blind persons from the provisions of the support laws. Retain all present provisions of the blind pension statute, including the proviso calling for a maximum payment of \$40 per month. Provide for a flat budget grant of, say, \$50 per month and deduct from this amount both earned income in excess of \$50 per month, whether paid in cash or in kind and all unearned cash income. Allow the blind to elect either the budget plan or the pension plan.

On the assumption that a blind person will select the plan which will give him the larger dollar amount, about 12,490 persons will select the budget plan, and 2,797 will prefer the pension plan. The annual cost of the two plans constituting the dual program would be \$8,800,000, of which \$4,500,000 would be borne by the federal government and \$4,300,000 would be financed by the Commonwealth.

It should be noted that the chief disadvantage of the program as a means of assuring continued federal participation stems from the fact that blind persons are permitted to make a selection between plans. The blind may not reasonably be expected to select a plan that will not be advantageous from a pecuniary point of view.

Assuming an increase in the pension from \$40 to \$50,

most blind persons would probably select the pension plan. Hence, to assure continuance of most pensioners on the budget plan, the budget grant might have to be increased from \$50 to \$60. Such a move would increase the cost of the program from \$8,800,000 to \$10,000,000, of which sum \$6,130,000 would have to be financed by the Commonwealth.

C. The Present Program and Federal Participation—

The two programs discussed above provide for two plans each and give blind persons the option to select the plan that fits his economic circumstances and his preferences. As above noted, the first program is unlikely to result in consequential federal participation. In the case of the second program, the degree of federal participation depends upon the relationship between the dollar amount of the pension and the dollar amount of the flat budget grant.

It appears that the Social Security Administrator would—at least until June 30, 1955—participate in the financing of part of the cost of Pennsylvania's present blind pension program.

As will be recalled,¹¹ the amendments to the Social Security Act which temporarily modifies the so-called "equality clause," in effect, provides that:

(1) The Administrator shall approve a plan although it does not meet the requirements of the equality clause;

(2) Federal participation is available only in the case of payments to that group of recipients which meets the requirements of the equality clause.

It appears that federal participation would be available if the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance established uniform and reasonable standards for segregation of the blind into two groups: (1) the group that could meet the standards and hence the requirements of the equality clause and thereby become eligible for federal participation; (2) the group that could not meet these standards and whose grants would have to be financed exclusively out of Commonwealth resources.

Table VI, below, shows, at different pension levels, the total annual payments to the blind, and the division of cost between the Commonwealth and the federal government.

Table VI

Total Annual Blind Payments and State and Federal Shares at Selected Blind Pension Levels

Monthly Pension	Total Annual Payments	Federal Government Share	State Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
\$30	\$5,490,000	\$2,578,000	\$2,192,000
35	6,404,000	2,901,000	3,503,000
40	7,319,000	3,223,000	4,096,000
45	8,234,000	3,545,000	4,689,000
50	9,149,000	3,867,000	5,282,000

The table is compiled on the basis of the following conditions, which reflect federally acceptable practices. The

¹⁰ Senate Bill No. 974, Session of 1949, adopted this approach. The bill passed the Senate on third reading, but was not reported from the Committee on Welfare of the House.

¹¹ See page 4.

Department of Public Assistance will ask and receive federal participation for payments to all blind persons without income or whose earned income per month does not exceed \$50, whose resident real property has an assessed valuation not exceeding \$5,000, whose personal property, other than furnishings and personal belongings does not exceed \$2,000, and who are not inmates of public institutions.

CHILD PLACEMENT AND ADOPTION

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Honorable Rowland B. Mahany, Vice Chairman

* Appointed February 6, 1951.
† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.
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ADVISORS ON CHILD PLACEMENT AND ADOPTION

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W. C. Sheely, President Judge, Court of Common Pleas of the Fifty-first Judicial District (Adams and Fulton Counties)
Philip Sterling, Esquire
Robert E. Woodside, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Herewith is submitted a report on child placement and adoption in Pennsylvania as directed by House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Session of 1949.

In the more than 250 years since the first legal provision was made for the public care of dependent children in the Commonwealth, many diverse means of caring for dependent children have been developed. Since child care was originally regarded as a purely local problem, the methods of administering and financing child placement vary from county to county.

Although the problems of child placement and adoption are interrelated, public interest in recent years seems to have centered upon placement of children for adoption. In view of the focus of public interest, most of the recommendations contained in this report deal with adoption placement. However, the report covers, in addition to adoption placement, the wider field of child placement.

To facilitate the study and investigation of child placement and adoption, the Commission, in accordance with Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, created a subcommittee and appointed five advisors. The cooperation of the advisors and the members of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. In 1949, approximately 36,000 children in Pennsylvania were under institutional care or in foster homes, and 4,000 were placed in adoptive homes.

II. Of the 36,000 in institutions and foster homes, some 3,800, or about 11%, were handicapped and delinquent children; 12,200, or 34%, were in institutions for dependent and neglected children; 9,900, or approximately 27%, were under the care of the county institution districts, primarily in foster homes; and 10,300, or approximately 28%, were under the care of private child-caring agencies, primarily placed in foster homes.

III. The public cost of child care in Pennsylvania in 1949, amounted to some \$14,000,000. Of this total, \$12,000,000, or 87%, was borne by the counties or the county institution districts; 13% of the cost was borne by the Commonwealth, either through state aid to private institutions and agencies, the operation of state-owned institutions, or public assistance payments for the care of certain children removed from their homes by court order. The Commonwealth also grants financial aid to dependent children in their own homes. In 1949, this type of child aid amounted to approximately \$31,000,000 in addition to the million and a half dollars contributed to institutions, agencies, etc.

IV. The "Mallery Amendment" of 1949 (1949, April 28, P. L. 767), permits continuation of public assistance payments to children who are removed from their own homes by court order and placed in foster homes or children's homes maintained by a county institution district.

V. Participating in the placing of children, including placements for adoption, are the county institution districts, Juvenile Courts, private child-caring agencies and individuals.

VI. At the present time, adoption placement is not a Commonwealth responsibility. Under existing law, the Orphans' Court (in Philadelphia County, the Municipal Court) has permissive power to investigate the parties concerned in adoption proceedings.

VII. The standards of parties placing children for adoption vary widely.

VIII. Generally, the time involved in consummation of an adoption placement varies from a few months to several years; sometimes children pass through numerous foster homes in the adoption placement process.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Joint State Government Commission recommends:
With regard to Adoption Placement,

I. That a state-wide Adoption Placement Service be established in the Department of Welfare,

II. That standards for agencies and institutions placing children for adoption, and for prospective adoptors, be established by the Department of Welfare,

III. That there be annual licensing, by the Department of Welfare, of private and public agencies meeting the standards prescribed; and the placing or taking a child

for adoption by or from an unlicensed agency be prohibited; that relatives be permitted to take a child provisionally, but required to apply to the Department of Welfare for a preliminary certificate of approval,

IV. That provision be made for appeal from the decision of the Department of Welfare to the Juvenile Court,

V. That a parent or parents be permitted, by petition to the Juvenile Court, to surrender custody of a child to the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution for purposes of adoption, and

VI. That preference be given by the Department of Welfare to prospective adoptors designated by the natural parent or parents;

With regard to Jurisdiction in Adoption Proceedings,

That adoption proceedings be placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court;

With regard to Assistance Payments to Dependent Children,

That the provision of the "Mallery Amendment" (1949, April 28, P. L. 767) be clarified to facilitate continuation of assistance payments to all children removed from their own homes by court order.

Section I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CHILD CARE IN PENNSYLVANIA

The problem of dependent children has been a matter of public concern in Pennsylvania since colonial days. The "Great Law," passed by the first General Assembly in 1682, provided that the justices of the peace should care for any person who fell into a state of poverty, including poor orphans. These first poor laws thus made townships responsible for the care of their poor.

The State first participated in the care of the poor in 1751 when the Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia was created by Act of Assembly. This legislation marked the beginning of a trend toward public and private financing of charitable agencies and institutions whos has become the basis of the Pennsylvania system for the care of children outside their own homes.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, dependent children were cared for in almshouses—along with the mentally ill, the blind, the physically handicapped, and the able-bodied poor. Gradually there developed a concern for better care for some of the persons in almshouses, especially children, and separate institutions were established for their care.

The Orphan Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1816, was the first private, nonsectarian agency in Pennsylvania to provide special institutional care for dependent or neglected children.

In 1883, a charter was granted the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Philadelphia. The purpose of this organization was to find free family homes for dependent and neglected children. This agency was one of the first to make offers of assistance to public officials charged with the care of dependent children. Many directors of the poor subsequently referred children to the society for foster home placement. Also, in 1883, the General Assembly prohibited the maintenance of normal children over two years old in almshouses.

The forerunner of our present-day Juvenile Court was

established in 1903.¹ The act removed jurisdiction over matters relating to neglected and dependent children from the directors of the poor and lodged it with the court.

In 1913, the General Assembly passed the Mothers' Assistance Act,² which provided for financial assistance to mothers of proven character with children under sixteen years of age whose fathers were deceased or confined to mental institutions. The Mothers' Assistance Act provided for a county-state program financed equally from county and state funds.

The Pennsylvania Department of Welfare was created in 1921.³ The department was charged with the supervision of all agencies and individuals engaged in arranging for the care of children outside their own homes.

In August, 1935, the United States Congress passed the Social Security Act.⁴ This act enabled the federal government to cooperate with state public welfare agencies in the establishment, expansion and financing, especially in predominantly rural areas of child welfare services for the care of homeless, dependent and neglected children in danger of becoming delinquent.

Pennsylvania, in the 1930's, passed the Juvenile Court Law in its present form, providing the machinery for "all proceedings affecting dependent, neglected and delinquent children,"⁵ and established the Rural Child Welfare Unit⁶ in the Department of Welfare to administer the federal grant allotted, under the Social Security Act, for the payment of part of the administrative cost of local child welfare services and development of community child-welfare organizations, in rural and other areas of special need.

In 1937, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed the Public Assistance Law,⁷ whereby the Commonwealth, through a newly-created Department of Public Assistance, assumed responsibility for the care of the needy including children, residing in their own homes. In addition, the act transferred the administration of Mothers' Assistance (re-titled Aid to Dependent Children) from the county boards of trustees to the Department of Public Assistance. Companion legislation, the County Institution District Law, created in every county⁸ an institution district charged with responsibility for the public care of children outside their own homes, and abolished local poor boards.

Section II

GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION IN THE CARE OF CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The following public agencies participate in the care of dependent children outside their own homes in Pennsylvania:

1. The Department of Welfare, which acts in a supervisory and advisory capacity.
2. The Department of Public Assistance, which provides funds to the county institution districts for the maintenance of children receiving public assistance

¹ 1903, April 23, P. L. 274.

² 1913, April 29, P. L. 118.

³ 1921, May 25, P. L. 1144; then called the Department of Public Welfare.

⁴ 42 U. S. C. A. 301 et seq. 49 Stat. 620 et seq. (C. 531, August 14, 1935).

⁵ 1933, June 2, P. L. 1433.

⁶ By order of the Governor. See History of Child Care in Pennsylvania (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Welfare, [April, 1940]) p. 11.

⁷ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2051.

⁸ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2017.

funds when removed from their own homes at the direction of the court.

3. The county institution districts, which, through local taxes, contribute money to pay all or part of the cost to the county of maintaining children in foster homes, in institutions, or in homes for children.

4. The Juvenile Courts, which have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

Generally, the county institution districts, the Juvenile Courts, or their agents, and private agencies are responsible for the actual placement of a child.

In addition, the General Assembly customarily makes biennial appropriations to private children's agencies and institutions.

By custom, dating back to colonial days, some private agencies and institutions receive biennial lump sum grants from the Commonwealth. Only nonsectarian and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive such aid.

In 1949, thirty-five children's agencies and institutions received grants-in-aid from the state, totaling \$348,200. The allocation of these grants is shown in Table I.

Table I

State Aid to Children's Agencies and Institutions for the Biennium 1949-1951

Agency and/or Institution	County in Which Agency or Affiliate Is Located	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
Allegheny Temporary Home for Children, Pittsburgh	Allegheny	\$4,400
Beaver County Children's Home, New Brighton	Beaver	6,000
Benevolent Association Home for Children, Pottsville	Schuylkill	3,600
Boys Industrial Home, Oakdale ..	Allegheny	16,000
Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	Delaware	1,500
Children's Aid Society of Franklin County	Franklin	3,000
	Blair	
	Delaware	
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	Lebanon	
	Lehigh	
	Lycoming	64,000
	Monroe	
	Northampton	
	Montgomery	
	Philadelphia	
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania	Beaver	
	Butler	
	Elk	26,000
	Fayette	
	Somerset	
	Venango	
	Warren	
Children's Home of Bradford ...	McKean	3,000
Children's Home of Easton	Northampton	11,000
Children's Home of York	York	5,500
Children's Home of Bethlehem and Allentown	Northampton	7,000
Children's Home of Harrisburg ...	Dauphin	17,600
Christian Home of Johnstown	Cambria	5,500
Children's Home of Reading	Berks	1,600
Colored Children's Bureau, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	12,000

Agency and/or Institution	County in Which Agency or Affiliate Is Located	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania	Allegheny	2,500
Curtis Home for Girls, Pittsburgh ..	Allegheny	6,000
Erie Infants Home and Hospital ..	Erie	3,000
Friends Home for Children, Se-cane	Delaware	3,000
Friendship House, Scranton	Lackawanna	12,000
George Jr. Republic Association, Grove City	Mercer	28,000
Home for Colored Children, Pittsburgh	Allegheny	1,800
Margaret Henry Children's Home, New Castle	Lawrence	1,200
Meadville Children's Aid Society ..	Crawford	7,500
Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	22,000
Northern Tier Home, Harrison Valley	Potter	4,000
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Philadelphia	Philadelphia	4,500
Pittsburgh Home for Babies	Allegheny	14,000
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless	Allegheny	5,000
Sarah A. Reed Home, Erie	Erie	11,000
Tabor Home for Children, Doylestown	Bucks	8,500
United Charities Home for Children, Hazleton	Luzerne	3,500
Westmoreland County Children's Aid Society	Westmoreland	11,500
Williamsport Home	Lycoming	11,500
TOTAL		\$348,200

Source: Budget Circular No. 100, June, 1949, Pages 40-41.

Map I shows the geographical distribution of these appropriations within the Commonwealth.

Generally speaking, the amount of money appropriated to these institutions and agencies is determined on the basis of the difference between their receipts and expenditures.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 13.]

A. The Department of Welfare—

The Department of Welfare has specified powers with respect to all "supervised institutions,"⁹ all "children's institutions,"¹⁰ and all children's boarding homes which are licensed by the state. The department is authorized to make and enforce rules and regulations for the visitation, examination and inspection of all institutions for children. The Division of Supervising and Licensing is charged with

⁹ "Supervised Institutions" include all institutions and associations, and societies within the Commonwealth into whose care delinquent, dependent or neglected children are committed and all houses and places maintained by such institutions, associations, or societies in which such children may be kept or detained (1929, April 9, P. L. 177).

¹⁰ "Children's Institutions" are defined as any incorporated or unincorporated organization, society, corporation, or agency, public or private, which receives, cares for, or places children in foster family homes either at board, wages, or fees; or any individual who for hire, gain or reward receives a child unless he is related to the child by blood or marriage within the second degree; or any individual not in the regular employ of a court or an organization, society, association, or agency, duly certified by the department, who in any manner becomes a party to the placing of children in foster homes, unless he is related to such children by blood or marriage within the second degree, or is a duly appointed guardian (1929, April 9, P. L. 177).

carrying out the department's supervisory responsibility. The staff of the division assigned to this work consists of six field representatives and a supervisor.

In addition, the department establishes regulations for the investigation, placement and supervision of dependent children by local public authorities and by private child-caring agencies.

The Division of Rural Child Welfare, in the Department of Welfare, is responsible for the administration of the federal grants under the Social Security Act in those counties which have affiliated themselves with the division.¹¹

As of July 1, 1950, a surplus of federal funds, built up from previous years, was available to Pennsylvania in the amount of \$143,050.98, in addition to the yearly grant, making a total of \$465,640.98 currently allocated to the state.

The Division of Rural Child Welfare administers the federal grants to affiliated counties. The grants cover the administrative costs of county child welfare services. Generally, the full salary of the county child welfare secretary and part of the salaries of any additional child welfare workers are paid from federal funds.

Seventeen of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties are now affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare and receive federal grants. Of this number, fifteen have established eligibility on the basis of their rural-total population ratio, while two—Beaver and Cambria—have been affiliated by virtue of the fact that they are areas characterized by special need. Affiliation with the division is voluntary. It appears that twenty-nine other counties are eligible for federal grants on the basis of the rural-total population ratio.¹²

Table II below, shows the seventeen counties now affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare and the twenty-nine counties eligible for affiliation on the basis of their rural-total population ratio. Several other counties might qualify as areas of special need.

Table II

Pennsylvania Counties Eligible for Affiliation and
Counties Actually Affiliated with the Division
of Rural Child Welfare, 1949

Counties Eligible for Affiliation	Rural Population as Percentage of Total Population
(1)	(2)
*Adams	85.0%
Armstrong	70.9
†Beaver .....	....

¹¹ Briefly, the conditions of affiliation are: (1) 50 per cent of the county population must be determined rural by the most recent census, or the county must be found to be an area of special need; (2) county child welfare services must be organized under the County Commissioners as local authorities of the county institution district; (3) County Commissioners must be willing to appoint an advisory committee of local citizens to confer with them and with the Child Welfare Secretary employed by the Commissioners; (4) County Commissioners must agree to employ personnel from state civil service lists; (5) County Commissioners must report to Division of Rural Child Welfare on their expenditures, and must hold conferences with the field supervisor whenever desirable; (6) the County Commissioners remain the final authority as to the acceptance of children for care.

¹² The 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act restrict the definition of rural population for purposes of the grant to those under eighteen years of age. Final data of the 1950 census are not yet available for the determination of the counties eligible under the new provision. However, the Division of Rural Child Welfare does not consider that the new provision will cause much change in the eligibility of the counties listed in Table II.

Table II (Continued)

Counties Eligible for Affiliation	Rural Population as Percentage of Total Population
(1)	(2)
*Bedford	92.0
*Bradford	68.5
Bucks	70.6
Butler	72.1
†Cambria .....	....
Centre	70.6
Chester	60.7
Clarion	90.1
*Clearfield	73.0
Clinton	57.8
*Columbia	55.3
Crawford	62.3
Cumberland	50.7
*Fayette	75.2
Forest	100.0%
Franklin	59.4
Fulton	100.0
Green	89.1
*Huntingdon	71.5
*Indiana	77.3
Jefferson	62.5
Juniata	100.0
Lancaster	55.3
Lebanon	51.6
McKean	52.8
*Mifflin	62.8
Monroe	57.8
Montour	54.0
Perry	100.0
Pike	100.0
Potter	82.4
*Snyder	85.8
Somerset	79.1
Sullivan	100.0
*Susquehanna	79.3
*Tioga	89.5
†Union	82.4
Warren	65.2
*Washington	57.7
*Wayne	81.0
Westmoreland	51.7
Wyoming	100.0
York	53.3

Source: From County Data Book, Statistical Abstract of the U. S., Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, 1947, pp. 320 and 328, and Division of Rural Child Welfare, Bureau of Children's Services, Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1950.

* Affiliated, on basis of rural-total population ratio.

† Affiliated, on basis of special need.

‡ On November 7, 1950, the citizens of Union County voted for affiliation with the Division of Rural Child Welfare.

It has been suggested that wider use of the federal grants could be made if all eligible counties were affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare and that a saving could be made to the state if the two divisions in the Department of Welfare which serve dependent children outside their own homes were combined to form one division.

For the period 1936 to 1951, federal allocations to Pennsylvania for rural child welfare services are shown in Table III, page 19.

B. The Department of Public Assistance—

In addition to the \$31,000,000 expenditure for the care of children in their own homes, the Department of Public Assistance makes payment in certain cases for the care of children who were receiving public assistance grants when

removed from their own homes by court order. Under the "Mallery Amendment"¹³ the public assistance payments for the support of these children are continued although they are no longer cared for in their own homes.

Payments to the county institution districts under the 1949 amendment to the Public Assistance Law were first made in September, 1949. At that time, three counties received payments totalling \$131. By December, 1949, ten

counties¹⁴ were receiving payments totalling \$906.43. By December, 1950, thirty-five counties were receiving \$59,-831.13 in state public assistance funds.

Under the regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, a county institution district, in order to receive public assistance payments, must meet standards approved by the Department of Welfare. As of November 1, 1950, the Department of Public Assistance was advised that the

Table III

FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDED IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR RURAL CHILD WELFARE, FEBRUARY, 1951

Period	Balance of Federal Funds at Beginning of Period	Annual Federal Allotment	Total Funds Available for the Period	Amount Budgeted Commonwealth for the Period	Expenditures of Federal Funds in Pennsylvania for Period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2 Mos. 1936		\$27,812.30	(5 mos.) \$27,812.30	\$5,440.00	\$1,157.78
7-1-36 to 6-30-37	\$26,654.52	66,749.51	93,404.03	92,690.03	27,614.78
7-1-37 to 6-30-38	65,789.25	66,749.51	132,538.76	116,800.50	46,228.05
7-1-38 to 6-30-39	86,310.71	66,749.51	153,060.22	129,335.00	72,970.17
7-1-39 to 6-30-40	80,090.05	66,175.07	146,265.12	94,739.17	75,857.38
7-1-40 to 6-30-41	70,407.74	65,601.00	136,008.74	116,081.25	93,826.01
7-1-41 to 6-30-42	42,182.73	65,826.00	108,008.73	104,325.77	88,507.50
7-1-42 to 6-30-43	19,501.23	65,826.00	85,327.23	81,598.31	73,386.51
7-1-43 to 6-30-44	11,940.72	65,826.00	77,766.72	74,073.40	62,421.31
7-1-44 to 6-30-45	15,345.41	65,826.00	81,171.41	67,223.50	55,639.34
7-1-45 to 6-30-46	25,532.07	65,826.00	91,358.07	78,692.25	58,686.83
7-1-46 to 6-30-47	32,671.24	157,472.00	190,143.24	117,198.10	89,422.93
7-1-47 to 6-30-48	100,720.31	157,472.00	258,192.31	190,972.50	125,411.39
7-1-48 to 6-30-49	132,780.92	157,472.00	290,252.92	200,189.41	149,055.86
7-1-49 to 6-30-50	141,197.06	157,472.00	298,669.06	237,678.32	155,618.08
7-1-50 to 6-30-51	143,050.98	322,590.00	465,640.98	242,374.70	*163,000.00
7-1-51 to 6-30-52	*302,640.98	462,998.00	*765,638.98	*258,133.00	*213,000.00

Source: Division of Rural Child Welfare, Bureau of Children's Services, Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, February, 1951.

* Estimate.

standards for the placement and supervision of children in fifty-one county institution districts had been approved by the Department of Welfare.

Public assistance payments to county institution districts are shown in Table IV.

Table IV

Public Assistance Payments to Counties (County Institution Districts) for Care of Children Outside Own Homes, Number of Children Aided and Total Payments, September, 1949-December, 1950

Counties	Number of Different Children Aided in County, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Number of Different Children Aided in County as Percentage of Total Number Aided, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Total Public Assistance Payments to Counties, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Public Assistance Payments in Counties as Percentage of Total Payments to All Counties, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Adams				
Allegheny				
*Armstrong				
Beaver	6	1.7%	\$803.01	1.3%
Bedford	10	2.8	638.36	1.1
Berks	18	5.1	2,866.58	4.8
Blair	33	9.3	4,794.09	8.0

¹³ 1949, April 28, P. L. 767.

¹⁴ See Map I, page 13.

Bradford	15	4.3	4,872.00	8.2
*Bucks				
Butler	7	2.0	1,403.00	2.3
Cambria				
*Cameron				
Carbon				
Centre	6	1.7	975.40	1.6
Chester				
*Clarion				
Clearfield	9	2.6	1,916.21	3.2
Clinton	13	3.7	2,583.00	4.3
Columbia	7	2.0	2,333.00	3.9
Crawford	2	0.6	898.26	1.5
Cumberland				
Dauphin				
Delaware	1	0.3	9.00	
Elk				
Erie	5	1.4	832.27	1.4
Fayette	28	7.9	5,164.87	8.6
*Forest				
Franklin				
*Fulton				
*Greene				
Huntingdon	7	2.0	1,495.00	2.5
Indiana	23	6.5	2,081.80	3.5
*Jefferson				
*Juniata				
*Lackawanna				
Lancaster	15	4.3	2,189.14	3.7
*Lawrence				
Lebanon				
Lehigh	20	5.7	4,120.86	6.9
Luzerne	15	4.3	4,311.00	7.2

Table IV—Continued

Counties	Number of Differ-ent Children Aided in County, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Number of Differ-ent Children Aided in County as Per-centage of Total Number Aided, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Total Public As-sistance Payments to Counties, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950	Public Assistance Payments in Coun-ties as Percentage of Total Payments to All Counties, Sept. 1949-Dec. 1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lycoming	10	2.8	887.40	1.5
*McKean .....	...	...	...	...
Mercer	2	0.6	180.00	0.3
Mifflin	6	1.7	861.51	1.4
Monroe .....	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	6	1.7	1,101.51	1.8
Montour	4	1.1	248.11	0.4
Northampton ...	16	4.5	2,164.28	3.6
Northumberland .	6	1.7	126.00	0.2
Perry .....	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia .....	...	...	...	...
*Pike .....	...	...	...	...
Potter .....	...	...	...	...
*Schuylkill .....	...	...	...	...
Snyder	6	1.7	655.44	1.1
Somerset	3	0.9	704.26	1.2
*Sullivan .....	...	...	...	...
Susquehanna ...	4	1.1	562.97	0.9
Tioga	5	1.4	873.88	1.5
*Union .....	...	...	...	...
Venango	8	2.3	1,704.30	2.9
Warren	15	4.3	2,079.22	3.5
Washington	6	1.7	934.20	1.6
Wayne .....	...	...	...	...
Westmoreland ..	14	4.0	2,277.20	3.8
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...
York	1	0.3	184.00	0.3
TOTAL	352	100.0%	\$59,831.13	100.0%

Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Assistance, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, January, 1951.

* Counties with standards for Child Care not approved by Department of Welfare.

Inspection of Table IV shows that only about one-half of the counties receive payments under the Mallery Amendment. This situation is due to the following factors:

1. The practice of some Juvenile Court is to commit children to agencies other than the county institution district.

2. Few children in public assistance families, where commitment is deemed necessary, seem to have been brought to the attention of the Juvenile Courts.¹⁵

3. Sixteen counties in Pennsylvania are not eligible for such payments because they do not meet the standards of the Department of Welfare.

4. County institution districts which place children in institution district itself are not eligible to receive public assistance payments for children so placed.

C. The County Institution District—

The county institution district is the local unit respon-

¹⁵ Between 1937 and 1950, the duties of the county boards of assistance with respect to children on public assistance have not been uniformly defined. However, by regulation issued by the Department of Public Assistance to the county assistance boards on January 1, 1951, the department defines as part of its function "to protect the welfare of children receiving assistance when there are indications that the children are being abused or neglected, and the situation is serious. If the adults responsible for the care of the children fail to take action to improve conditions, the Department (of Public Assistance) refers the matter directly to a child welfare agency. If the situation remains serious, the Department refers the case to the Juvenile Court. If there is no child welfare agency in the county, the case is referred to the Juvenile Court as the protective agency."

sible for the care of all public charges, except those supported from state and federal funds, and certain individuals requiring institutional care provided by the state. The County Commissioners are the executive and administrative officers of the county institution district.

The officers of the county institution district are authorized¹⁶ to levy and collect taxes on real estate at the same time and in the same manner as other county taxes. With the approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, the county institution districts may borrow money and negotiate short-term bonds for the purchase of real estate and the erection of buildings.

The County Commissioners (in Philadelphia, the Department of Public Welfare), as the officers of an institution district,¹⁷ are responsible for the care of any dependent, having settlement in the county, who is not otherwise cared for. The county institution district places dependent children in foster homes or institutions and finances all or part of the cost of their maintenance.

D. The Juvenile Court—

The Juvenile Court Law of 1933,¹⁸ as amended, gives the court¹⁹ exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting dependent,²⁰ neglected²¹ and delinquent²² children.

The powers of the court may be exercised (1) upon petition of any citizen, resident of the county, setting forth that a child is neglected, dependent or delinquent and is in need of care, guidance or control, or (2), upon commitment by a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of a child arrested for any indictable offense, other than murder, or for violation of any other laws of the Commonwealth, or the ordinances of any city, borough or township.

The judge, after an inquiry into the facts, determines whether the best interests of a child and of the Commonwealth require the care, guidance and control of such child, and makes an order accordingly. The court may:

(1) Allow a child to remain in his home under the care of his parent or parents, or place the child in a suitable family home, subject, in either case, to the supervision and guardianship of a probation officer; require the child to report to the probation officer as often as deemed necessary; and require the child to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever necessary.

(2) Commit a child to the care, guidance and control

¹⁶ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2017.

¹⁷ According to rules, regulations and standards established by the state Department of Welfare.

¹⁸ 1933, June 2, P. L. 1433, as amended, 1947, May 23, P. L. 292.

¹⁹ "Court" means the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, and the Court of Quarter Sessions in all other counties.

²⁰ A dependent child is one who is homeless or destitute, or without proper support or care, through no fault of his or her parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative; who lacks proper care by reason of the mental or physical condition of the parent, guardian, etc.

²¹ A neglected child is one who is abandoned by his parents, guardian, custodian, or legal representative; who lacks proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of his or her parents, guardian, etc.; whose parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, medical or surgical care, or other care necessary for his or her health, morals or well being; whose parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative neglects or refuses to provide the special care made necessary by his or her mental condition or in a situation dangerous to life or limb, or injurious to the health or morals of himself, herself or others.

²² A delinquent child is one who has violated any law of the Commonwealth, or ordinance of any city, borough or township, who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parents, guardian, etc.; who is habitually truant from school or home; or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.

of some reputable citizen of good moral character, subject to the supervision of a probation officer.

(3) Commit a child to some suitable institution or to the care of an incorporated association or society whose object is the care, guidance and control of delinquent, dependent and neglected children.

(4) Commit a child to an industrial or training school or county institution or school maintained for such purpose.

(5) Commit any child over the age of sixteen years to any state industrial school or home for the reformation and correction of youths above the age of sixteen.

The court may make an order upon the parent or parents to contribute to the support of the child as it may determine. When a child is placed in a suitable family home and the payment of board is required, the court may direct that the board be paid by the county until provision is made for the placing of the child in a suitable family home without payment of board.

In the case of the commitment of a child, the court may order the county to pay for the board, clothing, necessary medical and surgical attendance, the child's maintenance generally and the necessary expenses of placing and replacing the child. In addition, the court may fix the amount which shall be paid for the child, provided that, in all cases of commitments to houses of refuge that are not exclusively under state control, the amount of the order for maintenance, etc., shall be fixed according to existing legislation governing the payment of expenses of children committed to such institutions.

The statute directs the court to place a child, insofar as possible, under the care of persons having the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association or society which is controlled by persons of such religious belief, and as far as possible, to provide, in making placement orders, that the care of the child is as nearly as possible that which should have been given by his or her parents. In all cases where it can be done, the child is to be placed in a suitable family home to become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise.²³

Section III

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CARE OF CHILDREN OUTSIDE THEIR OWN HOMES IN PENNSYLVANIA

As the result of varying interpretations of the statutes which provide for the care of children outside their own homes, child placement in Pennsylvania is administered locally by more than a dozen groups or combinations of groups.

For example, the phrase in the Institution District Act, "children who are in or committed to their charge," has been interpreted by some local authorities to mean that the county institution district is an independent public agency for child placement. Again, in some counties, it seems to be the prevailing view that the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over dependent children only if and when a proceeding is necessary to obtain custody and, except for such cases, the institution district places children without court order. In other counties, the Juvenile Court is regarded as the sole public child placement agency.

As a matter of practice, children are being placed by

the County Commissioners (as administrators of the county institution district), by County Commissioners and private agencies, by private agencies who act as agents for the County Commissioners, by County Commissioners and private agencies acting as agents for the County Commissioners, by private agencies alone, by County Commissioners affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, by the Juvenile Court, by the Juvenile Court and the County Commissioners, by the Juvenile Court and private agencies, by the Juvenile Court, County Commissioners and private agencies, and by the Juvenile Court, City Department of Welfare (Philadelphia) and private agencies acting for both. Twelve counties has no organized child placement service.

The administrative patterns of child placement activities, on a county basis, are presented graphically on Map II. In connection with these patterns as shown in the map, it should be remembered that there are, in addition, numerous private agencies throughout the state.

Illustrated on Map II is the broad general outline of child placement administration with the divisions—resulting from the varying interpretations given the Institution District Act and Juvenile Court Act—which have emerged in the several counties. They are as follows:

1. Counties with organized child placement service:
 - a. Service performed directly by County Commissioners—

Centre	Perry
Lackawanna	Westmoreland
Montour	
 - b. Service performed by County Commissioners and Private Agencies—

Crawford	Luzerne
Cumberland	Northumberland
Dauphin	Warren
Delaware	York
Erie	
 - c. Service performed by Private Agencies acting as agents for County Commissioners

Berks	Lebanon
Blair	Lehigh
Elk	Monroe
Franklin	Northampton
Lancaster	Venango
 - d. Service performed by County Commissioners and Private Agencies acting as agents for County Commissioners—

Montgomery	
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 - e. Service performed by Private Agencies—

Clinton	McKean
---------	--------
 - f. Service performed by County Commissioners affiliated with Division of Rural Child Welfare of Pennsylvania Department of Welfare—²⁴

Adams	Mifflin
Bedford	Snyder
Bradford	Susquehanna
Columbia	Tioga
Huntingdon	Wayne
Indiana	

²³ 1933, June 2, P. L. 1433.

²⁴ For conditions of affiliation with Division of Rural Child Welfare, see above, Section II, Page 15.

- g. Service performed by County Commissioners affiliated with Division of Rural Child Welfare and by Private Agencies—

Beaver	Fayette
Cambria	Washington
Clearfield	

- h. Service performed exclusively by the Juvenile Court—

Bucks	Lawrence
Carbon	

- i. Service performed by Juvenile Court and County Commissioners—

Mercer	Potter
--------	--------

- j. Service performed by Juvenile Court and Private Agencies—

Allegheny

- k. Service performed by Juvenile Court and Private Agencies acting as agents for County Commissioners—

Lycoming	Somerset
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- l. Service performed by Juvenile Court, County Commissioners and Private Agencies—

Butler	Schuylkill
Chester	

- m. Service performed by Juvenile Court, City Department of Welfare and Private Agencies acting for both—

Philadelphia

2. Counties without organized child placement service:

Armstrong	Jefferson
Cameron	Juniata
Clarion	Pike
Forest	Sullivan
Fulton	Union
Greene	Wyoming

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 31.]

Section IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA UNDER CARE OUTSIDE THEIR OWN HOMES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SUCH CHILDREN IN PENNSYLVANIA AND IN OTHER STATES

A. Number of Children Under Care in Pennsylvania—

Table V, page 37, shows, for the period 1940-1949, the number of children under care outside their own homes in Pennsylvania, and the agencies providing care.

Inspection of Table V, (2), (5), (8), (11) and (14), shows that the number of agencies varied from year to year. Under the circumstances, generalizations, particularly when they are based upon relatively small numerical differences, must be regarded as provisional.

Examination of Column (17) shows that the total number of children under care appears to have decreased from 39,542 in 1940 to 36,410 in 1949. The decline reflected by

Table V

Type of Care Given Children Outside Own Homes in Pennsylvania, Number of Agencies Reporting, Number of Children Under Care of Each and Percentage of Total, by Year, as of December 31

Year	County Institution District		Child-Caring Agencies		Institutions for Dependent and Neglected Children*		Institutions for Delinquent Children†		Institutions for Physically Handicapped of Children Under Care		Total No. of Children Under Care (3), (6), (9), (12) & (15)					
	No. Reporting Children of Total	No. of Per Cent	No. Reporting Children of Total	No. of Per Cent	No. Reporting Children of Total	No. of Per Cent	No. Reporting Children of Total	No. of Per Cent	No. Reporting Children of Total							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1940	40	7,855	19.9	57	12,470	31.5	141	14,270	36.1	20	4,344	11.0	10	603	1.5	39,542
1941	41	7,936	20.7	55	11,947	31.1	144	13,656	35.6	21	4,227	11.0	10	619	1.6	38,385
1942	42	8,323	21.5	53	12,144	31.4	145	13,554	35.0	21	4,118	10.7	11	555	1.4	38,694
1943	39	8,177	21.6	52	11,986	31.7	141	12,953	34.3	21	4,195	11.1	10	497	1.3	37,808
1944	47	8,806	23.4	52	11,737	31.2	131	12,491	33.2	21	4,111	10.9	9	492	1.3	37,637
1945	45	8,977	23.8	53	11,560	30.7	133	12,485	33.1	19	4,198	11.1	10	506	1.3	37,726
1946	41	8,607	23.4	50	11,324	30.7	130	12,535	34.0	19	3,913	10.6	9	467	1.3	36,846
1947	41	9,285	25.2	54	11,377	30.8	123	12,159	33.0	19	3,594	9.7	10	495	1.3	36,910
1948	40	9,766	26.3	54	10,863	29.2	124	12,588	33.9	19	3,435	9.2	10	520	1.4	37,172
1949	42	9,977	27.4	55	10,329	28.4	118	12,256	33.6	20	3,278	9.0	10	570	1.6	36,410

Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Welfare; State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, Scotland, Pennsylvania.

* Includes Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, Scotland, Pennsylvania.

† Includes Pennsylvania State Training School, Morgantown, Pennsylvania.

‡ Includes State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

Table VI

Annual State and Local Expenditures for the Care and Maintenance of Children Outside Their Own Homes by Year, 1940 to 1949, Inclusive

Year	Local Expenditures			State Expenditures			Combined State and Local Expenditures (2) & (7)	
	County and County Institution District as Expenditures*	Local Expenditures % of Total Expenditures	State Aid to Private Children's Institutions and Agencies†	State-Owned Children's Institutions‡	Public Assistance Payments to County Institution Districts for Children Removed from the Home of Their Parents by Court Order	Total State Expenditures as % of Total Expenditures		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1940	\$5,509,260	83.7%	\$393,600	\$681,072	Program Did Not	\$1,074,672	16.3%	\$6,583,932
1941	5,328,522	82.6	393,496	729,531	Go into Effect Until	1,123,027	17.4	6,451,549
1942	5,281,791	81.3	393,350	823,267	September 1, 1949	1,216,617	18.7	6,498,408
1943	6,681,129	84.6	400,981	816,551		1,217,532	15.4	7,898,661
1944	6,922,771	84.6	411,663	850,023		1,261,686	15.4	8,184,457
1945	6,726,621	83.3	413,199	935,538		1,348,737	16.7	8,075,358
1946	7,199,257	82.9	415,350	1,071,353		1,486,703	17.1	8,685,960
1947	8,678,194	84.5	476,709	1,118,984		1,595,693	15.5	10,273,887
1948	9,561,342	84.5	562,614	1,187,230		1,749,844	15.5	11,311,186
1949	12,196,323	86.6	587,255	1,296,498	\$1,736	1,885,489	13.4	14,081,812

Source: Column (2), Bureau of Statistics, Department of Internal Affairs; Column (4), 13th and 14th Biennial Budgets of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Column (5), Biennial Reports of Auditor General; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, Scotland, Pennsylvania; Column (6), Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Assistance.

* Excludes Expenditures for Mentally Ill and Mentally Defective Children Under Institutional Care and for Children in Tuberculosis Sanatoria. Except for Philadelphia.

† Includes the Glen Mills School and the Sleighton Farm School for Girls.

‡ Pennsylvania Training School, Morgantown; State Hospital for Crippled Children, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan School, Scotland, Pennsylvania.

the data does not appear unreasonable in view of the fact that the general employment situation has improved, the coverage of aid to dependent children has been extended by the inclusion of children living with specified relatives, and adoptions have increased from 2,963 in 1944 to 4,082 in 1949.

Again, examination of Columns (12), (13), (15) and (16) shows that of the 36,410 children under care in 1949, 3,278—or 9 per cent—were in institutions for delinquent children and 570—or 1.6 per cent—were cared for in institutions for the physically handicapped.

B. Expenditures for Children Under Care in Pennsylvania—

Although the number of children under care has apparently decreased between 1940 and 1949, Table VI, page 39, shows that both state and local expenditures for the care of such children have increased over the same period.

Examination of Table VI, Column (9), shows that combined state and local expenditures for children under care outside their own homes have increased from \$6,583,932 in 1940 to \$14,081,812 in 1949.

In 1949, local expenditures amounted to \$12,196,323, or 86.6 per cent of combined state and local expenditures.

The state expenditures of \$1,885,489 for 1949 were divided as follows among participating institutions: private children's institutions and agencies \$587,255; state-owned children's institutions \$1,296,498; county institutions districts, \$1,736.

Map III, on page 41, shows local financing of care of children outside their own homes in Pennsylvania during 1949.

Map III illustrates the variety of county financing methods. In some counties, all funds for the care of children outside their own homes are provided by the county institution district. In other counties, these funds are provided

exclusively by the county. Again, in other counties, the funds are provided jointly by the county and the county institution district. In three counties there were no local expenditures for the care of children outside their own homes.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 41.]

C. Financial Responsibility for Child Care in Other States—

From an examination of the expenditures for child care in the forty-eight states, it appears that in seven states—Arizona, Delaware, Maine, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah and Washington—the financial responsibility for child care rests exclusively with the state government. In eight states—Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas and Wyoming—the financing of child care is purely a local function. In the remaining thirty-three states, the responsibility is shared by state and local government.

Eighteen of the states, in which financial responsibility for child care is divided between state and local governments, have developed specific formulae for the division of costs. Eleven—Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota and Vermont—divide costs evenly. In the other states which have a definite per cent-of-costs program, the percentage of costs assumed by the state range from 33½ per cent in Wisconsin to 75 per cent in Mississippi.

In states in which no specific formula is used for the sharing of costs, state funds are used after local funds have been exhausted or for purposes for which local funds are not available.²⁵

²⁵ Foster Care (American Public Welfare Association, [Chicago, Illinois, 1948]) pp. 39-40.

Section V

CHILD PLACEMENT IN OPERATION IN SEVEN
SELECTED PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

It has been pointed out previously that child placement practices vary from county to county. Under the circumstances, the applicability of any generalization is necessarily limited. To facilitate a few realistic close-up views of placement practices, the procedures used in seven counties²⁰—Philadelphia, Allegheny, York, Indiana, Lebanon, Carbon and Fulton—are detailed below.

Allegheny and Philadelphia counties were selected to represent metropolitan Pennsylvania, Fulton and Lebanon counties rural Pennsylvania, York County urban and rural Pennsylvania, Carbon as an anthracite county and Indiana as a bituminous county.

A. Administration of Child Placement in Seven Selected Counties—

The major administrative child placement patterns which obtain within the Commonwealth are operative in the seven sample counties.

1. Philadelphia County—

A Philadelphia child may come to the public attention in a number of ways: his parents may ask help from a private agency or apply directly to the court; an agency may learn of the needs of a child through interested individuals, or may have accepted a child for care on a temporary basis, only to have the situation develop into one requiring long-time care; and finally, the child may come to the attention of the court through process of law.

Private agencies are anxious that a dependent, or neglected child be brought to the attention of the court, because, if foster care is necessary it is the court which can and usually does set in motion the procedure by which local public funds are obtained for the child's support by private agencies and institutions.

Public and private agencies and officials responsible for child placement and the flow of public funds for the care of children outside their own homes in Philadelphia are shown graphically in Chart I.

Assuming that the child has come to the attention of the Court, the Probation Department makes an investigation of the child's situation. If the court determines that the child requires care away from its own home, the whereabouts and condition of the child's parents are ascertained. This is a determining factor in deciding to whose care the child should be committed. If the condition of the parents is "whereabouts known," the child is committed directly by the court to a private agency or institution for care. At the same time, the court orders the County of Philadelphia to pay for the child's support.

If the parents are deceased, institutionalized, incarcerated, or whereabouts unknown, the child is committed to the care of the City Department of Public Welfare, which, in turn, may place him for care with a private agency or institution. In this instance, the Department of Public Welfare is made responsible for the child's support.

If the status of the parents changes, the financial support of the child is shifted from the city to the county and vice versa, even though City Council, the taxing authority in Philadelphia, is the source of both moneys.

Three independent governmental agencies plus thirteen private child-caring agencies and thirty-seven private children's institutions participate in this placement process.

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 47.]

Four independent governmental agencies are involved in the collection of support orders: The judges of the Municipal Court, the County Commissioners of Philadelphia, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions—all elected officials—and the Department of Public Welfare. This information is presented graphically in Chart II, page 50.

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 50.]

If the child is considered to be a charge of the County of Philadelphia and a parent or relative is ordered to reimburse the County for the child's support, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions is authorized to receive moneys in payment of such orders. This money is transmitted to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia. If the payment of such an order becomes delinquent, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions advises the Division of Children's Agents of the County Commissioners, who attempt to enforce the support orders against parents or relatives. If this Division is unsuccessful in obtaining payment, it files an attachment with the Municipal Court. If the child is considered to be a responsibility of the City of Philadelphia and a parent or relative is ordered to reimburse the city for the child's support, the Department of Public Welfare is authorized to receive moneys in payment of such orders. This money is transmitted to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia. This same Department will attempt to enforce the payment of delinquent orders and, if unsuccessful in obtaining payment, files an attachment with the Municipal Court.

The Division of Children's Agents or the Department of Public Welfare seldom consults with private agencies or institutions caring for children when the parents are delinquent in support order payments, although the private agencies or institutions have contact with the children and so might be able to clarify the parents' situation for the collection agencies. Further, if the parents are paying support orders and the income of the parents changes there is little possibility in the Philadelphia system that the orders will be revised. The Department of Accounts under the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions takes the position that it is responsible only for the collection of orders once established. Private agencies and institutions take the position that they are not responsible for the establishment or collection of support orders.

2. Allegheny County—

Generally speaking, in Allegheny County, when the care of Children outside their own homes is considered to be temporary in nature, it is the private agency which makes the placement in a private boarding home or institution. When foster care of children is considered other than temporary in nature, the responsibility for such placement devolves on the Juvenile Court of Allegheny County, which is the sole public authority for the care of children outside their own homes. In carrying out this function, the court utilizes the services of private institutions and individuals.

The Juvenile Court interprets its authority to embrace

²⁰ For details of seven county survey, see Appendix C and D.

the determination of the suitability of individuals and institutions to provide or continue to provide foster care and the determination of the needs, placement and supervision of children in foster care.

Once a child is placed in a private boarding home or institution, his situation is reviewed by the court at least twice yearly. If the court finds that paid boarding home care appears more suitable than institutional care, then the court will try to effect a change in placement. Institutional care is usually used by the court only for children who present a behavior problem, where brothers and sisters are placed at the same time, where a health problem needs correction or a paid boarding home is not immediately available. The court may, if it is not satisfied with the care that its wards receive in a particular institution, remove all such children to another institution or to a paid boarding home.

In addition, a department of the court is responsible for the collection of support orders placed against parents and relatives for the support of children under placement. Probation officers are required to inform the collection department concerning the whereabouts and financial status of parents.

3. York County—

In York County four agencies are involved in the placement of children under care: the County Child Welfare Department under the County Commissioners; the Children's Home, a private nonsectarian institution; Catholic Charities of York, a private sectarian agency; and the Family Service Bureau, a private nonsectarian agency.

A child may be brought to the attention of any one of these agencies. To receive care outside his own home a commitment by the court is not necessary. In December, 1949, 62 per cent of the children under care in York County were under the supervision of the County Welfare Department. If this agency accepts a child for care entailing financial responsibility, the case must be approved by the County Commissioners. If a child in a family which is being aided by the Family Service Bureau requires care outside his own home, the child will be placed directly by this agency in the Children's Home of York. At the same time, financial support may be asked of the County Commissioners. The Catholic Charities may also accept a child for care and request support from the county. The County Commissioners may place a child directly in the Children's Home. Upon commitment by the court, a Protestant child is committed to the care of the County Child Welfare Department and a Catholic child to the care of the Catholic Charities of York.

In cases where a child is accepted for care by the County Child Welfare Department other than by court order, and a parent is considered to be in a position to provide partial support, an agreement for support is made up by the Probation Officer of the court and the District Attorney. This agreement can be readily revised if the income of the parent or relative changes. The Probation Officer is responsible for collecting such an order as well as any support orders placed by order of court. The County Child Welfare Department keeps the Probation Office currently advised of the whereabouts of the parents of children under care. These support orders by agreement are not made for children placed in the Children's Home or under the care of the Catholic Charities of York.

Children placed in the Children's Home by the Family Service Bureau and the County Commissioners receive no public supervision. The Catholic Charities of York is not required to report to any public authority as to the needs and resources of children under its care at public expense.

4. Indiana County—

In Indiana County, the county institution district is affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare of the State Department of Welfare. The County Child Welfare Services, a public agency, is the only agency caring for children outside their own homes in this county. By reason of Rural Child Welfare affiliation, cost of administration is met, in part, from federal funds. Here, when a child is considered to need care outside his own home, he is referred to the County Child Welfare Services. Generally, considerable effort is made to remedy conditions in the child's own home before placement is recommended. However, when remedial efforts fail and placement is considered to be the only solution, the case must be approved by the County Commissioners before the child is accepted for care. In such instances, the agency is responsible for keeping in contact with the parents, particularly to review the parents' earnings and living conditions. The agency determines whether or not the parent or relative can give partial support to the child while under care. Only extreme cases are referred to the Juvenile Court for commitment and establishment of court orders.

The County Child Welfare Services attempts to place children in foster homes which meet their needs. This agency supervises children under placement whether in a paid boarding home or in an institution.

Indiana County receives partial federal financing and state supervision but administers the program locally.

5. Lebanon County—

In Lebanon County, four agencies are responsible for the care of children outside their own homes: the Family and Children's Service of Lebanon County, a private agency; the Church Home and Orphanage, a sectarian institution; Catholic Charities of Harrisburg; and the Lutheran Children's Bureau of Philadelphia, both sectarian child-caring agencies.

In Lebanon County, the County Commissioners have delegated their child welfare function to a private agency, the Family and Children's Service of Lebanon County. This agency is affiliated with the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania and through this source receives its share of state aid granted the parent affiliate. Eighty per cent of the children under care in Lebanon County are under the supervision of the Lebanon County Family and Children's Service.

Generally speaking, in this county, for a child to receive care outside its own home an order of the Juvenile Court is required. In a few instances the Commissioners do accept a child for care without a court order if the child is a full orphan or the parents can pay the full cost of care. Investigations are made for the court by the Family and Children's Service, Catholic Charities, or Lutheran Children's Bureau, if the known religious affiliation of the child's parents is Protestant, Catholic or Lutheran, respectively. The court on the same basis com-

mits the child to the care of one of the above-mentioned agencies.

The Family and Children's Service may place the child depending upon his or her individual needs in a paid boarding home, the Church Home and Orphanage, or other institution for care. As part of the case work process, the agency determines the amount of support expected from a parent or relative. If the parent or relative is unresponsive to this obligation, the situation is referred to the Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court for the formal establishment of a support order. The Family and Children's Service, however, remains responsible for the collection of such an order. The agency keeps in contact with parents and relative and adjusts support orders on the basis of current income. If support from parents is involved when a child is committed to the care of the Lutheran Children's Bureau of Philadelphia or the Catholic Charities of Harrisburg, it is the responsibility of the Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court to collect such support orders.

The Family and Children's Service exercises continuing supervision over the care of the children it places in paid boarding homes. This supervision includes an evaluation of the placement in terms of the child's needs. This agency requires quarterly reports from institutions in which it has placed children for care. The Lutheran Children's Bureau and the Catholic Charities are not required to report regularly to any public authority in Lebanon County as to the placement plan developed for the child and the problems surrounding his needs, in spite of the fact that his maintenance is being provided from public funds.

The policy-making body for the Family and Children's Service is a board of private citizens, one of whom is a Lebanon County Commissioner. By this means the County Commissioners maintain a certain measure of control over their agent, a private corporation, to which they make a special appropriation for administrative costs.

6. Carbon County—

Carbon County was affiliated with the Division of Rural Child Welfare of the state Department of Welfare from 1937 to 1943, when it withdrew from this affiliation. Since 1943, the placement of children in foster care has become a function of the Juvenile Court, which is now the sole authority for child placement in the county. The court, in carrying out this responsibility, utilizes the services of private individuals in the county and private institutions outside the county. No local, private child-caring agencies operate within the limits of Carbon County.

The court staff attempts to determine the needs of the children to be placed in order ascertain whether care in a paid boarding home or in an institution will best meet these needs. Most of the children are visited by one of the two staff members; the children in institutions outside the county do not receive as frequent staff supervision as that given children in foster homes located within the county.

The court staff is also responsible for the collection of support orders—comparatively few in number—placed by the court against parents and relatives. In Carbon County a deduction is made from the amount of the support order to meet the administrative cost of collecting the money, writing a check and mailing the check to the payee.

About one-fourth of the children under care in Carbon County have been placed with grandparents, brothers, sisters aunts and uncles with the county providing support. It would appear that many of these cases could be transferred to the care of the County Board of Assistance under the Aid to Dependent Children program.

7. Fulton County—

Fulton County is fairly typical of Pennsylvania counties without organized child welfare services.

In Fulton County, the Commissioners act as a placement agency. As of December, 1949, all the children placed by the Commissioners were in institutions outside the county. It appears that once a child is placed the interest of the county ceases. The case of a placed child is apparently not re-evaluated unless a relative of the child institutes action.

B. County Payments for Foster Care—

Table VII, page 58, shows payments for foster care in the seven selected counties during 1949, by type of care.

Examination of the table will show that in the seven selected counties, weekly payments for the care of children residing in paid boarding homes varied from \$4.62 in Indiana County for children over two years of age to \$12.60 for all children in Philadelphia. For the care of children in institutions, Allegheny County pays \$8.05 weekly, although the charge of the institution may be higher, while Carbon, Indiana, Lebanon and York counties pay the full charge set by the institution. In each of the seven counties, payments for the care of children, whether in boarding homes or institutions, were higher than the allowance per person for Aid to Dependent Children under the public assistance program, which ranged from \$5.35 weekly in Fulton County to \$6.98 weekly in Philadelphia.

Table VII

County Foster Care Allowances by Type of Care in Seven Selected Counties—1949

County	Weekly Allowance Per Child		Average Weekly Allowance Per Person Receiving Aid to Dependent Children†
	In Boarding Homes	In Institutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Allegheny ..	\$8.05*	\$8.05	\$6.77
Carbon	6.00*	9.50§	5.60
Fulton	None	14.00	5.35
Indiana	5.90	For children under 2 years*	
	4.62	For children over 2 years*	5.67
Lebanon	7.00*	5.25§	5.58
Philadelphia .	12.60	10.60	6.98
York	6.00	11.45§	5.64
	10.00‡		

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey and Department of Public Assistance.

* Clothing and medical care paid in addition.

† Cases requiring special care.

‡ Medical care paid in addition.

§ Institutional charge is met in these counties.

By law, the Department of Public Assistance is required to report at least annually to the Governor on the cost of living in the various counties. In its 1949 report, the department found that the minimum costs of food, clothing and incidentals for children under five years to children eighteen years of age ranged from \$3.96 to \$6.50 weekly. When a proportionate share of shelter and fuel costs is added to this, the total minimum cost ranges from \$5.85 to \$8.39 weekly. These figures do not take into consideration any reimbursement for the services that the boarding home parents render in assuming responsibility for the care of a child. Shown below are minimum weekly costs for food, clothing, incidentals, fuel, light and shelter for children, by age, in a four-person family.

Age of Child	Food	Clothing	Incidentals	Fuel & Light	Shelter	Total
Under 5 years	\$2.51	\$.93	\$.52	\$.76	\$1.13	\$5.85
5-11	3.42	1.34	.63	.76	1.13	7.28
12-18	4.19	1.57	.74	.76	1.13	8.39

Source: Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania as of December, 1949, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Assistance.

C. Characteristic of Children Under Care Outside Their Own Homes in Seven Selected Counties of Pennsylvania

The characteristics of children under care outside their own homes—age, sex, race, length of time under care, status of parents, adoptability, etc.—have been ascertained for the seven sample counties.²⁷

1. Age of Children Under Care

In the seven counties in which child care practices have been reviewed, 75 per cent of the children under care whose maintenance is being paid in whole or in part from public funds are of school age. Table VIII, on the opposite page, shows the percentage distributions, by age, of children under care in the seven selected counties.

Examination of Table VIII shows that, of the seven counties surveyed, only Indiana, Lebanon and Philadelphia counties were maintaining children less than one year old.

In Lebanon County, 23.6 per cent of the total number of children under care were less than five years old. As regards children in this age group, the percentage in York County was 19.6 per cent; in Philadelphia, 19.5 per cent; in Indiana, 16.4 per cent; in Carbon, 9.5 per cent; and

²⁷ To gather the information relating to the characteristics of children under care, it has been necessary to secure the cooperation of public and private agencies in the seven counties. All agencies have cooperated, with the exception of the Catholic Children's Bureau in Philadelphia. Since this agency cares for almost half of the dependent and neglected children in Philadelphia whose maintenance is paid in whole or in part by the City or County of Philadelphia, the facts concerning Philadelphia's dependent and neglected children as set forth in this report may not be representative.

in Allegheny, 4.9 per cent. In Fulton County, all of the children under care were from 13 to 18 years old.

Table VIII

Percentage Distributions, by Age, of Children Under Care in selected Counties, as of December, 1949

Age of Children in Years	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Under 1 . . .	...	...	...	4.1%	4.3%	2.3%	...
1-2 . . .	...	4.1%	...	4.1	14.9	7.0	5.9%
3-4 . . .	4.9%	5.4	...	8.2	6.4	10.2	13.7
5-6 . . .	10.0	9.4	...	12.3	8.5	14.0	...
7-8 . . .	17.8	13.5	...	6.8	19.2	10.9	27.4
9-10 . . .	18.7	21.6	...	12.3	12.7	11.0	15.7
11-12 . . .	19.8	12.1	...	12.4	2.1	14.9	11.8
13-14 . . .	13.9	12.2	33.4%	15.1	12.8	15.6	19.6
15-16 . . .	11.9	16.2	33.3	19.2	17.0	9.4	3.9
17-18 . . .	3.0	4.1	33.3	5.5	2.1	4.7	2.0
Over 18 . . .	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...
Under 5 . . .	4.9	9.5	...	16.4	25.6	19.5	19.6
5-18 . . .	95.1	89.1	100.0	83.6	74.4	80.5	80.4
Over 18 . . .	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

2. Sex and Race of Children Under Care

Table IX, page 63, shows the percentage distributions, by sex and race, of children under care in the seven selected counties.

Examination of the table shows that, excluding Philadelphia, for which complete data are not available, the percentage of children of the white race under care ranges from 87.1 per cent of the total number of children under care in Allegheny County to 100 per cent in Carbon, Fulton and York counties. Except in Allegheny and Philadelphia, the metropolitan counties, this closely parallels the proportion of such children in the total child population in the counties.

As regards the sex of children under care, examination of the table shows that, except in Allegheny County where 57.5 percent of the children under care were girls, more boys than girls required care outside their own homes. Excluding Fulton County, the highest percentage of males in the total number of children under care—64.7 per cent—is shown for York County.

Table IX

Percentage Distributions, by Race and Sex, of Children Under Care in Selected Counties as of December, 1949

Race and Sex of Children Under Care	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
White Race	87.1%	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%	97.9%	40.6%	100.0%
All Other Races	12.9	....	....	1.4	2.1	59.4	....
Male	42.5	54.1	100.0	63.0	57.5	56.2	64.7
Female	57.5	45.9	....	37.0	42.5	43.8	35.3
Male—White Race	35.6	54.1	100.0	61.6	57.5	26.5	64.7
Male—All Other Races	6.9	....	....	1.4	....	29.7	....
Female—White Race	51.5	45.9	....	37.0	40.4	14.1	35.3
Female—All Other Races	6.0	....	....	....	2.1	29.7	....
Estimated Race Distribution of Total Child Population†							
White Race	93.1%	100.0%	98.9%	99.2%	99.6%	85.0%	98.0%
All Other Races	6.9	....	1.1	.8	.4	15.0	2.0
Estimated Sex Distribution of Total Child Population‡							
Male	50.4	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.6	50.3	50.8
Female	49.6	49.4	49.6	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.2

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

† Children up to eighteen years of age—estimated from 1940 Census data.

‡ Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1940.

3. Legitimacy of Children Under Care

The percentage distributions of legitimate and illegitimate children under care in the seven selected counties are shown in Table X, below.

Table X

Percentage Distributions of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children Under Care in Selected Counties, as of December, 1949

Counties	Children Under Care*		Total Child Population†	
	%		%	
	% Legitimate	% Illegitimate	% Legitimate	% Illegitimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Allegheny	82.1%	17.9%	96.7%	3.3%
Carbon	89.2	10.8	96.8	3.2
Fulton	83.3	16.7	95.2	4.8
Indiana	79.5	20.5	96.7	3.3
Lebanon	80.9	19.1	95.7	4.3
Philadelphia‡	66.4	33.6	94.6	5.4
York	88.2	11.8	96.2	3.8

* From Joint State Government Commission Survey.

† Estimated from data from Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1950, and Mortality Tables, Life Insurance Fact Book, Institute of Life Insurance, 1948, p. 82.

‡ The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Examination of Table X shows that, excluding Philadelphia, for which complete data are not available, the number of illegitimate children under care as a per cent of the total number of children under care ranges from 10.8 per cent in Carbon County to 20.5 per cent in Indiana County.

4. Sources Referring Children to Care

The percentage distributions of children under care, by

type of referral, in the seven selected counties are shown in Table XI, on opposite page.

Table XI shows that about 38 per cent of the children under care in Allegheny County were referred to the court by private social agencies. In this county, when a child needs temporary care outside his own home, a private agency will assume responsibility for his care. However, if the situation develops into one requiring long-term care, the agency will petition the Juvenile Court to assume responsibility.

In Carbon County, which has no family service agency, about 60 per cent of the children under care were brought to the attention of the court by the police. In Fulton County, all children placed under care outside their own homes were referred to agencies through the Juvenile Court or County Commissioners. In Indiana and York counties, approximately 69 per cent and 61 per cent, respectively, of the children under care were referred to the agencies by individuals.

Of the children under care in Philadelphia for whom data were obtained, approximately 58 per cent were referred to the agencies by the Municipal Court.

It will be noted that, in the seven counties surveyed, the percentage of the children under care referred to the agencies by the county boards of assistance, ranged from zero in Fulton and Lebanon to 11.0 in Indiana County.

5. Agency Reasons for Accepting Children for Care

The percentage distributions of children accepted for care by agencies in the seven counties surveyed, by reason for acceptance, are shown in Table XII, on opposite page.

Inspection of the table shows that in four of the counties Allegheny, Carbon, Indiana and York—the greatest percentage of children accepted for care were accepted by virtue of the inability of parents or relatives to provide adequate care. The major reason for acceptance in the other three counties was a court commitment of a dependent or neglected child, which in Fulton County is the sole reason for a child's being placed under care.

Table XI

Percentage Distributions of Children Under Care, by Sources Referring Children for Care, in Selected Counties as of December, 1949

Sources Referring Children for Care	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Private							
Parent	14.8%	8.1%	....	37.0%	38.2%	11.7%	31.4%
Relative	6.0	5.4	....	12.3	6.4	.8	9.8
Individual Other Than Parent or Relative	3.9	16.2	....	19.2	4.3	3.9	19.6
Social Agency	37.6	1.4	....	....	29.8	8.6	....
Public							
County Board of Assistance	3.9	2.7	....	11.0	....	.8	3.9
County Institution District	1.0	2.7	....	2.7	....	8.6	3.9
Health Authority or Hospital	3.0	....	....	4.1	12.8	3.9	2.0
Juvenile Court	16.8	....	100.0%	9.6	6.4	57.8	17.6
Police	9.0	59.5	....	1.4	....	....	9.8
School District	3.0	....	....	2.7	....	....	....
Other	1.0	4.0	....	....	2.1	3.9	2.0

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XII

Percentage Distributions of Children Under Care, by Agency Reason for acceptance, in Selected Counties, as of December, 1949

Agency Reason for Acceptance	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
1. Breaking Up of Child's Home ..	18.8%	27.0%	....	11.0%	12.8%	8.6%	19.6%
2. Illness of Child's Parents or Relatives	7.9	1.4	....	8.2	....	10.9	7.8
3. Death of Child's Parents or Relatives	11.9	1.4	....	2.7	8.5	7.0	....
4. Unmarried Parent Desiring to Give Up Child	5.9	1.4	....	9.6	6.4	5.5	2.0
5. Foundling	1.0	1.4	....	....	....	....	2.0
6. Inability of Parents or Relatives to Provide Adequate Care	38.6	67.4	....	43.9	19.1	29.7	37.3
7. Court Commitment by Reason of Dependency or Neglect .....	....	....	100.0%	17.8	51.1	36.0	23.5
8. Received Into Care from County Institution District	1.0	....	....	....	2.1	2.3	....
9. Other	14.9	....	....	6.8	....	....	7.8

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

6. Type of Care Received by Children

Table XIII, page 69, shows the percentage distributions, by type of care received, of children under care in the seven selected counties.

Table XIII shows that in four of the seven counties—Indiana, Lebanon, Philadelphia and York—the greatest percentage of children under care were in paid boarding homes. In the remaining three counties, a majority (in the

case of Fulton County, all) of the children under care were in institutions. It will be noted that in Carbon County, a comparatively high percentage—23 per cent—of the children were living with relatives. If Carbon County's procedures were revised to establish a closer working relationship with the County Board of Assistance, most of the children in this group probably could be transferred to state public assistance under the aid to dependent children program.

APPENDIX TO THE

Table XIII

Percentage Distributions, by Type of Care Received, of Children Under Care in Selected Counties, as of December, 1949

Type of Care	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Living with Parents or Relatives ..	2.0%	23.0%	....	....	2.1%	....	7.8%
Paid Boarding Home	44.6	27.0	...	45.2%	87.3	88.3%	62.8
Free Home .....	....	....	....	5.5	....	.8	....
Wage Home .....	....	....	....	6.8	....	....	....
Institution	53.4	50.0	100.0%	41.1	10.6	10.1	29.4
Hospital or Preventorium .....	....	....	....	....	....	.8	....
Adoption Home .....	....	....	....	1.4	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

7. Length of Time Children Were Under Care

A study of the length of time children had been under care in the seven selected counties shows that this time range is from less than one year to more than sixteen years. The percentage distributions of children under

care in the selected counties, by length of time period children are under care, are shown in Table XIV, page 70.

Examination of the table shows that in three of the counties—Carbon, Fulton and Philadelphia—more children had been under care from 2 to 3.9 years for any other of the time-groups. Of Lebanon County's children under

Table XIV

Percentage Distributions of Children Under Care, by Length of Time Period Children Were Under Care, in Selected Counties, as of December, 1949

Length of Time Period Children Were Under Care	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Less than 1 year	14.8%	4.0%	33.3%	19.2%	17.0%	18.8%	49.0%
1-1.9	10.9	17.6	....	13.7	2.1	18.0	3.9
2-3.9	19.8	32.4	66.7	19.2	21.3	19.5	23.5
4-5.9	16.8	23.0	....	10.9	23.4	14.8	11.8
6-7.9	19.8	13.5	....	28.7	8.5	11.7	5.9
8-9.9	5.0	4.0	....	5.5	4.3	8.6	5.9
10-11.9	5.9	2.7	....	1.4	12.8	6.3	....
12-13.9	2.0	1.4	....	1.4	10.6	2.3	....
14-15.9	3.0	1.4	....	....	....	....	....
16-17.9	2.0	....	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

care, 23.4 per cent had been under care from 4 to 5.9 years. It will be noted that, with the exception of York County, all of the counties show a majority of the children under care for two years or more. In York County, 49 per cent of the children had been under care less than one year.

8. Marital Status of Parents of Children Under Care

The percentage distributions of fathers of children under care in the selected counties, by marital status, are shown in Table XV, and of mothers in Table XVI.

Examination of Table XV shows that in all but one county—York—more than 50 per cent of the fathers of children under care were unmarried, separated, divorced, widowers or deceased.

Concerning the status of mothers of children under care in the seven selected counties, again in all but York County more than 50 per cent were unmarried, separated, divorced, widowed or deceased.

Table XV

Percentage Distributions of Fathers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Marital Status, as of December, 1949

Marital Status of Father	Counties				
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon Philadelphia* York
Unmarried	2.9%	10.8%	....	....	4.3% 14.1% 5.9%
Married	16.9	28.3	....	4.1%	14.9 14.1 51.0
Remarried	4.9	9.5	16.7%	1.4	19.1 4.7 3.9
Separated	31.7	24.3	....	39.7	19.1 28.9 19.6
Divorced	10.9	....	....	....	10.6 2.3 7.8
Widower	10.9	10.8	16.7	30.1	17.1 10.1 2.0
Unknown	9.9	9.5	16.6	23.3	12.8 12.5 9.8
Deceased	11.9	6.8	50.0	1.4	2.1 13.3

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XVI

Percentage Distributions of Mothers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Marital Status, as of December, 1949

Marital Status of Mother	Counties				
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon Philadelphia* York
Unmarried	10.9%	9.5%	....	17.8%	10.7% 21.9% 3.9%
Married	15.8	31.2	16.7%	8.2	10.7 11.7 49.1
Remarried	12.9	4.0	....	....	17.0 3.1 7.8
Separated	33.7	25.7	....	39.8	19.1 29.7 23.5
Divorced	7.9	....	....	....	21.3 3.1 2.0
Widowed .....	....	4.0	50.0	....	2.1 5.5 2.0
Unknown .....	....	4.0	....	....	2.1 3.9 3.9
Deceased	18.8	21.6	33.3	34.2	17.0 21.1 7.8

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

APPENDIX TO THE

9. Condition of Parents of Children Under Care

Tables XVII and XVIII, pages 74 and 75, present percentage distributions, by conditions, of the fathers and mothers of children under care in the seven selected counties.

As regards the condition of fathers of children under care in the seven selected counties, examination of Table

XVII shows that the percentage of fathers whose condition was classified as other than "whereabouts known" ranges from 23.5 per cent in York County to 66.7 per cent in Fulton County.

As regards the condition of mothers of children under care, the percentage whose condition was classified as other than "whereabouts known" ranges from 17.6 per cent in York County to 58.1 per cent in Carbon County.

Table XVII

Percentage Distributions of Fathers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Condition, as of December, 1949

Condition of Father	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Deceased	11.9%	6.8%	50.0%	1.4%	2.1%	13.3%	....
Whereabouts Unknown	32.6	31.1	16.7	35.6	21.3	44.5	23.5%
Whereabouts Known:							
In State	47.5	56.7	33.3	58.9	68.1	39.8	74.5
Outside State	3.0	....	....	4.1	6.4	0.8	2.0
Physically Incapacitated:							
Institutionalized in State	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Institutionalized Outside State ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noninstitutionalized	2.0	....	....	....	2.1	....	....
Mentally Incapacitated:							
Institutionalized in State	2.0	1.4	....	....	....	....	....
Institutionalized Outside State ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noninstitutionalized .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Incarcerated:							
Incarcerated in State .....	....	4.0	....	....	....	1.6	....
Incarcerated Outside State .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XVIII

Percentage Distributions of Mothers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Condition, as of December, 1949

Condition of Mother	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Deceased	18.8%	21.6%	33.3%	34.2%	17.0%	21.1%	7.8%
Whereabouts Unknown	21.8	27.0	....	9.6	4.3	14.0	7.8
Whereabouts Known:							
In State	43.4	41.9	16.7	54.8	55.3	58.5	82.4
Outside State	5.0	....	50.0	1.4	6.4	1.6	....
Physically Incapacitated:							
Institutionalized in State	1.0	2.7	....	....	6.4	1.6	2.0
Institutionalized Outside State ..	....	....	....	....	....	0.8	....
Noninstitutionalized	1.0	1.4	....	....	....	....	....
Mentally Incapacitated:							
Institutionalized in State	4.0	5.4	....	....	10.6	1.6	....
Institutionalized Outside State ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noninstitutionalized	5.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Incarcerated:							
Incarcerated in State .....	....	....	....	....	....	0.8	....
Incarcerated Outside State .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

10. Financial Status of Parents of Children Under Care

The percentage distributions of mothers and fathers of children under care in the seven selected counties, by financial status, are shown in Tables XIX and XX, pages 77 and 78.

As regards the financial status of fathers of children under care, employed fathers partially supporting such children, voluntarily or by court order, and employed fathers not supporting such children constituted from 32.8 per cent of the total number of fathers of children under care in Philadelphia to 54 per cent in Carbon County.

Excluded is Fulton County, where none of the fathers of children under care was known to be employed. Fathers whose financial status was unknown vary from 31.1 per cent in Carbon County to 50 per cent in Fulton County.

Employed mothers partially supporting children under care, voluntarily or by court order, and employed mothers

not supporting such children constituted from 4.1 per cent of the total in Indiana County to 23.4 per cent in Philadelphia. With the exception of Fulton and Philadelphia counties, the largest group of mothers of children under care were unemployed or without known financial resources.

Table XIX

Percentage Distributions of Fathers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Financial Status, as of December, 1949

Financial Status of Father	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Employed — Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily	2.0%	6.8%	....	11.0%	....	0.8%	13.7%
Employed — Partially Supporting Child by Court Order	24.8	5.4	....	11.0	38.3%	28.1	11.8
Employed—Not Supporting Child ..	7.9	41.8	....	26.0	10.6	3.9	15.7
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income—Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income—Partially Supporting Child by Court Order ..	....	....	....	....	....	3.1	....
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income—Not Supporting Child	1.0	....	....	....	....	....	3.9
Unemployed or Without Known Financial Resources	7.0	5.4	....	12.3	14.9	3.9	....
Receiving State Public Assistance ..	3.9	2.7	....	4.1	....	1.6	11.8
Unknown	41.5	31.1	50.0%	34.2	34.1	45.3	43.1
Deceased	11.9	6.8	50.0	1.4	2.1	13.3	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

*The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XX

Percentage Distributions of Mothers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties by Financial Status, as of December, 1949

Financial Status of Mother	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Employed — Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily .....	....	....	....	....	....	1.6%	2.0%
Employed — Partially Supporting Child by Court Order	1.0%	....	....	....	4.3%	14.8	....
Employed—Not Supporting Child ..	9.9	6.8%	16.7%	4.1%	8.5	7.0	13.7
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income — Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income — Partially Supporting Child by Court Order ...	....	....	....	....	....	0.8	....
Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income—Not Supporting Child	2.9	....	....	1.4	....	....	5.9
Unemployed or Without Known Financial Resources	31.7	40.5	....	37.0	40.4	14.1	31.4
Receiving State Public Assistance ..	7.9	....	....	15.1	2.1	7.8	13.7
Unknown	27.8	31.1	50.0	8.2	27.7	32.8	25.5
Deceased	18.8	21.6	33.3	34.2	17.0	21.1	7.8

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

*The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

APPENDIX TO THE

11. Adoptability of Children Under Care

While public attention has centered around the problem of securing adoptive homes for children under care by public and private agencies, not all of the children under care are "adoptable." A child may be "unadoptable" because of a number of factors—the withholding of consent by parents or guardian, physical or mental condition of the child, his age, his behavior pattern, etc.

It should be remembered that data concerning the adoptability of children have been gathered from the various child-caring agencies in the the selected counties. These agencies use varying criteria for determining the adoptability of a child. The percentage distributions of children under care in the selected counties, by adoption status as determined by the child-caring agencies, are shown in Table XXI, page 80.

Table XXI shows that from approximately 35 per cent

of the children under care in Philadelphia to approximately 77 per cent in Indiana County are considered by the agencies to be unadoptable. The range excludes Fulton County, where no determination was made concerning adoptability of the children under care.

The percentage distributions of the unadoptable children under care in the selected counties, by reasons for which they are considered unadoptable, are shown in Table XXII, page 81.

As Table XXII indicates, the major reasons for a child's being considered unadoptable are: the refusal of parents or guardian to consent to adoption, the child's age—most adoptors seek infants or very young children—and the physical or mental condition of the child. From 65 per cent of the unadoptable children in Allegheny County to 100 per cent of such children in Carbon and Lebanon counties are considered unadoptable for these reasons.

Table XXI

Percentage Distributions of Children Under Care in Selected Counties, by Adoption Status as Determined by Agencies, as of December, 1949

Adoption Status	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Adoptable	8.9%	20.3%	....	5.5%	10.6%	5.5%	3.9%
Unadoptable	45.5	52.7	....	76.7	70.2	35.1	74.5
Not in Best Interest of Child to Be Adopted	14.9	14.9	....	12.3	19.2	36.7	15.7
No Determination Made	30.7	12.1	100.0%	5.5	....	22.7	5.9

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

*The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XXII

Percentage Distributions of Unadoptable Children Under Care in Selected Counties, by Reason for Which They Are Determined Unadoptable, as of December, 1949

	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN CONSIDERED TO BE UNADOPTABLE	639	39	....	77	76	1312	162
REASONS FOR UNADOPTABILITY							
Legal Factors:							
Consent of Parents or Guardian Unobtainable	20.0%	74.4%	....	16.1%	42.4%	40.0%	68.4%
Abandonment Cannot Be Established .....	....	....	....	....	....	2.2	....
Social Factors:							
Age	4.4	15.4	....	44.6	33.3	24.5	2.6
Physical or Mental Condition ...	40.1	10.2	....	37.5	24.3	11.1	23.8
Behavior Pattern	22.2	....	....	1.8	....	11.1	2.6
Racial or Ethnic Background ...	4.4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mixed Religious Background ...	2.2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	6.7	....	....	....	....	11.1	2.6

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

*The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

The consent factor is discussed in Section VI, Adoption Placement, page 89.

The children considered unadoptable by reason of their age range from ten to eighteen years old.

12. Degrees of Interest Shown by Parents of Children Under Care

The interest of parents in children who are under care outside their own homes is difficult to measure. However, some measurement of the degree of interest may be made from an examination of the frequency of visits made by parents to children under care. The percentage distributions of parents of children under care, by number of visits, are shown in Tables XXIII and XXIV.

Table XXIII

Percentage Distributions of Fathers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties, by Frequency of Visits, as of December, 1949

Visits—Last Quarter of Calendar Year				
County	No Visits	1-3 Visits	3 or More Visits	Deceased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Allegheny	66.3%	10.9%	10.9%	11.9%
Carbon	63.5	22.9	6.8	6.8
Fulton	50.0	....	....	50.0
Indiana	72.6	23.3	2.7	1.4
Lebanon	68.1	21.3	8.5	2.1
Philadelphia* ..	66.4	11.7	8.6	13.3
York	66.7	21.6	11.7	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

Table XXIV

Percentage Distribution of Mothers of Children Under Care in Selected Counties, by Frequency of Visits, as of December, 1949

Visits—Last Quarter of Calendar Year				
County	No Visits	1-3 Visits	3 or More Visits	Deceased
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Allegheny	53.5%	18.8%	8.9%	18.8%
Carbon	43.3	22.9	12.2	21.6
Fulton	50.0	....	16.7	33.3
Indiana	38.4	23.3	4.1	34.2
Lebanon	51.1	19.1	12.8	17.0
Philadelphia* ..	47.7	16.4	14.8	21.1
York	23.5	49.1	19.6	7.8

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under its care.

In all of the seven counties surveyed, half or more than half of the fathers of children under care paid no visits to their children during the last quarter of the calendar year 1949. As regards mothers of children under care, a comparable situation obtains in only three counties.

D. Number of Dependent and Neglected Children Under Care in Seven Selected Counties, and Public Expenditures for Their Care—

Table XXV, page 85, shows the number of dependent and neglected children under care in the seven selected counties, and details information concerning expenditures for the care of these children during 1949.

Examination of Table XXV indicates that, of the seven counties surveyed, Fulton County had the smallest number of children under care and expended the lowest total amount for the care of dependent and neglected children. However, it is interesting to note that county expenditures per child were highest in Fulton County.

Philadelphia had the highest number of children under care, expended the highest total amount for their care and expended the highest per capita amount for care of dependent and neglected children. Philadelphia ranked second in amount of expenditure per child.

APPENDIX TO THE

Table XXV

Source and Amount of Funds Expended Within Selected Counties for Care of Dependent and Neglected Children, Number of Children Under Care, County Expenditures Per Child and County Per Capita Expenditures for Children Under Care, for Year Ending December 31, 1949

	Counties						
	Allegheny	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia	York
Source of Funds Expended Within County for Care of Dependent and Neglected Children:							
Payment Made from County Funds	\$610,428.11	\$31,956.69	\$4,134.00	\$38,208.69	\$34,548.18	\$3,509,084.65	\$69,610.25
Payments Made by Parents ...	41,295.30	186.30	.....	2,307.05	5,937.73	376,861.00	9,409.63
Payments Made from Federal Funds*	10,874.04	103.52	.....	.....	720.00	31,988.02	1,148.15
Payments from Pennsylvania Public Assistance Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Funds Expended Within County for Care of Dependent and Neglected Children	\$662,597.45	\$32,246.51	\$4,134.00	\$40,515.74	\$41,205.91	\$3,917,933.67	\$80,168.03
Number of Dependent and Neglected Children Under Care in County†	1,404	74	6	101	108	7,068§	217
County Expenditures Per Child ..	\$434.78	\$431.85	\$689.00	\$378.30	\$319.89	\$496.47	\$320.78
Population of County‡	1,508,255	57,389	10,361	76,887	81,452	2,064,794	202,440
County Per Capita Expenditures for Children Under Care	\$.40	\$.56	\$.40	\$.50	\$.42	\$1.70	\$.34

Source: Compiled from records of Juvenile Courts, County Commissioners and Child-caring Agencies and Institutions.

* Survivors' Insurance from Federal Security Agency, Survivors' Benefits from Railroad Retirement Board and Veterans' Administration, etc.

† Children under care as of December 31, 1949.

‡ 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Counts, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

§ Includes children under care in City of Philadelphia as of December 31, 1949, and County of Philadelphia as of last quarter of 1949; also includes some delinquent children committed to child-caring agencies and institutions.

Section VI

Adoption Placement

The placement of children for adoption is a phase of the larger problem of child placement which includes all children in need of care outside their own homes.

Adoption is the legal process which terminates the paternal rights of natural parents and establishes a person as the child and heir of adopted parents. In Pennsylvania, prior to 1855, adoptions were possible only by special acts of the General Assembly. In 1855, the General Assembly passed the first general statute permitting adoption by decree of court. Successive statutes broadened the field, and in 1925, the General Assembly repealed all prior acts relating to adoption and codified the law. This act has since been amended a number of times.²⁸

Adoption placement is not a Commonwealth responsibility, although permissive authority has been given the Orphans' Court (in Philadelphia, the Municipal Court) to investigate the parties concerned in adoption proceedings. In Pennsylvania, adoption placements are made by county institution districts, Juvenile Courts, private child-caring agencies and individuals. The placement standards of these groups vary widely.

The time involved in consummation of an adoption placement generally varies from a few months to several years, with a child sometimes passing through a number of foster homes in the process.

In 1949, the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency formulated the following eight adoption placement precepts designed to protect the child, the natural parents and the adopting parents.²⁹

1. The termination of parental rights is as important as the establishment of new parental ties by adoption and should be as securely safeguarded.

2. Consent to adoption should be obtained from natural parents, or, if their parental rights have been legally relinquished or terminated, from a person or agency having legal responsibility for the child and the right to consent to adoption.

3. Placement for adoption should be made only by an agency authorized to make such placements by the state department of welfare.

4. Adoption proceedings should be in a court of record having jurisdiction over children's cases, in the home state of the petitioner for adoption, and preferably in the local community in which they live and where the child is properly before the court.

5. Court proceedings should be closed to the public, and the records, because of their confidential nature, should be protected.

6. In every proposed adoption of a child, the court should have the benefit of a study and recommendation made by the state department of welfare or its licensed agent.

7. A period of residence in the adoptive home, prefer-

²⁸ 1925, April 4, P. L. 127, as last amended, 1947, June 30, P. L. 1180.

²⁹ Essentials of Adoption Law and Procedure, (Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, [1949]).

ably for at least six months, should be required before hearing on the petition so that the suitability of the proposed adoption may be determined.

8. In the event that a final decree is not entered, provisions should be made for the removal of a child from a home found to be unsuitable, and for his care and guardianship after removal.

A. Termination of Parental Rights and Consent to Adoption—

All forty-eight states require the consent of certain parties before an adoption may be approved by court. Ordinarily, a child may not be adopted without the consent of his natural parents, or, in the case of illegitimacy, without the consent of his mother. Every state prescribes certain conditions under which parental consent is not required. Generally, consent is not required when parents (a) have abandoned or neglected the child; (b) have been deprived of the child's custody by a court of competent jurisdiction; (c) have voluntarily surrendered the child to an authorized child welfare agency; (d) are habitual drunkards; (e) cannot be found or are unknown; (f) have been deprived of civil rights or imprisoned for a felony; (g) are mentally incompetent.

In Pennsylvania, consent to adoption is necessary from: (a) the person to be adopted if he or she is over twelve years of age and of his spouse, if any; (b) the adopting parent's husband or wife, unless they adopt jointly; (c) the parents or surviving parent of the person to be adopted, or in the case of illegitimacy, the mother; and (d) the legal guardian if the person to be adopted has no parents living or whose consent is necessary.

Under Pennsylvania statutes, consent to an adoption is not required when a parent has been adjudged a person of unsound mind, an habitual drunkard, or has abandoned the child for a period of at least six months. Further, consent of parents if not required if the person to be adopted is eighteen or more years old, (1925, April 4, P. L. 127, as amended, 1947, June 30, P. L. 1180).

Table XXVI shows the number of children under care in the selected counties during 1949, whose parents would not consent to adoption.

Table XXVI

Number of Unadoptable Children Under Care Whose Parents Would Not Consent to Adoption, in Seven Selected Counties, December, 1949

County	Number of Unadoptable Children	Number of Unadoptable Children Whose Parent or Parents Would Not Consent to Adoption
(1)	(2)	(3)
Allegheny	639	128
Carbon	39	29
Fulton	Unknown	Unknown
Indiana	77	12
Lebanon	76	32
Philadelphia* ...	1,312	525
York	162	111

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

*The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia declined to furnish pertinent facts concerning children under its care.

B. Adoption Placement by Authorized Agencies—

States, such as Pennsylvania, which do not restrict the placing of children for adoption to authorized agencies, permit any individual, agency or institution to place children for adoption. Investigation of the home is made only after petition for adoption is filed. Under these circumstances, the child frequently has been living in the home long enough to have become established and judges are reluctant to refuse to decree the adoption, even though the home may not be satisfactory.

State legislatures have sought to remedy this situation by enactment of three types of placement statutes which (1) outlaw independent placements, (2) require judicial or administrative approval before an independent placement may be made, and (3) authorize administrative investigation once a child has been placed independently.³⁰

Ten states—Alabama, Arizona, California, Montana, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin—provide that no person except a natural parent, guardian, relative or authorized agency may place a child in a home in contemplation of adoption. The exceptions made for natural parents and relatives open the door to all types of independent placements.

Eight states—Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Utah—prohibit all independent placements, except when made with relatives. In two of these states—New Jersey and Utah—the attorney general has nullified the statute by ruling that the prohibition does not apply to natural parents.

Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio have sought to control independent placements by requiring approval of the welfare department or a court order before the child is placed in a home in contemplation of adoption. Except in Michigan, no provision is made for an investigation before the order is issued.

Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island require that, when a child is placed independently for adoption purposes, either the person who places or the person who receives the child must notify the state welfare department. The department is given authority to investigate the case, and, if it finds the home unsuitable, may take the child into its custody. In Massachusetts, Maryland and New Hampshire the investigation is discretionary with the department. In Rhode Island, the investigation is mandatory.

The evidence seems to support the conclusion that a state cannot eliminate independent placements simply by outlawing them. The solution to the problem appears to lie in a requirement that all placements be made through authorized agencies, (see Appendix A).

Pennsylvania law does not require or authorize the state Department of Welfare to license, certify or approve agencies to place children for adoption—any individual, agency or institution, incorporated or unincorporated, may place children for adoption. The agencies placing children for adoption in Pennsylvania, which follow the same general pattern as agencies caring for children outside their own homes, are shown on Map IV. [Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 93.]

The types of agencies placing children for adoption, and the spheres of their operation shown on Map IV, may be

³⁰ "Moppets on the Market: The Problem of Unregulated Adoptions," *The Yale Law Journal*, LIX, 1950, pp. 715-736.

summarized as follows: fifteen counties have no adoption placement agencies, seventeen have public agencies, eight have private agencies acting in behalf of a public agency, two have private agencies, twenty-two have public and private agencies, one has a public agency and a private agency acting for a public agency, and two have private agencies and private agencies acting in behalf of public agencies.

With the possible exception of one agency in Allegheny County and one in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania has no agencies whose primary function is to place children for adoption. The adoption placement service offered by the agencies generally is incidental to other functions, such as family, child-care, maternity or children's home services. Some of the agencies become so immersed in their primary function that only limited attention is given to adoption placement.

In the seven counties surveyed, it appears that of the total number of adoptions effected in the counties, relatively few were the result of agency placement. Table XXVII, on the following pages, shows the number of adoptions which were the result of agency placements in the selected counties.

No uniform standards for the determination of fitness of the child or the prospective adopter are available. As regards children available for adoption, suitability may be determined by a consideration of such factors as intelligence level, appearance, age, and background of child and parents. Suitability of prospective adopters may be judged by such factors as residence, religion, health, age, economic condition, marital status, housing, family composition and race. These standards vary from agency to agency and from county to county. The variation in standards is illustrated in Appendix B, which lists the absolute standard and working standard for Catholic, Jew, non-sectarian and Protestant agencies in Pennsylvania.

C. Location and Jurisdiction of Court Handling Adoption Proceedings—

Since most adoptions concern minor children, the jurisdiction of adoption proceedings is often vested in a court accustomed to handling children's cases. However, in Utah, where the juvenile courts have had forty-five years' experience handling children's cases, adoption is under the jurisdiction of the district courts. In New York, adoptions are handled by the county court, surrogate's court and children's court, the latter having jurisdiction over an adoption proceeding only when the child is dependent, neglected or delinquent.

Table XXVII

Number of Adoptions, Placing Agencies and Number of Adoption Placements Made by Agencies and Consummated in Courts of County, in Selected Counties, 1949

County	No. of Children Adopted in County	Agency Placing Children for Adoption	No. of Children Placed for Adoption by Agency; Adoption Consummated in Courts of County
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Allegheny	533	Allegheny County Juvenile Court	27
		Children's Home of Pittsburgh	11
		Conference of Catholic Charities	28
		Family and Children's Service	26
		Florence Crittenton Home and Rescue Association	*
		Jewish Social Service Bureau	†
		Lutheran Service Society	5
		Rosalie Foundling and Maternity Hospital	36
		TOTAL	133
Carbon	14	Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia	1
		Lutheran Children's Bureau of Philadelphia	1
		TOTAL	2
Fulton	4	Association for Works of Mercy, Washington, D. C.	1
		Cambria County Instit. District	1
		TOTAL	2
Indiana	19	Child Welfare Service	3
		Catholic Charities of Westmoreland County	2
		Salvation Army Home of Pittsburgh	1
		TOTAL	6
Lebanon	41	Family and Children's Service	5
		Lutheran Children's Bureau of Philadelphia	4
		TOTAL	9
Philadelphia	584	Association for Jewish Children	7
		Catholic Children's Bureau	*
		Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	10
		Lutheran Children's Bureau	6
		Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty	5
		Salvation Army	†
		TOTAL	28
York	71	County Child Welfare Department	2
		Catholic Charities of York	3
		TOTAL	5

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Joint State Government Commission Survey, 1950.

* Declined to furnish information.

† Failed to return survey forms.

About one-third of the states limit venue in adoption actions to the county or district in which the petitioner lives. Many states permit the action to be brought also in the county or district where the child resides. Some states provide that, when the child is in the custody of a child welfare agency, the proceedings may be brought where the agency is located.⁸¹

In sixty-six counties of Pennsylvania, the Orphans' Court has jurisdiction in adoption proceedings while the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children up to the age of eighteen years. It is only in Philadelphia that a single court has jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children as well as adoption proceedings. Here the Municipal Court acts as the Juvenile Court and in addition, hears adoption petitions.

The Pennsylvania adoption statute provides that any adult may present a petition for adoption in the county in which he resides or, upon allowance from the court, in the county in which the person to be adopted is resident.

D. Restrictions on Hearings and Records—

Generally, adoption hearings are confidential and the records are not available to the public. In Pennsylvania, the adoption statute provides that the hearing on an adoption petition may be before the judge in chambers. The Pennsylvania law further provides that the adoption decree and all other papers pertaining to the case and the testimony, if written out, shall be kept in the files of the court as a permanent record and shall be withheld from inspection except upon an order of the court.

E. Recommendations to Court and Pre-Adoption Residence—

In recent years, a development in the law of adoption has been the requirement of a "social investigation" before the court may act on the petition. The investigation includes an inquiry into the child's family history, environment and physical and mental condition and into the suitability of prospective adoptors. However, six states—Colorado, Idaho, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Wyoming—make no provision for a social investigation of any sort. In six states—Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Pennsylvania—such an investigation may be made at the discretion of the court. Thirty-five states make a social investigation mandatory. Of the thirty-five states requiring investigation, about two-thirds place responsibility for making or arranging for the investigation on the state department of welfare, or require that it be made by an authorized public or private child-welfare agency. In the remaining states, the court may designate an officer of the court, an agency or any "suitable person" to make the investigation.

About one-fourth of the states provide that a child spend a trial period of six months in the prospective adoptive home, during which time the agency which made the original social investigation visits the child at intervals, reporting its determination at the end of the period.⁸²

Pennsylvania law provides that the court shall hear any testimony as to the facts set forth in the petition or necessary to inform the court as to the desirability of a proposed adoption and "may also make or cause to be made an investigation by some person or agency specifically

designated by the said court or judge to verify the statements in the petition and such other facts as will give the court full knowledge as to the desirability of the proposed adoption."⁸³

Pennsylvania law prohibits a decree of adoption unless the person to be adopted shall have lived with the petitioner for six months prior to the decree, except in instances where the child is related to the petitioner by blood or marriage. It is not required that the child live in the home of the petitioner prior to the hearing on the adoption petition, or that the child shall be under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare.

F. Provisions if Adoption Is Not Decreed—

The adoption statutes of several states make no provision for the disposition of the child if the adoption petition is denied. As a result, judges may often grant an adoption or allow the child to remain in the adoptive home although the court finds the placement undesirable.

Pennsylvania adoption law contained no provision for removal of a child or for his future custody in cases where an adoption petition was denied or withdrawn, until 1949, when the Orphans' Court Act was amended as follows: "The jurisdiction of the several orphans' courts, whether separate or otherwise, shall extend to and embrace . . . The determination of the custody of any minor in those cases where a proceeding for the adoption of such minor or a petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person of such minor is before the court, and for such purpose orphans' courts are hereby empowered to issue writs of habeas corpus directed to the person or persons having possession of such minor in the manner provided by law." (1949, May 2, P. L. 793.)

Section VII

Adoption Placement in Seven Selected Pennsylvania Counties

In the seven sample counties, an attempt has been made to ascertain the characteristics of all children placed for adoption, and the practices employed to facilitate adoption placement, see Appendices C and D.

However, some of the Orphans' Courts took the position that the confidential nature of the adoption records precluded their use for purposes of the survey. Under the circumstances, the survey was necessarily confined to adoption placements made by child-caring agencies and institutions. The data presented for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish facts regarding children under their care.

As regards the adoption placements made by all co-operating agencies, it should be noted that some of these agencies—particularly in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties—place children outside their respective counties. In the computations subsequently shown, all out-of-county adoption placements are disregarded.

A. Age of Children Adopted Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agency or Institution

⁸¹ Ibid, p. 726.

⁸² Ibid, p. 729.

⁸³ 1925, April 4, P. L. 127.

APPENDIX TO THE

The percentage distributions of children adopted in the seven selected counties during 1949, by age at time of adoption, are shown in Table XXVIII, page 102. The distributions pertain only to those children who were placed in adoptive homes by child-caring agencies and institutions.

Table XXVIII

Percentage Distributions of Children Adopted in Selected Counties During 1949, by Age at Time of Adoption (Adoption Placements Made by Child-Caring Agencies and Institutions)

Age	Counties						
	Allegheny*	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Less than 1 year	0.8%	....	....	16.7%	....	....	....
1 year	28.5	....	....	33.2	44.5%	7.1%	80.0%
2 years	30.0	....	....	16.7	33.3	39.3	....
3 years	12.0	....	....	16.7	....	14.3	....
4 years	13.5	....	....	16.7	11.1	21.5	....
5 years	4.5	....	50.0%	....	....	7.1	....
6 years	6.0	50.0%	....	....	11.1	3.6	....
7 years	2.3	....	....	....	....	....	20.0
8 years	0.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
9 years	0.8	50.0	....	....	....	7.1	....
10 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12 years	0.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
13 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17 years .....	....	....	50.0	....	....	....	....
18 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under their care.

Inspection of Table XXVIII shows that, except in Carbon and Fulton counties, the majority of agency-placed children adopted during 1949 were from one to three years old, the percentage ranging from 46.4 per cent of the adopted children placed by child-caring agencies or institutions in Philadelphia County to 80 per cent in York County.

B. Sex and Race of Children Adopted in 1949 Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agency or Institution

Table XXIX, page 104, shows the percentage distributions, by sex and race, of children adopted in the selected counties during 1949, where adoption placement was made by child-caring agencies or institutions.

Table XXIX shows that, except in Allegheny County, all of the children adopted in the selected counties during

1949, where adoption placement was made by a child-caring agency or institution, were white children. In Allegheny County, the percentage of children of all other races in the adoption group was 4.5 per cent.

It should be noted that three child-caring agencies in Philadelphia which care for children of other races than white placed no children whose adoption was consummated in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia during this year.

C. Legitimacy of Children Adopted in 1949 Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agency or Institution

The percentage distributions of legitimate and illegitimate children adopted in the selected counties during 1949, where adoption placement was made by child-caring agencies or institutions, are shown in Table XXX, page 105.

Table XXIX

Percentage Distributions, by Sex and Race, of Children Adopted in Selected Counties During 1949, Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agencies or Institutions

	Counties						
	Allegheny*	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Race							
White Race	95.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All Other Races	4.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sex							
Male	51.9	....	50.0	50.0	66.6	67.9	80.0
Female	48.1	100.0	50.0	50.0	33.4	32.1	20.0
Sex and Race							
Male—White Race	48.9	....	50.0	50.0	66.6	67.9	80.0
Male—All Other Races	3.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Female—White Race	46.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	33.4	32.1	20.0
Female—All Other Races	1.5	....	....	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under their care.

Table XXX

Percentage Distributions of Legitimate and Illegitimate Children Adopted in Selected Counties During 1949, Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agencies or Institutions

County	% Legitimate	% Illegitimate
(1)	(2)	(3)
Allegheny*	16.5%	85.5%
Carbon	50.0	50.0
Fulton .....	....	100.0
Indiana	33.4	66.6
Lebanon	55.6	44.4
Philadelphia*	25.0	75.0
York .....	....	100.0

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under their care.

Examination of Table XXX shows that from 44.4 per cent to 100 per cent of the children adopted in the selected

counties during 1949, where adoption placement was made by child-caring agencies and institutions, were illegitimate. In six of the seven counties, half or more than half were illegitimate. Reference to Table X, page 64, indicates that these percentages far exceed the percentages of illegitimate children in the number of children under care in the counties. Several factors may account for this difference: Illegitimate children may be more readily determined to be adoptable or, inasmuch as the study was concerned with those children supported in whole or in part from public funds, many of the adopted children placed by agencies may have been supported from other than public funds prior to adoption.

D. Sources Originally Referring Adopted Children for Agency Care

Table XXXI, page 107, shows the percentage distributions, by type of original referral, of children adopted in 1949 in the selected counties. Again, these distributions pertain only to those children who were placed in adoptive homes by child-caring agencies and institutions.

It will be noted, from inspection of Table XXXI, that in five of the seven counties, more than half of the children adopted in 1949 who were placed for adoption by child-caring agencies and institutions were originally placed under agency care by their parents. The exceptions are Fulton and Lebanon counties.

APPENDIX TO THE

Table XXXI

Percentage Distributions of Children Adopted in Selected Counties During 1949, Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agencies or Institutions, by Sources Referring Children for Care

Source from Which Children Came into Care	Counties						
	Allegheny*	Carbon	Fulton	Indiana	Lebanon	Philadelphia*	York
Private							
Parent	61.6%	100.0%	....	100.0%	44.4%	71.4%	80.0%
Relative .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Individual Other Than Parent or Relative	3.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Social Agency	21.8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Public							
County Board of Assistance .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
County Institution District .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Health Authority or Hospital	5.3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Juvenile Court	6.8	....	....	....	55.6	28.6	....
Police .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20.0
School District	0.7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other .....	....	....	100.0%	....	....	....	....

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under their care.

E. Time Spans Between Original Placement and Consummation of Adoption

The length of time spent "under care" and the time element of adoption processes have been the subject of widespread discussion.³⁴ Table XXXII, page 108, shows the average length of time involved in determination of adoptability, placement for adoption, filing of adoption petition and final consummation of adoption in the se-

lected counties for children adopted from child-caring agencies and institutions during 1949.

Inspection of the table shows that the average time span between the date children were received into care and the date adoption was consummated ranged from one year, ten months in Lebanon County to seven years, eight months in Fulton County. The highest average time spans are shown for the intervals between the date children were received into care and the date they were determined to be adoptable and between the date of placement for adoption and the date of filing of the adoption petition. It will be

Table XXXII

Average Length of Time Involved in Determination of Adoptability, Placement for Adoption, Filing of Adoption Petition and Final Consummation of Adoption for Children Adopted in Selected Counties During 1949, Where Adoption Placement Was Made by Child-Caring Agencies or Institutions

Average Length of Time:	Counties													
	Allegheny*		Carbon		Fulton		Indiana		Lebanon		Philadelphia*		York	
	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.
Between—Date Children Were Received into Agency's Care and Date Children Were Determined to Be Adoptable ..	1	7	2	7	5	2	0	3	0	6	1	8	0	9
Between—Date Children Were Determined to Be Adoptable and Date of First Adoption Placement	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Between—Date of First Adoption Placement and Date of Filing Adoption Petition	0	8	2	7	2	6	1	5	1	2	0	10	1	4
Between—Date of Filing Adoption Petition and Date Adoption Was Consummated	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1
Between—Date Children Were Received into Agency's Care and Date Adoption Was Consummated	2	9	5	3	7	8	2	0	1	10	2	11	2	2

Source: Joint State Government Commission Survey.

* The facts shown for Philadelphia may not be representative since the Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and the Florence Crittenton Home in Pittsburgh declined to furnish pertinent facts regarding children under their care.

noted that, on the average, little time elapsed between the date children were determined to be adoptable and the date of adoption placement, and between the date of filing of the adoption petition and consummation of the adoption.

F. Number of Adoptions in Selected Counties During 1949

Table XXXIII, below, shows for 1949, the number of children under care outside their own homes supported from public funds, total number of adoptions, number of

Table XXXIII

Number of Children Under Care Outside Their Own Homes and Number of Adoptions in Seven Selected Counties in 1949

County	No. of Children Under Care Outside Own Homes Being Supported from Public Funds	Total Number of Adoptions	No. of Adoptions Where Children Were Placed by Agencies	No. of Agency-Placed Adoptions as % of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Allegheny	1,404	533	133*	25.0%
Carbon	74	14	2	14.3
Fulton	6	4	2	50.0
Indiana	101	19	6	31.6
Lebanon	108	41	9	22.0
Philadelphia ...	7,068	584	28†	4.8
York	217	71	5	7.0

Source: County Commissioners; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and child-caring agencies and orphans' courts.

* Does not include children placed by Florence Crittenton Home of Pittsburgh.

† Does not include children placed by Catholic Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

agency-placed adoptions and the number of agency-placed adoptions as a fraction of the total number of adoptions, for the selected counties.

Examinations of the table shows that, in all counties, the number of children adopted was considerably smaller than the number of children under care and that the number of adoptions in which placement for adoption was made by child-caring agencies and institutions was but a fraction of the total number of adoptions.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Proposed Plan For A State-Wide Adoption Placement Service In Pennsylvania

1. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall provide, by appropriate legislation, for the formulation, administration, and financing of a State-wide Protective Adoption Placement Program.
2. The Plan shall be formulated and administered by the Department of Welfare.
3. The Plan shall include the following specific provisions:
 - a. A State-wide Adoption Placement Service shall be provided.
 - b. All administrators and employees of the Commonwealth, engaged in administering the Plan, shall be fully, covered by a Merit System which shall regulate their employment, promotion, wages or salaries, and dismissal.
 - c. The Department of Welfare shall formulate standards, rules, and regulations for agencies and in-

stitutions which desire to engage in any aspect of the placement of children for adoption and shall license, annually, the agencies and institutions which meet these standards. The adoption placement services of licensed agencies and institutions shall be integrated with the State Adoption Placement Service.

- d. All costs incident to the administration of the State-wide Adoption Placement Program by the Department of Welfare shall be borne by the Commonwealth, excepting those costs incident to the maintenance of children in foster homes or institutions prior to and while in the course of adoptive placement by the Department of Welfare, which costs shall be borne by the County Institution District of the child's settlement, and excepting those costs of child placement for adoption by licensed agencies and institutions, including maintenance prior to placement for adoption, which costs shall be borne by the agency or institution under whose jurisdiction the child has come for the purpose of being placed for adoption.
4. All persons will be prohibited from taking a child for the purpose of adoption from any individual, including the child's own parents, or any unlicensed agency or institution, excepting as otherwise provided.
5. All persons, including a child's own parents and unlicensed agencies or institutions, shall be prohibited from placing or participating in the placement of any child, with any person for the purpose of adoption by the taker, excepting as otherwise provided.
6. A person or persons related to an adoptable child by consanguinity or affinity as grandparent, uncle, aunt, brother, or sister may take it for the purpose of adoption if both of its parents are deceased, if both parents or its surviving parent has abandoned it, or if it has been placed by its parents or a parent for that purpose, and the parents or parent of a child may place it with said relative for the purpose of adoption provided that, within one month after placement, application shall be made by the taker to the Department of Welfare for the issuance of a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, which the Department of Welfare shall issue or refuse to issue if, after investigation, it shall determine that the adoption of the child by the applicant would or would not be for the child's best interests.

If the Department of Welfare shall determine that the adoption of the child by the related taker would not be for the child's best interests, it shall remove the child and place it for adoption.

Any relative or parent, aggrieved by the refusal of the Department of Welfare to issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, may appeal to the Juvenile Court of the child's settlement and the Court, if it determines that the placement will be for the best interests of the child, shall direct the Department of Welfare to issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement.

If the Court determines that the placement will not be for the best interests of the child, it shall order the surrender of the child to the Department of Welfare for the purpose of adoption placement.

7. The parents, surviving parent, or non-abandoning parent of a legitimate child, or the mother of an illegitimate child, if it is in their, his, or her custody, being desirous of placing said child for the purpose of adoption with designated persons not related to said child by consanguinity or affinity as grandparent, uncle, aunt, brother, or sister may request the Department of Welfare to approve the proposed placement and issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement or, if the child is in the custody of the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution for the purpose of being placed for adoption and has not been placed, said parents or parent may request the Department of Welfare or licensed agency or institution having custody of the child to place it with designated persons not related to it in the degrees specified above and issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, and the Department of Welfare or licensed agency or institution shall, after investigation of the proposed adoptive placement, reject or approve the request, whichever it deems shall be for the best interests of the child.
Any parent, aggrieved by the refusal of the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution to comply with such request, may appeal to the Juvenile Court of the child's settlement within thirty days after notice of the refusal of its request, and the Court, if it deems that placement with the designated persons for the purpose of adoption will be for the best interests of the child, shall approve the placement of the child by the parents and direct the Department of Welfare to issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, or direct the Department of Welfare or licensed agency or institution having custody of the child for the purpose of adoption placement to place it with the designated persons and to issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement.
8. It is intended, by provisions 6 and 7, that the choice by natural parents of designated persons to be the adoptive parents of their children, in the manner and under the circumstances set forth therein, shall be given first consideration by the Department of Welfare or any licensed agency or institution requested to approved the placement of a child by its parents, or to place a child with persons designated by its parents, and that no other persons shall be considered as potential adoptive parents unless and until the Department of Welfare or said licensed agency or institution has first deemed the persons, designated by the natural parents, to be inadequate adoptive parents.
9. Any person or persons who, contrary to the prohibitions established by law against the placing or taking of a child for the purpose of adoption and without intent to evade them, have taken a child for the purpose of adoption shall, immediately on learning of the illegality of the child's placement, make application to the Department of Welfare for the issuance of a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement. Whereupon the Department of Welfare, if satisfied that the child was taken by the applicants for the purpose of adoption without intent to evade the prohibitions and that the best interests of the child will be served by the adoption of the child by the appli-

cants, shall issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, or if it is determined that the child was taken with intent to evade the prohibitions or that the best interests of the child will not be served by adoption by the applicants, the Department of Welfare shall refuse to issue the Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, remove the child from the custody of the applicants and place it for adoption.

The applicants may appeal to the Juvenile Court of the child's settlement from the refusal of the Department of Welfare to issue a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, within thirty days after notice of the refusal to the applicants. On appeal, after hearing, the Juvenile Court shall preliminarily determine if the child was taken for the purpose of adoption with intent to evade the prohibitions established by law. If the Court determines this to be so, it shall refuse to direct the issuance of a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement and shall order the child to be turned over to the Department of Welfare. If the Court determines to the contrary, it shall then determine if the adoption of the child by the applicants will be for its best interests and, if it so determines, shall direct the Department of Welfare to issue a Certificate of Approved Placement or, if it does not so determine, order the child to be returned to the Department of Welfare and placed for adoption.

10. Any person, either parent, relative, non-relative, or employee or agent of any agency or institution, who takes, places, or participates in any manner in the taking or placing of a child for the purpose of adoption contrary to the prohibitions established by law against the placing or taking of a child for the purpose of adoption, shall be guilty of a crime and shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment.
11. The Department of Welfare or any licensed agency or institution having custody of an adoptable child shall, prior to placement of the child for that purpose, issue to the taker a preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement.
12. In every case in which the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution has issued a Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, it shall study the quality of the placement during a period of six months following its issuance and, at the end of that period, shall determine if the proposed adoption of the child by the takers will be for the best interests of the child. If it approves of the adoption of the child by the takers, it shall endorse its final approval on the Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement. If it disapproves, it shall notify the takers, cancel the Preliminary Certificate of Approved Placement, remove the child from the custody of the takers, and place it for adoption.

The person who had taken the child for adoption, or the parent who had placed the child, or at whose request the child had been placed for adoption with the takers by the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution, may appeal to the Juvenile Court of the child's settlement from the refusal of the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution to approve, finally, the proposed adoption and the cancellation of the Preliminary Certificate of

Approved Placement, within thirty days after the date of the notice of the cancellation to the takers.

The Juvenile Court shall, after full hearing, make such determination of this appeal as, in its opinion, will be for the best interests of the child. If the appeal is sustained, it shall direct the Department of Welfare, or licensed agency or institution to whom the request had been made, to endorse its final approval on the Preliminary Certificate of Approval or, if not sustained, shall order the return of the child to the Department of Welfare or the licensed agency or institution which had placed the child, or to the parent.

13. A stepparent, having had as a member of his or her household, for a period of six months, a stepchild whom he or she wishes to adopt shall, before presenting his or her petition to a Court for the adoption of said stepchild, obtain from the Department of Welfare a Certificate of Approved Placement. Appeal from the refusal of the Department of Welfare to issue a Certificate of Approved Placement, within thirty days after notice of said refusal, shall be to the Juvenile Court of residence of the stepparent. On appeal, after full hearing, the Juvenile Court shall determine if the adoption of the child by the stepparent will be for the best interests of the child. If it approves of the adoption of the child by the stepparent, it shall direct the Department of Welfare to issue a Certificate of Approved Placement. If it disapproves of the adoption of the child by the stepparent, it shall sustain the ruling of the Department of Welfare.
14. The parents, surviving parent, or non-abandoning parent of a legitimate child, or the mother of an illegitimate child, may petition the Juvenile Court of their, his, or her residence setting forth that they, he, or she desires to enter into an agreement with the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution, a copy of which agreement is attached to the petition, whereby the custody of the child is surrendered to the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution for the purpose of the child's being placed for adoption, and that the Department of Welfare or the licensed agency or institution to which the child is surrendered shall have authority to place the said child for the purpose of adoption and to consent to the adoption of the said child on behalf of and in place of the surrendering parents or parent.

The Court, after full hearing, if satisfied that the transfer of custody for the purpose of adoption placement and the appointment of the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution as custodian for that purpose is for the best interests of the child, may approve the agreement by appropriate order, certified thereon.

The agreement may be rescinded thereafter, and the parents' or parent's rights to the custody of the child may be reinstated when the rescission is mutually agreed to by the parties to the original agreement and approved by the Court, or by the Court if the parties do not mutually agree, provided however, that the agreement may not be rescinded after the child had

been placed for adoption, excepting by mutual agreement of the parents with whom the child has been placed for adoption, the agency or institution which had placed the child and the Juvenile Court, a judge of which had approved the original agreement.

15. The Department of Welfare or any licensed agency or institution having a child in its custody, which it has placed or wishes to place for adoption, may present its petition to the Juvenile Court of its domicile, setting forth that the child has been abandoned by one or both of its parents and that it is for the best interests of the child that the abandonment by the parents or parent be judicially determined, and requesting that the child's adoptable status be legally established.

The Court, after full hearing and by appropriate order, may establish the abandonment of the child and appoint the petitioner to consent to the proposed adoption in the place and instead of the abandoning parents or parent whose abandonment of the child has been judicially determined.

Any parent, whose abandonment of a child has been judicially determined, may petition the Juvenile Court which made the original determination, prior to the placement of the child for adoption but not thereafter, to reinstate its rights to custody of the child and to revoke the judicial finding of abandonment. The Court, if it deems the best interests of the child will be thus served, may revoke its previous order.

16. An appeal to the Juvenile Court, provided for under provisions 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, and 15, shall be a supersedeas.
17. Every petition in adoption must contain or have attached to it at the time of its presentation, a Certificate of Approved Placement issued by the Department of Welfare or a licensed agency or institution.

No court shall entertain a petition in adoption or make a decree in adoption unless a Certificate of Approved Placement, which complies fully with the provisions of the law regulating the placement of children for adoption, is attached to the petition in adoption.

This requirement, however, shall not delimit the authority of the court, in its consideration of an adoption petition, to refuse to decree the adoption of a child when the court determines that its adoption, by the petitioners, will not be for the best interests of the child, and to determine the custody of the child when a decree of adoption has been refused.

The authority of Juvenile Courts of the counties of the Commonwealth to place children for adoption as now provided by law shall not be impaired, provided, however, that the provisions hereinbefore set forth regulating the placement of children for adoption by licensed agencies and institutions and the Department of Welfare shall apply to Juvenile Courts, except that when a Juvenile Court shall act in the capacity of an adoption placement agency, appeal shall be to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and provided further that a Juvenile Court may refer a child within its jurisdiction to a licensed agency or institution or the Department of Welfare of Pennsylvania for adoption placement.

Appendix B

STANDARDS FOR ADOPTORS BY CERTAIN AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA MAKING PLACEMENTS FOR ADOPTION—1950

Agency	Absolute Standard	Working Standard
RESIDENCE		
Catholic Agency	Prospective adoptors must live in Catholic diocese which includes ten counties.	Same as absolute standard.
Jewish Agency	Prospective adoptors must live within 100 mile radius of agency.	Same as absolute standard.
Non-Sectarian Agency	Prospective adoptors must live in county or one of nine surrounding counties.	Same as absolute standard.
Protestant Agency	Prospective adoptors must live in county or adjoining state.	Same as absolute standard.
RELIGION		
Catholic	Both prospective adoptors must be of Catholic faith in "good standing." A letter so stating from a priest is necessary.	Same as absolute standard.
Jewish	Both prospective adoptors must be of Jewish faith. A letter so stating from a rabbi is necessary.	Same as absolute standard.
Non-Sectarian	None.	Do not accept prospective adoptors who are either Jewish or Catholic.
Protestant	Both prospective adoptors must be in "good standing" in the church. A letter so stating from a pastor is necessary	Same as absolute standard.
ECONOMIC CONDITION		
Catholic	None.	Have no minimum income figure below which will not give prospective adoptors consideration. Bank account and insurance are considered.
Jewish	Minimum income of \$3,500 in adoption family if one child being adopted; \$4,000 if two children being adopted.	Accept less than \$3,500 if the situation points to an increase to \$3,500 by the time the child reaches two years of age.
Non-Sectarian	Never accept prospective adoptors whose income is below \$2,400. If the adopting father is earning only \$2,400, he must have prospects for advancement. If the occupation of the adopting father is a farmer, a lower figure will be considered.	Little if any deviation is permitted.
Protestant	None.	Generally an income of \$40 to \$50 per week is looked for. Other factors as bank account, insurance, and property ownership are also considered.
MARITAL STATUS		
Catholic	None.	None.
Jewish	None.	No minimum number of years for adoptors to be married is required. However, the agency would question adoptors who have been married less than one year unless sterility can be established.
Non-Sectarian	Require prospective adoptors to be married at least three years.	Little deviation.
Protestant	None.	Consider length of marriage if prospective adoptors are very young, i.e. under twenty years of age.

Appendix B—Continued

STANDARDS FOR ADOPTORS BY CERTAIN AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA MAKING PLACEMENTS FOR ADOPTION—1950

Agency	Absolute Standard	Working Standard
HEALTH		
Catholic	A physician's certificate as to the general health of the prospective adoptors is necessary. No specific tests are required.	Same as absolute standard; do not accept blind adoptors and question crippled ones.
Jewish	Prospective adoptors must submit written medical verification of sterility. A full physical examination, Wassermann test, and a physician's statement concerning general health is also necessary.	Same as absolute standard, except blind adoptors are not accepted and crippled adoptors are questioned.
Non-Sectarian	A physician's opinion as to the physical and mental condition of the prospective adoptors is necessary. No special tests are required.	Same as absolute standard. Blind and crippled adoptors are accepted.
Protestant	A physician's certificate of the general good health of the prospective adoptors is necessary. A Wasserman test is also required.	Same. Blind and crippled adoptors are accepted.
AGE		
Catholic	None.	Seldom place children with adoptors both of whom are over 40 years of age.
Jewish	For infant adoptions: adopting mother: 35 years; adopting father: 42 years.	Adoptors' ages may vary one year. There is a flexible age limit for adoptors adopting children over 2 years of age.
Non-Sectarian	For infant adoptions: adopting mother: 38 years; adopting father: 43 years. Both adoptors of children over 2 years should not be over 50 years.	A small age deviation of 2 to 3 years is permitted for children of all ages.
Protestant	None.	Try to keep the age limit of adoptors adopting infants under 40 years.
HOUSING		
Catholic	Never accept prospective adoptors whose place of abode is only small apartment, unless shown that they are planning to move. Separate room for child is necessary, if not a baby.	Living with inlaws is satisfactory, but the "relationship is considered."
Jewish	None, except if the prospective adoptors living with relatives are living in a home which they own and the relatives are living with them.	The house or apartment should be large enough to give the child his own room after infancy.
Non-Sectarian	Must have a separate room for the child.	Exception is made only if the prospective adoptors can show they are moving to larger quarters or the prospective adoptee is a mere baby.
Protestant	None.	A separate room for the child is necessary only if the child is not a baby.
FAMILY COMPOSITION		
Catholic	None.	None.
Jewish	Do not place more than two children for adoption with any one adopting family.	Accept prospective adoptors if they have a child of their own, but not if they have previously adopted a child from a private source.
Non-Sectarian	Accept prospective adoptors if they have one or two children of their own only if they can show they cannot have others and if children have been adopted, they were received through a social agency.	Same as absolute standard.
Protestant	None.	None.

Appendix B—Continued

STANDARDS FOR ADOPTORS BY CERTAIN AGENCIES IN PENNSYLVANIA MAKING PLACEMENTS FOR ADOPTION—1950

Agency	Absolute Standard	Working Standard
RACE		
Catholic	None.	None.
Jewish	Will only consider prospective adoptors who are Hebrews.	Same as absolute standard.
Non-Sectarian	None.	Try to "match the color" of adoptors and children.
Protestant	None.	None.
OTHER		
Catholic	Require of prospective adoptors letters of reference from parish priest and three non-relatives concerning social and marital adjustment.	Same as absolute standard.
Jewish	Require of prospective adoptors a letter of reference from a rabbi.	Same as absolute standard.
Non-Sectarian	None.	None.
Protestant	Require of prospective adoptors letters of reference from pastor and three non-relatives concerning social and marital adjustments.	Same as absolute standard.

Appendix C

PROCEDURES RE SURVEY OF CHILD PLACEMENT AND ADOPTION IN SEVEN SELECTED PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

To obtain a representative picture of the placement practices actually in use in Pennsylvania, and of the characteristics of the children being placed, whether for care or for adoption, the Commission conducted a survey of seven Pennsylvania counties. The counties were chosen to represent the various methods of administration in current use for the care of dependent and neglected children as well as the various economic activities within the state. Allegheny and Philadelphia were selected to represent metropolitan Pennsylvania, Fulton and Lebanon—rural Pennsylvania, York—a combination of urban and rural, Carbon—an anthracite producing county, and Indiana—a bituminous producing county.

The relatively small number of children under care in Carbon and Fulton counties permitted the use of information for all of the children in those counties. In the other counties, the pertinent factors relating to children under care were ascertained and analyzed on the basis of a random sample.

As regards adoption, the sample method was not used but the information concerning all children in the selected counties was considered.

Tables VII through XXIV and Tables XXVI through XXXII present data on child placement and adoption obtained from the Joint State Government Commission Survey in the selected counties.

Appendix D

REPRODUCTION OF SCHEDULES USED FOR SURVEYS ON CHILD PLACEMENT AND ADOPTION

Joint State Government Commission
General Assembly of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

PLACEMENT SURVEY OF NORMAL CHILDREN SUPPORTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FROM PUBLIC FUNDS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1949

1. Record No. of Child's Case or Agency's Designation of Child's Case 1.
Record Number and/or Agency's Designation of Case
2. Social Agency 2.
Name
3. County Paying for Support of Child on December 31, 1949 3.
County
- (a) County in which Agency Caring for Child is Located .. (a)
County
- (b) County and/or State in which Child is Receiving Care ... (b)
County and/or State
4. Date of Birth of Child. 4.
Date
- (a) Legitimate ☐
- (b) Illegitimate ... ☐
5. Sex and Race of Child. 5. (a) Male—White .. ☐
- (b) Male—Non-White ☐
- (c) Female—White ☐
- (d) Female—Non-White ☐

<p>6. Original Date Child Referred to Agency for Care</p> <p>7. Source from which Child was Referred to Agency for Care</p> <p>8. Date Child was Received into Care</p> <p>9. Legal Source from which Child was Received into Care</p> <p>10. Agency's Reason for Accepting the Child for Care</p>	<p>6. Date</p> <p>7. (a) Parent(s) <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Relative(s) ... <input type="checkbox"/> (c) Individual other than (a) or (b) above <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Juvenile Court <input type="checkbox"/> (e) Police <input type="checkbox"/> (f) County Board of Assistance.. <input type="checkbox"/> (g) County Institution District ... <input type="checkbox"/> (h) Hospital or Health Authority <input type="checkbox"/> (i) School District. <input type="checkbox"/> (j) Private Social Agency <input type="checkbox"/> (k) Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify</p> <p>8. Date</p> <p>9. (a) Parent(s) and/or Guardian ... <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Court <input type="checkbox"/> (c) Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify</p> <p>10. (a) Breaking up of Child's Home .. <input type="checkbox"/> (b) Illness of Child's parent(s) and/or Relatives ... <input type="checkbox"/> (c) Death of Child's Parent(s) and/or Relatives ... <input type="checkbox"/> (d) Unmarried Parent Desiring to Give up Child.. <input type="checkbox"/> (e) Foundling <input type="checkbox"/> (f) Inability of Parent(s) and/or</p>	<p>Relatives to Provide Adequate Care <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(g) Court Commitment by Reason of Dependency and/or Neglect <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(h) Received for Care from County Institution District ... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(i) Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify</p> <p>11. Type of Care Received by Child by Period(s) i.e., from date Child was Received into care until December 31, 1949</p> <p>11. (a) Living with Parent(s) and/or Relatives From To From To (b) Paid Boarding Home From To From To (c) Free Home From To From To (d) Wage Home From To From To (e) Institution From To From To (f) Hospital and/or Preventorium From To From To (g) Home for Adoption From To From To</p>
--	--	---

12. Total Cost of Child's Maintenance During Calendar Year, 1949, By Source of Funds By Month.

Source of Funds	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
No Cost													
Parent(s) and/or Relative(s)													
Private Agency													
Local Public													
State Public Assistance ¹													
Federal													
Total													

¹ i. e., Paid to County Institution District.

13. Marital Status of Child's Parents(s) as of December 31, 1949—Check (x).

Father		Mother
.....	(a) Unmarried	.....
.....	(b) Married	.....
.....	(c) Remarried	.....
.....	(d) Separated	.....
.....	(e) Divorced	.....
.....	(f) Widower and/or Widow	.....
.....	(g) Unknown	.....

14. Condition of Child's Parent(s) as of December 31, 1949—Check (x).

.....	(a) Deceased	.....
.....	(b) Whereabouts Unknown	.....
.....	(c) Whereabouts Known	.....
.....	(1) In State	.....
.....	(2) Outside State	.....
.....	(d) Physically Incapacitated	.....
.....	(1) Institutionalized—in State	.....
.....	(2) Institutionalized—outside State	.....

Father

Mother

(3) Non-institutionalized

(e) Mentally Incapacitated

(1) Institutionalized—in State

(2) Institutionalized—outside State

(3) Non-institutionalized

(f) Incarcerated

(1) In State

(2) Outside State

If d(3) or e(3) are checked, c(1) or c(2) is to be answered in addition.

15. Financial Status of Child's Parent(s) By Degree of Responsibility for Regular Support of Child As of December 31, 1949. Answer if Item 14(c) (1) or 14(c) (2) is checked.

Father

Mother

(a) Employed—Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily

(b) Employed—Partially Supporting Child By Court Order

(c) Employed—Not Supporting Child

(d) Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income — Partially Supporting Child Voluntarily

(e) Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income — Partially Supporting Child By Court Order

(f) Possessing Resources Other Than Earned Income — Not Supporting Child

(g) Unemployed and/or Without Known financial resources

(h) Receiving State Public Assistance

(i) Unknown

16. Degree of Interest Shown By Parents Toward Child—Check (x).

(a) No visits to Child During Last Quarter of Calendar Year 1949

<p>Father</p> <p>(b) 1 to 3 Visits to Child During Last Quarter of Calendar Year 1949</p> <p>(c) 3 or more visits to Child During Last Quarter of Calendar Year 1949</p> <p>17. Number of Contacts Between Agency and Parent(s) During Calendar Year 1949—Check (x).</p> <p>(a) No contacts During Calendar Year</p> <p>(b) 1 to 6 contacts Dur- ing Calendar Year</p> <p>(c) 6 or more Contacts During Calendar Year</p> <p>18. Average Agency Case Load Per Social Worker During Calendar Year 1949 18.</p> <p>19. Determination of Agency to Child's Adoptability as of December 31, 1949</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Number</p> <p>19. (a) Considered to be Adoptable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Considered to be Unadoptable at this time <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Considered not to be in best interests of Child to be Adopted <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) No Determina- tion Made <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20. If 19 (a) is answered, check one of the fol- lowing items if the child is not in an Adoption Home as of December 31, 1949</p> <p>20. (a) Suitable Adop- tion Home not Available <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Child tempo- rarily ill <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Further Prepa- ration Necessary Before Child Can Be Placed in an Adoption Home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify</p>	<p>21. If 19 (b) is answered, check one of the following as to the Non-Adoptability of the Child:</p> <p>(a) Legal Factors</p> <p>(1) Consent of Parent(s) and/or Guardian Not Obtainable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2) Abandonment Cannot Be Established ... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Social Factors</p> <p>(1) Child Considered Unadoptable Due to Age <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2) Child Considered Unadoptable Due to Physical and/or Mental Capacity <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(3) Child Considered Unadoptable Due to Behavior Pattern <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(4) Racial or Ethnic Background a Deterrent <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(5) Mixed Religious Background a Deterrent <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(6) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify</p> <p>22. If 19(c) is answered, check one of the following reasons for this decision</p> <p>(a) Agency working on plan to return child to own Parent(s) and/or Relatives <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Parent(s) and/or Relative(s) working on a plan to be in a position to provide for the child independent of public funds <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify</p> <p>23. Pertinent Comments on Case</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joint State Government Commission General Assembly of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ADOPTION SURVEY—1949</p> <p>1. Record No. of Child's Case or Numerical Designation of Child's Case 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Number</p> <p>2. Social Agency 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name</p> <p>3. County 3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">County</p> <p>4. Date of Survey 4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p> <p>5. Date of Birth of Child. 5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p> <p>6. Sex and Race 6. Male—White <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Male—Non-White .. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Female—White <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Female—Non-White <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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APPENDIX TO THE

7. Status of Child's Birth.	7. Legitimate <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Unforeseen Circumstances Arising in Foster Home ..	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Illegitimate <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Physical and/or Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Date Child Received into Care	8.	(c) Behavior of Child..	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Date	(d) Agency Felt Foster Parents Were Becoming Too Attached to Child Temporarily Placed	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Source from Which Child Came to Agency's Care	9.	(e) Removal to Adoption Home	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Source	(f) Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Total Cost of Child's Maintenance from Time Child Was Received into Agency's Care to Placement for Adoption by Source of Funds ..	10. (a)	Specify	
	No Cost—Free Home	14. Number of Free Homes (Excluding Adoption Home) in Which Child Was Placed Prior to Placement for Adoption	14.
	(b) \$.....		Number
	Parents or Relatives	15. Reason for Removal or Removals in No. 14 ...	15. Check Block — Identify By No. of Removal
	(c) \$.....	(a) Unsuitable Home..	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Private Agency Funds	(b) Family Unwilling to Continue to Care for Child	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(d) \$.....	(c) Physical and/or Mental Health of Child	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local Public Funds	(d) Behavior of Child..	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(e) \$.....	(e) Behavior of Foster Parents Toward Child	<input type="checkbox"/>
	State Funds	(f) Agency Felt Foster Parents Were Becoming Too Attached	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(f) \$.....	(g) Removal to Adoption Home	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Federal Funds	(h) Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
	(g) \$.....	Specify	
	Total Amount	16. No. of Institutions (Excluding Adoption Home) in Which Child was Placed Prior to Placement for Adoption	16.
11. Period Child Was Under Care Prior to Placement for Adoption	11. To		Number
(a) With Relatives Other Than Natural Parents	From	17. Reason for Removal or Removals in No. 16 ..	17. Check Block — Identify By No. of Removal
	To	(a) Behavior of Child	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) In Paid Boarding Home or Homes ..	From	(b) Physical and/or Mental Health of Child	<input type="checkbox"/>
	To		
(c) In Free Home or Homes	From		
	To		
(d) In Institution or Institutions	From		
	To		
	From		
12. No. of Paid Boarding Homes (Excluding Adoption Home) in Which Child Was Placed Prior to Placement for Adoption	12.		
	Number		
13. Reason for Removal or Removals in No. 12 ...	13. Check Block — Identify By No. of Removal		

<p>(c) Institution No Longer Meeting Child's Needs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Removal to Adoption Home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(e) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Specify</p>	<p>22. Final Date of Determination of Child's Complete Adoptability, i.e., The Date the Child Was Considered to Have Met Both the Conditions or Abandonment and/or Consent as Set Forth in the Pennsylvania Adoption Act and Has Met the Agency's Adoption Standards <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>18. Date Child Was Determined to Have Met the Conditions of Abandonment and/or Consent as Set Forth in Pennsylvania Adoption Act ... 18.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p>	<p>22.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p>
<p>19. If the Period Between the Date the Agency Received the Child into Care and the Date the Child Was Determined to Have Met the Conditions of the Pennsylvania Adoption Act Exceeds Six (6) Months, Check Appropriate Reason 19.</p> <p>(a) Abandonment Not Established <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Consent of Parent and/or Parents Withheld <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Determination of Mental Capacity of Parent and/or Parents in Lieu of Consent <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Specify</p>	<p>23. Date or Dates Child Was Placed for Adoption 23.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1st Placement Date</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2nd Placement Date</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3rd Placement Date</p>
<p>20. Date Child Was Determined to Have Met Agency's Adoption Standards 20.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p>	<p>24. If the Period Between the Date of Final Determination of Complete Adoptability (No. 22) and Date of First Adoption Placement Exceeds Six (6) Months Check 24.</p> <p>(a) Suitable Adoption Home Not Immediately Available... <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Change in Physical and/or Mental Health of the Child <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Specify</p>
<p>21. If the Period Between the Date the Agency Received the Child into Care and the Date the Child Was Determined to Have Met the Agency's Adoption Standards Exceeds Six (6) Months, Check Appropriate Reason 21.</p> <p>(a) Physical and/or Mental Health of Child <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) Additional Psychological Tests Necessary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(c) Behavior of Child.. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Specify</p>	<p>25. Reason First Adoption Was Not Consummated by 25. Check One</p> <p>(a) Prospective Adoptor Adoptors</p> <p>(1) Decided Not to Proceed with Adoption <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(2) Unforeseen Circumstances Arising Which Prevented Adoption <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(3) Behavior of Child Unsatisfactory <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(4) Change in Physical and/or Mental Health of Child <input type="checkbox"/></p>

- (5) Other
Specify

(b) Agency

- (1) Prospective
Adoptors Found
to be Poor
Moral Risk ...

- (2) Prospective
Adoptors Found
to be Poor
Economic Risk

- (3) Behavior of
Parents Toward
Child Unsatis-
factory

- (4) Change in
Physical and/
or Mental
Health of Child
Necessitating
Removal

- (5) Child Found to
be Making
Poor Adjust-
ment

- (6) Other
Specify

(c) Third Party

- (1) Interference of
Child's Natural
Parent or Par-
ents with Pro-
spective Adopt-
or or Adoptors

- (2) Court Order..

- (3) Other
Specify

26. Date of Filing Adop-
tion Petition 26.

Date

27. Date Adoption Consum-
mated During 1949 ... 27. 1949.....

Date

Date Means Month and
Year Only.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Organization, Administration and Policy Problems

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION

to the

General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Session of 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created
by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June
26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing

- ☐ agency for the development of facts and recommendations
on all phases of government for the use of the General
Assembly.

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman

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George B. Scarlett, Ex-officio

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In Accordance with the directive of the General As-
sembly as contained in Senate Resolution Serial No. 40

* Appointed February 6, 1951.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick
L. Homsher.

‡ Term expired.

§ Deceased.

¶ Resigned.

|| Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of
Homer S. Brown.

and House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Session of 1949, there is presented herewith a report dealing with the administration and financing of public assistance in Pennsylvania.

In accordance with the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, the Commission created a subcommittee to aid in the study of Pennsylvania's public assistance programs. Cognizant of the complexities of the problem, the subcommittee in turn appointed a steering committee to determine and direct the major lines of investigation. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee and its steering committee is gratefully acknowledged.

It was considered that Pennsylvania's blind pension program, which is administered by the Department of Public Assistance, presents problems not common to the three assistance programs dealt with in this report. Hence, the results of a study of the blind pension program have been embodied in a separate report.

The field investigation of a random sample of assistance cases, drawn by the Commission staff, was made by the Pennsylvania State Police. The Commission appreciates the splendid cooperation of the Pennsylvania State Police.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. During the biennium 1949-51, total public assistance expenditures from state funds in Pennsylvania will approximate \$198,000,000. Estimated expenditures of the Department of Public Assistance represent 27 per cent of the budgeted General Fund expenditures of the Commonwealth for the 1949-51 biennium.

II. Public assistance expenditures in Pennsylvania are made on the basis of standards formulated by the State Board of Public Assistance, which consists of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer and seven citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

III. Per inhabitant expenditures for public assistance grants, assistance recipient rates and average payments per recipient for each of the three assistance programs in Pennsylvania and the United States are summarized below.

	Pennsylvania	United States
Per Inhabitant Expenditures for Public Assistance Grants—1949		
General Assistance	\$2.61	\$1.86
Old Age Assistance	4.06	9.15
Aid to Dependent Children	5.01	3.14

	Penn- sylvania	United States
Assistance Recipient Rates—December, 1949		
General Assistance	11.2	9.8
(Recipients per 1,000 population)		
Old Age Assistance	115	241
(Recipients per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over)		
Aid to Dependent Children	46	33
(Recipients per 1,000 population 18 years of age)		
Average Payments per Recipient— December, 1949		
General Assistance	\$25.60	\$19.38
Old Age Assistance	39.80	44.76
Aid to Dependent Children	35.65	29.23
(Total expenditures divided by number of children receiving aid)		

IV. Contrary to the practice in all but two other states, local governments in Pennsylvania do not participate in the financing of any of the assistance programs.

V. During recent years, general assistance recipients represented approximately one half of one per cent of the total population of the Commonwealth. Approximately 4 per cent of the recipients were partially or fully employed; about one per cent had full-time employment. Fully employed assistance recipients earned approximately \$125 per month.

VI. Over the period 1938 to 1950, public assistance grants have increased more than has the cost of living. For a four-person family receiving general assistance or aid to dependent children, the purchasing power of the 1950 grant is 43 per cent greater than the purchasing power of the 1938 grant. In the case of the grant to a single old age assistance recipient, the comparable percentage is 12.

VII. Individuals living in assistance families of six or more members have no incentive to seek gainful employment. Again, these recipients have little opportunity to practice and improve their skills because counties do not take advantage of work relief programs authorized by law. In 1950, only 3 per cent of the 15,700 employable assistance recipients were employed on work relief projects.

VIII. It is estimated that during the biennium 1949-51 net assistance overpayments to recipients amounted to \$16,000,000. Of this amount, \$10,000,000 is financed from Commonwealth taxes.

INTRODUCTION

The public assistance report is divided into three parts. Part I briefly outlines the growth of the problems of indigency in Pennsylvania, describes the administrative machinery which has been developed to cope with the problems, details the dollar cost imposed upon the community by indigency and the financing of the cost, and presents interstate comparisons of the levels and methods of financing of public assistance expenditures.

Part II presents facts and analyses which have a direct bearing upon future policy.

Specifically, Part II presents:

1. The relationship between changes in assistance grants and changes in the cost of living.

2. The characteristics of the men and women who constitute the general assistance case load.

3. The relationship between assistance grants and private employment opportunities, as well as work relief programs.

4. Relationships between public assistance expenditures and local participation in the financing of assistance.

5. Effects, in terms of local tax rates, of alternative plans for local financial participation.

Part III outlines the educational and experience background of the staff charged with the administration of public assistance and attempts an over-all appraisal of the operating efficiency of the agencies concerned with the administration of public assistance in the Commonwealth.

PART I

Section I

THE BACKGROUND

Prior to 1932, aid to indigent citizens was primarily a local responsibility. The most common unit for the administration of poor relief was the county, operating through poor boards. However, in some areas, townships, boroughs and cities, singly or in combination, organized administrative units.

Except for relatively small Commonwealth contributions made available under the Mothers' Assistance Act of 1913¹, poor relief was financed by local property taxes. In 1929, total local tax collections and appropriations for the relief of the indigent amounted to \$8,215,718².

The Woodward Act of 1932³, which established the State Emergency Relief Board charged with aiding those who were indigent in consequence of lack of employment, shifted a large measure of administrative and financial responsibility from local units of government to the state. The State Emergency Relief Board appointed county relief boards, usually consisting of seven members, which administered the program on the local level.

An appropriation of \$12,000,000⁴ was made to the State Emergency Relief Board for the period September, 1932, through March, 1933, to be allocated among the counties on the basis of an index of need. In 1932, total local poor tax collections and appropriations amounted to \$11,810,270⁵.

In 1934, two groups—the aged and the blind—were removed from the jurisdiction of the poor boards⁶. Responsibility for the administration of the programs for the blind and the aged was vested in the trustees of the Mothers' Assistance program, but aid to the blind was financed exclusively by the Commonwealth⁷.

In 1936, cash unemployment relief was substituted for relief in kind throughout the Commonwealth.

The era of local relief financing and local relief administration ended in 1937 with the passage of the Public Assistance Law⁸. At that time, the state Department of Pub-

¹ 1913, Apr'l 29, P. L. 118.

² Poor Relief Administration in Pennsylvania, State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, 1934.

³ 1932, August 19, P. L. 88.

⁴ 1932, August 19, P. L. 90.

⁵ See footnote 2, above.

⁶ 1934, January 18, P. L. 282 (Extraordinary Session of 1933); 1934, January 17, P. L. 246 (Extraordinary Session of 1933).

⁷ For a history and analysis of the blind aid program see Joint State Government Commission Report, Blind Pensions in Pennsylvania, 1951.

⁸ 1937 June 24, P. L. 2051.

lice Assistance and the State Board of Public Assistance were established⁹, and the State Emergency Relief Board, county poor boards and boards of trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund were abolished.

Currently, the Department of Public Assistance, under standards formulated by the State Board of Public Assistance, administers the following five programs designed to aid economically or physically handicapped citizens:

1. old age assistance;
2. aid to dependent children;
3. aid to the permanently and totally disabled¹⁰;
4. general assistance;
5. blind pensions¹¹.

The federal government participates in the financing of the first three programs; general assistance and blind pensions are financed exclusively by the Commonwealth.

Section II

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A. The State Board of Public Assistance—

All assistance programs are administered by reference to policies and standards established by the State Board of Public Assistance. The Board consists of the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, and seven other citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, for overlapping six-year terms. The statutory powers and duties of the board are:

(1) "To approve or disapprove and adopt rules, regulations, and standards, consistent with law, recommended by the Department of Public Assistance and local boards, as to eligibility for assistance and as to its nature and extent."

(2) "To establish for the department and local boards rules and regulations concerning the administration of this act as provided by law."

(3) "To study the work of the Department of Public Assistance and, from time to time, to recommend to the Governor changes in the administrative policy or in the law."¹²

The policies formulated by the State Board are carried out by the Department of Public Assistance through county boards of assistance.

B. The Department of Public Assistance—

The principal statutory duties of the Department of Public Assistance are:

(1) "To allocate to the several assistance programs funds with which to provide assistance and funds for administrative expenses."

(2) "To establish, with the approval of the State Board of Public Assistance, rules, regulations and standards, consistent with law, as to eligibility for assistance and as to its nature and extent."

(3) "To exercise general supervision of the local boards, and to establish for such boards rules, regulations and standards as to accounting and as to forms,

records and reports so as to effect reasonable uniformity."¹³

The organization of the Department and its relationship with other agencies are shown in Chart I.

C. County Boards of Assistance—

The public assistance law provides for a county board of assistance in each county, composed of men and women engaged or interested in business, social welfare, labor, industry, education and public administration. Boards in counties of the first and second class are composed of eleven members; in other counties, of seven members. The county boards are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the Senate for overlapping terms of three years. No member of a board may serve for more than two consecutive terms. Employees are appointed by the boards from civil service lists prepared by the State Civil Service Commission.

Among the specific responsibilities delegated to the county boards are:

(1) "To administer public assistance in the county and determine the eligibility of applicants in accordance with law and the general principles and policies determined by the State Board of Public Assistance."

(2) "To take measures to promote the welfare and self-dependence of individuals and families eligible for assistance."

(3) "To hear and determine appeals from actions of its employees affecting the rights of those applying for or receiving assistance."

(4) "To make recommendations to the Department of Public Assistance as to rules, regulations, and standards as to eligibility for assistance, and as to its nature and extent."

(5) "To study report and interpret its policies, problems and work, to the Department of Public Assistance, and to the public."¹⁴

D. The Auditor General—

In addition to participating in the formulation of assistance policies as a member of the State Board, the Auditor General makes so-called "eligibility audits" of selected assistance cases. However, the Auditor General does not have authority to remove assistance recipients from the rolls. Under a regulation approved by the Attorney General, the Department of Public Assistance is the sole judge of the eligibility of a recipient. The regulation is justified by reference to the Federal Social Security Act, which requires that a single state agency administer the assistance programs—old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled—partially financed by the Federal Government.

E. The Operation of Assistance—

Aside from provisions which apply only to specific assistance programs, eligibility for public assistance is dependent upon two factors: residence and need.¹⁵ A person establishes residence in Pennsylvania for purposes of assistance if he resides in Pennsylvania for at least one year or if he was last a resident of a state with which Pennsylvania has a reciprocal agreement. Certain ex-

⁹ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2003.

¹⁰ The program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled became effective in Pennsylvania on January 1, 1951.

¹¹ See footnote 7, above.

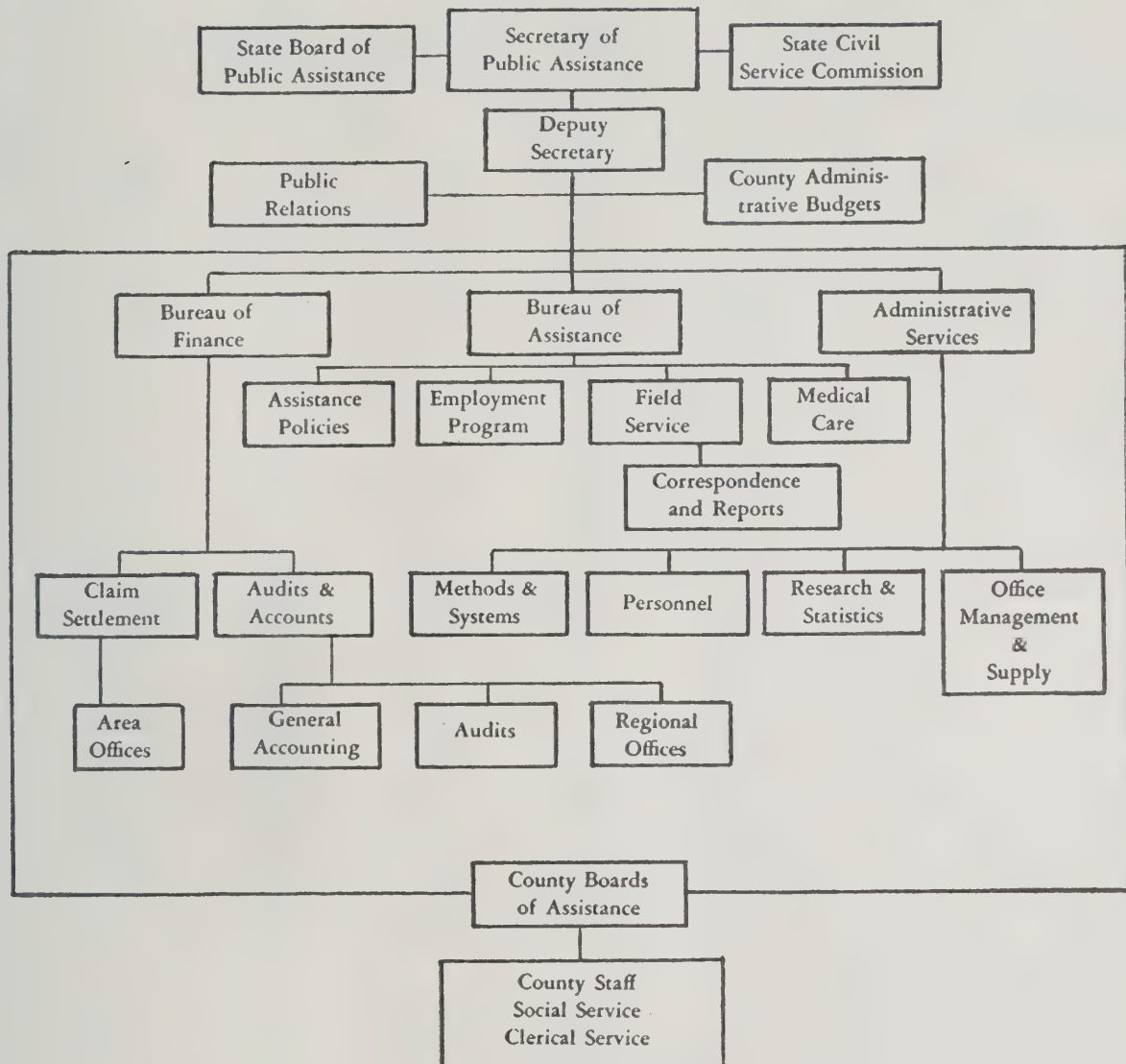
¹² Act of 1929, April 9, P. L. 177, Section 2503-A, as amended 1937, June 24, P. L. 2003, Article XXV-A.

¹³ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2051, as last amended 1949, April 28, P. L. 767.

¹⁴ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2051, as last amended 1949, April 28, P. L. 767.

¹⁵ The eligibility conditions for public assistance programs in Pennsylvania are reproduced in Appendix A.

CHART I
ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



ceptions to this regulation occur. If a recipient leaves Pennsylvania for purposes of employment and subsequently returns to Pennsylvania, he is deemed not to have lost Pennsylvania residence and is immediately eligible for assistance if other conditions are met.

The determination of need is summarized in the following quotation from departmental regulations:

"Need" is defined as a condition in which a person's income and other available resources are less than the sum of allowances the Department has set up to meet defined minimum living requirements.

"In order to determine, or re-determine, whether an individual is in need, the Department considers the following factors in accordance with the specific policies and procedures which govern them:

(a) Those living costs which it recognizes by allowances for specified items of living requirements.

(b) Income and other resources available to the individual. . . .

"To all persons who are found to be in need and who meet all other conditions of eligibility for assistance, the Department grants assistance."¹⁸

The specified items of living requirements established by the department consist of allowances for food, clothing, incidentals, and shelter maintenance and, in addition, special allowances for transportation, medical supplies, special diets, and other items applicable to specific cases. Schedules of amounts for food, clothing and incidentals, based upon the number of persons living in a household, are uniform throughout the state. The current schedules for food, clothing and incidentals are reproduced in Table I.

¹⁸ Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance: Determination of Need and the Amount of Grant for Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and General Assistance, Section 3200.

APPENDIX TO THE

Table I

MAXIMUM MONTHLY ALLOWANCE PER PERSON FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AND INCIDENTALS BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD*, AS OF OCTOBER 16, 1950

Type of Allowance	Number of Persons in the Household					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maximum Allowance					
Adults	\$27.00	\$24.20	\$23.00	\$22.40	\$21.60	\$21.00
Food	20.40	18.20	17.40	16.80	16.20	15.60
Clothing	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.40	3.40
Incidentals	3.00	2.40	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Children 12—not yet 19	30.00	27.00	25.60	25.00	24.00	23.40
Food	23.00	20.60	19.60	19.00	18.20	17.60
Clothing	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80
Incidentals	2.00	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Children 5—not yet 12	25.00	23.00	22.20	21.80	21.00	20.40
Food	19.00	17.00	16.20	15.80	15.20	14.60
Clothing	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80
Incidentals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Children Under 5	19.00	17.80	17.20	16.80	16.20	15.80
Food	14.00	12.80	12.20	11.80	11.40	11.00
Clothing	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80
Incidentals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adults	\$20.20	\$19.60	\$18.80	\$18.20	\$17.60	\$17.00
Food	15.00	14.40	13.80	13.20	12.60	12.00
Clothing	3.20	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Incidentals	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Children 12—not yet 19	22.60	21.80	21.00	20.20	19.60	19.00
Food	17.00	16.40	15.80	15.20	14.60	14.00
Clothing	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	4.00	4.00
Incidentals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Children 5—not yet 12	19.60	18.80	18.20	17.60	17.20	16.80
Food	14.00	13.40	13.00	12.60	12.20	11.80
Clothing	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	4.00	4.00
Incidentals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Children Under 5	15.20	14.60	14.20	13.80	13.60	13.40
Food	10.60	10.20	10.00	9.80	9.60	9.40
Clothing	3.60	3.40	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00
Incidentals	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pregnant Women	Use Adult Scale Plus \$3.00 extra Food Allowance for all Family sizes.					

Source: Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, Section 3200.

* The term "household" refers to those individuals living to-gether who share food costs.

Shelter maintenance is the actual cash outlay for shelter expenses,¹⁷ but such outlay may not exceed a maximum

¹⁷ Included in shelter expenses are: rent or taxes, insurance and necessary repairs; cost of ice, electricity, fuel, water, and refuse disposal.

amount. This maximum amount is based upon the number of persons in the assistance unit and the geographic area in which assistance is received. The current schedule for shelter maintenance is shown in Table II.

Table II

Table II (Continued)

MAXIMUM MONTHLY SHELTER MAINTENANCE
ALLOWANCES BY SIZE OF ASSISTANCE UNIT*
BY SCHEDULE AREAS AS OF OCTOBER
16, 1950

Schedule 1—Allegheny†, Delaware, Philadelphia

Number of Persons in Assistance Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over
Maximum Allowance	\$32	\$39	\$43	\$46	\$49	\$51	\$53	\$55	\$57

Schedule 2—Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Dauphin, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, McKean, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton

Number of Persons in Assistance Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over
Maximum Allowance	\$29	\$36	\$40	\$43	\$45	\$47	\$49	\$51	\$53

Schedule 3—Adams, Beaver, Blair, Cambria, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Pike, Schuylkill, Venango, Wayne, York

Number of Persons in Assistance Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over
Maximum Allowance	\$27	\$33	\$36	\$38	\$40	\$42	\$44	\$46	\$48

Schedule 4—Armstrong, Bedford, Bradford, Butler, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland, Wyoming

Number of Persons in Assistance Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over
Maximum Allowance	\$24	\$29	\$31	\$33	\$35	\$37	\$39	\$41	\$43

* An "assistance unit" comprises all individuals in a common dwelling who are receiving assistance.

† For assistance recipients who live in areas covered by Pittsburgh's anti-smoke ordinance, the shelter maintenance allowance shown in Schedule 1 may be increased to an amount sufficient to cover the higher cost of the smokeless coal which must be used in these areas. The additional allowance may not exceed \$1 per month for 1 person, \$2 per month for 2 or 3 persons, and \$3 per month for 4 or more persons.

Source: Regulations of Department of Public Assistance, Section 3220.

If a recipient has no income, the amount of his cash assistance grant equals the total assistance allowance. If he has income, the income is subtracted from the total allowance. Certain types of nonrecurring income and income from specified sources and designated for specific purposes are not subtracted from the total allowance.

Real and personal property owned by the applicant for assistance represent resources and affect his eligibility.

Real property owned and occupied by the applicant does not affect eligibility if the applicant acknowledges the liability of the property for reimbursement. The individual who owns real property in which he does not live is ineligible for assistance unless he disposes of his property. Some types of personal property, such as household furnishings and personal effects, do not enter into eligibility determination unless of unusual value. Insurance policies of a cash value in excess of amounts specified by the department must be assigned to the department if the individual is to be eligible.

The Pennsylvania support law places legal responsibility for the support of a needy person on his spouse, parents and children if these relatives are financially able to contribute. The department has established a schedule of expected contributions from a recipient's legally responsible relatives based on the income of the relative and the number of persons in his family. If the relative refuses to contribute the amount requested by the department, recourse is had to court action.

A person who is considered wholly or partially employable is required, as a condition of eligibility, to register for work with the local office or the State Employment Service. Gainful employment does not make a person ineligible for assistance if the remuneration from such employment is less than his assistance allowance.

Section III

COSTS AND FINANCING

The Federal Government does not provide grants-in-aid for general assistance programs. Pennsylvania is one of the three states¹⁵ which finance general assistance expenditures entirely from state funds. In the remaining states, financial participation is divided between the state and local governments.

The cost of old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the permanently and totally disabled in Pennsylvania are financed jointly by the State and Federal Governments.

As regards Federal financial participation, the Federal Social Security Act requires that a state, in order to be eligible for Federal moneys, must provide: (1) that the program shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the state, and if administered by them, be mandatory upon them; (2) for financial participation by the state; and (3), for the establishment or designation of a single state agency to administer the plan or for the establishment of a single state agency to supervise the administration of the plan.

The Social Security Act specifies for every type of assistance: (a) the maximum grant per recipient for which Federal funds may be made available, and (b), the Federal participation fractions on the basis of which Federal funds will be made available for each type of grant.

In the case of old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the maximum grant per individual per month for which Federal participation is available is \$50.

In the aid to dependent children program, the maximum grants per individual per month for which Federal participation is available are: \$27 for the needy parent or rela-

¹⁵ Pennsylvania, Utah and Arizona.

tive with whom the child or children live, \$27 for the first child and \$18 per child for additional children.

The Federal participation fractions are:

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the first \$20 per month per recipient of old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled;

(b) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the first \$12 per month per recipient of aid to dependent children;

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the difference between the amounts indicated under (a) and (b) above and the maximum grants for which federal funds may be made available.

By virtue of the nature of the Federal participation fractions, the extent of Federal financial participation in aggregate expenditures for assistance grants varies from year to year depending upon the size of the individual grants, and, in the case of aid to dependent children, the family composition. In 1950, Federal participation was approximately 61 per cent for the old age assistance program and approximately 41 per cent for the aid to dependent children program. Experience is too limited to determine the amount of Federal participation in aggregate expenditures for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. However, it is expected that the proportion will be approximately equal to Federal participation in old age assistance.

In addition to participating in expenditures for grants, the Federal Government shares in the costs of assistance administration. The Federal proportion is one-half the amount expended for "proper and efficient administration" of the approved state plans.

All Commonwealth moneys for public assistance purposes are appropriated from the General Fund. The appropriation to the Department of Public Assistance for the biennium 1949-51 was \$161,100,000, an amount equal to 22 per cent of the entire General Fund budget. In addition, the legislature appropriated \$25,000,000 from "surplus funds," if any, in the event the original appropriation was insufficient. It is estimated that state expenditures for public assistance purposes for the biennium 1949-51 will exceed the total of these two amounts by about \$12,000,000.

In Table III, public assistance expenditures in Pennsylvania, by program and source of funds, are shown for the period 1932 to 1950.¹⁹

Examination of the table shows that from 1932 to 1950 total expenditures for general assistance grants increased from approximately \$11,000,000 to about \$32,000,000. Total expenditures for old age assistance, which were included in expenditures for general assistance in 1932, amounted to approximately \$42,000,000 in 1950. Total expenditures for aid to dependent children increased from approximately \$1,000,000 in 1932 to about \$54,000,000 in 1950.

Section IV

INTERSTATE COMPARISONS OF THE LEVELS AND METHODS OF FINANCING OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

A. Per Capita Expenditures for Public Assistance Grants—

Per capita, or per inhabitant, expenditures for assistance grants for each program and for all programs in selected states are shown in Table IV, page 30, for the year 1949.

¹⁹ For average expenditures per recipient per month for the period 1932 to 1950, inclusive, see Appendix B.

Table III
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS BY PROGRAM AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1932-1950

Year	Total*	General Assistance			Old-Age Assistance			Aid to Dependent Children		
		State	County	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1932 [†]	\$11,446,949	\$3,801,052	\$7,645,897	.....	.....	.....	\$1,191,069	\$595,534	\$595,535	.....
1933	74,793,558	30,476,077	44,317,481	.....	.....	.....	3,493,859	1,746,926	1,746,933	.....
1934	91,983,577	25,318,031	66,665,526	.....	.....	.....	3,363,373	1,681,916	1,681,457	.....
1935	149,408,646	33,982,155	115,426,491	.....	.....	.....	3,477,653	1,738,608	1,739,045	.....
1936	63,443,715	63,443,715	.....	9,124,993	9,124,993	\$3,351,846	3,477,277	1,575,663	1,575,704	\$495,910
1937	57,813,216	57,813,216	.....	11,703,712	8,351,866	11,319,770	6,090,937	2,030,333	2,030,332	2,030,332
1938	75,979,214	75,979,214	.....	22,639,542	11,738,502	11,738,504	7,270,338	4,833,476	.....	.....
1939	91,646,433	91,646,433	.....	23,477,006	10,164,014	10,164,013	10,841,458	7,738,120	.....	.....
1940	60,923,352	60,923,352	.....	20,328,027	12,663,291	12,663,181	16,656,508	10,215,115	.....	.....
1941	30,415,030	30,415,030	.....	25,326,472	13,611,256	13,611,171	27,148,514	16,599,771	.....	.....
1942	12,519,014	12,519,014	.....	27,222,427	13,843,129	13,821,800	23,845,008	15,125,706	.....	.....
1943	7,443,492	7,443,492	.....	27,664,929	14,760,745	14,758,372	18,412,513	12,246,308	.....	.....
1944	6,039,689	6,039,689	.....	29,519,117	14,656,763	14,661,679	14,822,990	10,014,415	.....	.....
1945	6,269,927	6,269,927	.....	29,318,442	15,083,314	14,827,673	16,925,151	12,042,017	.....	.....
1946	10,639,408	10,639,408	.....	29,910,987	16,075,654	16,873,043	25,753,101	17,929,969	.....	.....
1947	13,817,512	13,817,512	.....	32,948,697	15,873,254	20,756,454	33,012,215	20,712,939	.....	.....
1948	15,831,419	15,831,419	.....	36,629,708	16,755,558	22,020,543	39,591,644	25,694,448	.....	.....
1949	27,517,938	27,517,938	.....	38,776,101	16,365,094	25,260,988	51,081,051	31,485,627	.....	.....
1950	32,319,840	32,319,840	.....	41,925,240	16,508,181	25,417,059	54,243,523	32,009,747	.....	.....

Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Assistance, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

* Total for years 1932-1936 does not include expenditures by local Poor Boards for outdoor relief.

† September-December Total.

The table shows that, as regards the three programs, per capita expenditure variation among the states is least pronounced in connection with aid to dependent children.

As regards general assistance, per capita expenditures in Pennsylvania are about 40 per cent above the national average; in fact, they are higher than in any neighboring state except New York. Pennsylvania's per capita old age expenditures are less than half the national average but greater than per capita expenditures in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Per capita aid to dependent children expenditures in Pennsylvania are almost 60 per cent greater than in the nation as a whole and outrank per capita expenditures for this program in all neighboring states as well as in Illinois and California.

The variation of per capita public assistance expenditures, both among states and among the three programs, is due to: (1) variations in the level of payments to assistance recipients and/or (2) differences in the ratio of the number of indigent citizens who are aided to the total population of the state.

Table IV

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS PER INHABITANT, BY PROGRAM, SELECTED STATES, 1949

State	General Assistance Expenditures Per Inhabitant	Old Age Assistance Expenditures Per Inhabitant	Aid to Dependent Children Expenditures Per Inhabitant	Ex- penditures for G.A., and A.D.C. Per In- habitant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
United States	\$1.86	\$9.15	\$3.14	\$14.15
Pennsylvania	2.61	4.06	5.01	11.68
New York	4.51	5.05	4.66	14.22
New Jersey	1.58	2.80	1.07	5.45
Delaware	1.63	1.62	1.43	4.68
Maryland	1.04	2.25	2.39	5.68
West Virginia .....	.46	3.45	3.84	7.76
Ohio	2.32	8.86	1.28	12.46
Illinois	2.77	7.66	3.39	13.82
California	2.24	19.41	3.27	24.92
Highest State	5.38†	30.36§	7.42‡	36.03‡
Lowest State* .....	.04‡	1.33¶	1.06¶	2.75¶

Source: Social Security Bulletin, September, 1950, and 1950 Census of Population, United States Bureau of Census, Series PC-9, No. 1.

* Lowest among states with programs approved for Federal participation.

† Washington.
‡ Mississippi.
§ Colorado.
¶ Virginia.

B. Recipient Rates and Average Payments per Recipient—

Table V shows recipient rates for three assistance programs for selected states as of December, 1949.

Table V

ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT RATES, BY PROGRAM, SELECTED STATES, DECEMBER, 1949

State	Recipients of General Assistance Per 1,000 Estimated Civilian Population	Recipients of Old Age Assistance Per 1,000 Population Aged 65 and Over	Children Receiving Aid to Dependent Children Per 1,000 Population Under 18 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
United States	9.8	241	33
Pennsylvania	11.2	115	46
New York	14.0	105	35
New Jersey	7.4	67	11
Delaware .....	...	67	19

Maryland	2.6	79	28
Ohio	15.6	187	16
West Virginia	5.6	217	61
Illinois	12.1	190	29
California	9.2	289	27
Highest State	22.2 †	829 §	78 §
Lowest State .....	.4 ‡	67 ¶	11 ¶

Source: Social Security Bulletin, March, 1950.

* Data not available.

† Rhode Island.

‡ Mississippi.

§ Louisiana.

¶ New Jersey and Delaware.

|| New Jersey.

Inspection of Columns (2) and (4) shows that general assistance and aid to dependent children rates for Pennsylvania are higher than for the nation as a whole. Pennsylvania's rate for general assistance is exceeded by the rates of but two neighboring states—New York and Ohio. For aid to dependent children, the recipient rate for Pennsylvania is larger than comparable rates for Illinois and California, and for all neighboring states except West Virginia.

Column (3) of Table V shows that Pennsylvania's old age recipient rate is less than half the rate for the nation as a whole. In this connection, it may be noted that states whose statutes place responsibility upon relatives for the support of aged assistance recipients generally have a lower recipient rate than states without such support law provisions. As of December, 1949, the average old age recipient rate for the twenty states which do not have support law provisions in their assistance statutes was 388, as compared with an average rate of 180 for the twenty-eight states, including Pennsylvania, which requires relatives to contribute to the support of assistance recipients.

Table VI, on the opposite page, presents the average payment per recipient for the three assistance programs in selected states as of December, 1949.

Inspection of the table shows that the average payment per recipient in Pennsylvania is above the national average for the aid to dependent children and general assistance programs, and below the national average for old age assistance. The interstate variation of average payments per recipient is less pronounced than the variation among states as regards recipient rates.

Table VI

AVERAGE PAYMENT PER ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT, BY PROGRAM, SELECTED STATES, DECEMBER, 1949

State	General Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
United States	\$19.38	\$44.76	\$29.23
Pennsylvania	25.60	39.80	35.65
New York	32.40	54.14	47.67
New Jersey	22.99	48.95	33.35
Delaware .....	...	28.51	24.78
Maryland	37.28	37.09	27.13
Ohio	15.53	46.77	23.46
West Virginia	10.74	27.17	19.49
Illinois	23.44	44.34	37.89
California	20.57	70.74	50.20
Highest State	37.28 ‡	77.89 ¶	57.55 ||
Lowest State	5.00 §	18.92 ||	9.76 ||

Source: Social Security Bulletin, March, 1950.

* Total expenditure divided by number of children receiving aid. Number of adults receiving aid to dependent children not available.

† Data not available.

‡ Maryland.

§ Tennessee.

¶ Colorado.

|| Mississippi.

||| Washington.

C. Source of Public Assistance Funds—

Considering the nation as a whole, funds for public assistance purposes are supplied by all levels of government—Federal, state and local. However, Federal financial participation is limited to old age assistance and aid to dependent children. In some states, local governments participate financially in all assistance programs; in others—e.g., in Pennsylvania—no local participation is required.

The percentage distribution of expenditures for general assistance for selected states for the year 1949 is presented in Table VII.

Table VII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES
FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE OF
FUNDS, SELECTED STATES, 1949

State	Percentage Distribution	
	State Funds	Local Funds
(1)	(2)	(3)
United States	63.0%	37.0%
Pennsylvania	100.0	...
New York	79.8	20.2
New Jersey	28.3	71.7
Delaware	50.0	50.0
Maryland	53.0	47.0
West Virginia	43.3	56.7
Ohio *	100.0	...
Illinois	75.8	24.2
California .....	...	100.0

Source: Social Security Bulletin, September, 1950.

* Distribution between state and local funds not available.

Except in Ohio, where local participation is inconsequential, among the selected states only Pennsylvania finances general assistance exclusively out of state funds. In the nation as a whole, 37 per cent of general assistance funds are supplied by local governments.

In most states, the degree of local participation in aid to dependent children and old age assistance programs is substantially less than the degree of local participation in general assistance programs. As regards the weighted average for the forty-eight states, local governments finance about 11 per cent of aid to dependent children expenditures and about 4 per cent of old age assistance expenditures. In approximately one-half of the forty-eight states, there is some measure of local participation in both programs.

D. Public Assistance Expenditures and State Income Payments—

Variations in assistance payments among the states gain in significance when assistance payments are related to income levels.

Table VIII, page 36, shows, for selected states, total and state expenditures for assistance, including administration, as percentages of the income of the residents of the states.

Examination of Table VIII, Column (2), shows that, as regards total expenditures for public assistance as a per cent of income payments, Pennsylvania ranks slightly below the average for the forty-eight states. Examination of Column (3) shows that, as regards public assistance expenditures from state funds as percentages of income of residents, Pennsylvania ranks above the average for the forty-eight states.

Table VIII

TOTAL AND STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE AS PERCENTAGES OF STATE IN-
COME PAYMENTS, SELECTED STATES,
1949*

State	Total Expenditures for Public Assistance as Percentages of Income of Residents	Expenditures for Public Assistance from State Funds as Percentages of Income of Residents
(1)	(2)	(3)
United States	1.15%	.51%
Pennsylvania .....	.91	.57
New York .....	.91	.48
New Jersey .....	.38	.11
Delaware .....	.31	.12
Maryland .....	.43	.16
Ohio .....	.91	.48
West Virginia .....	.85	.28
Illinois .....	.91	.50
California	1.67	.86
Highest State	3.72 †	1.78 †
Lowest State .....	.31 ‡	.07 §

Source: Social Security Bulletin, September, 1950, and Survey of Current Business, August, 1950.

* Excludes payments for aid to the blind.

† Louisiana.

‡ Delaware.

§ Virginia.

PART II

The preamble to the Act of June 24, 1937, which established the present administrative basis for all public assistance programs, reads in part: "to promote the welfare and happiness of all the people . . . in such a way and such a manner as to encourage self-respect, self-dependency. . . ." ²⁰

This policy directive of the General Assembly poses a problem for the State Board of Public Assistance. "Happiness," as commonly conceived, presupposes a decent level of living. In other words, the Board is directed to underwrite a decent standard of living without destroying personal effort and initiative.

Part II is devoted to a review of the levels of living prescribed by the State Board of Public Assistance for assistance recipients, the economic position of assistance recipients, the economic incentive to seek "self-dependency," and of work-relief programs. In conclusion, Part II presents an analysis of the relationship between general assistance expenditures and local participation in the financing of assistance grants.

Section I

CHANGES IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STANDARDS.
CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING, 1938 TO 1950

The State Board of Public Assistance is charged with the responsibility of determining or approving the "standards" of public assistance. The "standard" or "level" is the standard or level of living, or more specifically, amounts of various commodities which the recipient is able to purchase with his assistance grant.

If the assistance grant remains constant during a period of rising commodity prices, standards fall. Conversely, a constant dollar grant over a period of falling prices raises the standard.

The standard is based upon a "basket of goods" which is

²⁰ 1937, June 24, P. L. 2051, as amended 1943, May 21, P. L. 434.

selected by reference to considerations of health and remains relatively constant over time. Assuming that a constant standard is desired, the dollar grant would be changed only when a change in price of the items in the "basket of goods" occurs.

The maximum allowance schedules for food, clothing, incidentals and shelter maintenance, which define the current standard set by the State Board of Public Assistance, have been shown previously.²¹

Until 1947, general assistance and aid to dependent children grants were made on the same schedules, but old age assistance grants were based upon a separate schedule. Since 1947, one schedule has been used for the determination of maximum grants for all three programs.

During the period from 1938 to 1950, numerous changes were made in maximum grant schedules.²² These changes [Chart not reprinted in this appendix See original report, page 43.]

have produced a substantial increase in the standard of assistance in 1950, as compared with the standard which prevailed in 1938 for general assistance and aid to dependent children. Between 1938 and 1950, the maximum allowance for food, clothing, incidentals and shelter maintenance has increased more than the increase in the cost of these items.²³

The relationship between actual maximum grants for a four-person family receiving general assistance or aid to dependent children and the 1938 maximum grant to such a family adjusted for changes in the cost of living is graphically presented in Chart II, on opposite page.

In Chart II, the solid line shows the actual maximum monthly grant for a four-person family on general assistance or aid to dependent children for the years 1938 to 1950. The broken line represents the maximum monthly allowance for such a family in effect in December, 1938, adjusted for changes in the cost of living since that time. Hence, the distance between the broken and solid lines measures the change in assistance standards. At the end of 1950, the standard for a four-person family on general assistance or aid to dependent children was about 42.7 per cent above the standard of 1938.²⁴

The relationship between the actual maximum grant for a single old age recipient and the 1938 maximum grant to such a recipient adjusted for changes in the cost of living is graphically shown in Chart III, on opposite page.

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix See original report, page 45.]

Examination of Chart III shows that at the end of 1950, the standard for a single old age recipient was about 11.7 per cent above the standard in effect in 1938. That is to say, the increase in the maximum monthly grant for an old age recipient since 1938 has only slightly exceeded the increase in cost of the commodities upon which the maximum allowance schedules in 1938 were based.

At the present time, as compared to 1938, the old age assistance recipient is on a standard about 11.7 per cent greater than the 1938 standard, while the general assistance and aid to dependent children family is on a standard of assistance about 42.7 per cent above that in effect in 1938. The differences under review may be ex-

plained in part by examining the origin of the standards established in 1938 when the unified public assistance law became effective. At that time, according to the 1938 annual report of the Department of Public Assistance, the "schedules now [that is, in 1938] in use for general assistance and aid to dependent children were established in October 1936 when the State Emergency Relief Board inaugurated cash relief on a State-wide basis."

As regards the standard for old age assistance, \$30 per month, it appears that this maximum allowance was carried over from the state old age assistance program established by the General Assembly in 1934.²⁵

Section II

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

The analysis of the characteristics of general assistance recipients is based, in the main, upon a random sample of the general assistance case load of the last week of June, 1947. During this month, postwar employment was at a very high level, and relatively few workers were idle due to labor stoppages. Moreover, the size of the case load tends to be "average" in June. Seasonal swings usually occur during the winter and late summer months. It is believed that persons who received general assistance during June, 1947, are representative of that portion of the State's population that may be expected to have recourse to general assistance even during the most prosperous period.

A second random sample was selected from the case load during the final week of June, 1949. Generally speaking, the 1949 sample has been used to test stability of the 1947 findings and to ascertain secular trends.²⁶

The data which form the basis for this section may be divided into two groups—those which pertain to the assistance case and those which describe characteristics of the individuals constituting the case. In general, the case contains all individuals in one household who receive general assistance.

Two views of the relative magnitude of the general assistance load in several regions are presented in Table IX.

Table IX

Number of Persons Receiving General Assistance and Percentage of Total Population Receiving General Assistance, Allegheny County, Philadelphia County, and Remainder of State, June, 1947 and June, 1949*

Region	June, 1947			June, 1949		
	No. of Persons on General Assistance	Percent-age Dis-tribution of Gen-eral As-sistance Recipi-ents by Region	Per Cent of Total Popu-lation on Gen-eral As-sistance	No. of Persons on General Assistance	Percent-age Dis-tribution of Gen-eral As-sistance Recipi-ents by Region	Per Cent of Total Popu-lation on Gen-eral As-sistance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State Total	49,859	100.0%	0.48%	65,148	100.0%	0.62%
Allegheny County	10,171	20.4	0.67	9,357	14.4	0.62
Philadelphia County	13,967	28.0	0.65	20,676	31.7	0.96
Remainder of State	25,721	51.6	0.37	35,115	53.9	0.51

* Population is State Planning Board estimate for August, 1948.

²¹ See above, pages 19-22.

²² See Appendix C, Appendix Table C-5.

²³ For a description of the methods used in calculating changes in costs, see Appendix C, page 107.

²⁴ For two adults receiving general assistance, the increase in standards was about 45.0 per cent; for two adults and one child, about 40.8 per cent.

²⁵ For details regarding changes in grants, see Appendix C, Appendix Table C-4.

²⁶ For sampling methods and tests of sample, see Appendix D.

About one third of the state's population, 3.5 million out of a total population of 10.5 million, reside in the two predominantly urban counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia, and about 50 per cent of the general assistance population is centered in these counties. Hence, in 1947 (see Column 4), the proportion of the total population receiving general assistance was larger in these urban areas than in the remainder of the state. Column (7) indicates that a comparable situation existed in 1949, although Allegheny County showed an improvement as compared to 1947, while the proportion of population receiving general assistance in Philadelphia increased substantially over 1947.

A. Characteristics of General Assistance Cases—Case Size and Length of Time on Assistance—

Although the average general assistance case in 1947 was composed of 1.7 persons, Table X shows that more than three fourths of all cases consisted of only one person.

Table X

Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Number of Recipients in Case, 1947

Number of Recipients in Case	Percentage Distribution of Cases in State
1	76.6%
2	12.1
3	2.3
4	2.0
5	1.5
6-15	5.5
Total	100.0%

The distribution of cases by number of persons in the case does not show a marked geographic variation, although nonurban areas tend to have slightly fewer, single-person cases.²⁷ In 1949, the proportion of single-person cases was about 71 per cent of total cases.

As regards administrative costs, it should be noted that, in general, given a certain number of recipients, the larger the number of persons per case, the smaller the cost of investigation.

Again, since per-person food and shelter allowances vary inversely with the number of persons in the household or shelter group, the per-person allowance decreases as the number of persons increases. For example, under current schedules, the monthly allowance for food, clothing and incidentals for an adult ranges from \$17 when the household consists of twelve or more persons to \$27 when the recipient lives alone. If two recipients in Philadelphia who formerly lived alone were to reside together, the maximum shelter allowance for each would be reduced from \$32 to \$19.50.

In 1947, 54 per cent of total general assistance cases consisted of single persons residing alone. This percentage shows a decided geographic variation. Single-person cases not living with other individuals (either recipients of other categories of assistance or nonrecipients) constitute a sig-

nificantly larger proportion of total cases in the urban counties.²⁸

The average length of time on general assistance was approximately four and one half years for the case load of June, 1947. That is, during the period 1932 to 1947, an average of four and one half years was spent on general assistance by the cases on the rolls in June, 1947. The distribution of cases by the length of time on assistance between 1932 and 1947 is shown in Table XI, page 51.

Inspection of Table XI shows that about 30 per cent of the 1947 cases had received assistance less than a full year, while over 5 per cent had been twelve or more years on the assistance rolls. For the case load of June, 1949, the distribution of cases by time on assistance did not differ materially from the 1947 distribution.

Table XI

Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Length of Time on Assistance, 1947

Length of Time	Per Cent of Total Cases
Less than 1 year	30.4%
1 less than 2 years	10.9
2 less than 3 years	7.7
3 less than 4 years	6.3
4 less than 5 years	4.8
5 less than 6 years	5.1
6 less than 7 years	5.5
7 less than 8 years	6.2
8 less than 9 years	4.9
9 less than 10 years	6.1
10 less than 11 years	3.9
11 less than 12 years	2.6
12 to 15 years	5.6
Total	100.0%

It may also be noted that length of time on assistance is related to the number of recipients in the assistance case. Medium-sized cases, containing from three to five persons, have averaged less time on assistance than either the small or large cases.²⁹

B. Characteristics of General Assistance Recipients—Sex, Race, Age and Residence—

The sex and race distribution of recipients of general assistance in June, 1947, is shown in Table XII, on page 52.

Table XII

Percentage Distribution of General Assistance Recipients by Sex and Race, 1947

Region	Male White	Female White	Male Negro	Female Negro	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State Total	33.3%	35.3%	13.0%	18.4%	100.0%
Allegheny County	26.9	26.4	19.6	27.1	100.0
Philadelphia County ..	18.0	16.1	27.0	38.9	100.0
Remainder of State ..	44.1	49.2	2.8	3.9	100.0

The table shows that in Allegheny County approximately one half of the recipients of general assistance

²⁷ See Appendix D, Table D-1.

²⁸ See Appendix D, Table D-2.

²⁹ For details, see Appendix D, Table D-3.

were white, while in Philadelphia only about one third of the recipients of general assistance were white. In the remaining counties as a group, about 93 per cent of the recipients were white. It appears that, over time, these proportions do not change significantly.

In the three geographic areas shown in Table XII, female recipients outnumbered male recipients. The largest preponderance of females occurred in Philadelphia, where they constituted 55 per cent of total recipients.

Table XIII, page 53, shows the number of general assistance recipients in designated race and sex groups as percentages of the total number of persons constituting these groups.

The table shows that in Allegheny County 5.24 per cent of the female Negro population were general assistance recipients. In Philadelphia one fourth of one per cent of the female white population were general assistance recipients. These percentages—.524 and .25—represent the highest and lowest frequencies in the occurrence of indigency within the groups shown in the table.

Table XIII

Percentages of Population Groups (Classified According to Sex and Race) Receiving General Assistance, 1947

Region	Male White	Female White	Male Negro	Female Negro
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
State Total .....	.34%	.36%	2.32%	3.05%
Allegheny County .....	.40	.38	3.90	5.24
Philadelphia County .....	.30	.25	2.55	3.19
Remainder of State .....	.33	.37	1.04	1.44

Note: Population groups based on 1950 census data adjusted to reflect sex and race proportions existing in 1947 in metropolitan counties and in 1940 for remainder of state.

Comparison of Columns (2) and (3) of Table XIII with Columns (4) and (5) shows that, whereas the proportions of white males and white females receiving general assistance are about identical, a larger proportion of Negro females than Negro males received general assistance.

Table XIV shows the ratios of females to males by race and age.³⁰

Table XIV

General Assistance Recipients, Ratio of Females to Males by Race and Age, 1947

Age	Ratio of Females to Males	
	White	Negro
(1)	(2)	(3)
Under 20	1.05	.97
20-39	1.52	1.51
40-59 .....	.99	1.93
60 and over .....	.91	1.53

It appears that, as regards general assistance recipients up to forty years of age, the ratio of females to males is approximately the same for white and Negro recipients. However, for recipients above forty years of age, the ratio of females to males among Negro general assistance recipients greatly exceeds the ratio for white recipients. The divergence does not appear to be a random occurrence, inasmuch as the 1949 general assistance case load showed similar characteristics.

³⁰ The age distribution for general assistance recipients is given in Appendix D, Table D-4.

The residence requirement for general assistance in Pennsylvania is one year unless the applicant for assistance was last a resident of a state with which Pennsylvania has a reciprocal agreement. It was noted previously³¹ that Pennsylvania's general assistance recipient rate and average payment per recipient are above the comparable measures for the nation as a whole and higher than most neighboring states. Under the circumstances, it might be expected that the general assistance case load would contain families or individuals who have migrated to Pennsylvania for the purpose of obtaining better-than-average assistance allowances.

Examination of the sample data discloses that relatively few general assistance recipients have migrated to Pennsylvania within the past decade. For the case load of June, 1947, about 6 per cent of the recipients had a residence status in Pennsylvania of five years or less, and the residence status of about 9 per cent of the recipients was nine years or less. In other words, about 9 per cent of the recipient of general assistance in 1947 had moved to Pennsylvania sometime between 1938 and 1947, while the remaining 91 per cent of the recipients had not resided elsewhere during that nine-year period.

It should also be noted that during the war years a considerable number of individuals moved to Pennsylvania to take advantage of employment opportunities in the state's industrial centers. If a portion of these individuals subsequently received general assistance, the percentages given in the preceding paragraph are larger than would be the case during a "normal" period.

C. Characteristics of General Assistance Recipients—Employability and Skills—

Department regulations call for classifying general assistance adults into one of three employability groups: wholly employable, partially employable and unemployable. The classification criteria are not clearly defined and the matter of actual classification is left largely to the judgment of visitors and supervisors.

In applying employability classifications, it would seem that the visitors have been inaccurate. Instances were found in the sample cases where recipients classified as "unemployable" were holding part-time jobs and where "partially employable" individuals were employed full time. It seems that the employability classifications refer to but one job or a very limited number of similar jobs and do not encompass the entire range of available opportunities. A physical impairment that renders an individual unemployable as regards heavy manual labor may not handicap him for less strenuous occupations. Yet, under current procedures, recipients classified as "unemployable" are not required as a condition of continued assistance to seek employment nor to register with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service.

In connection with employment matters, it may be noted that the regulations of the Department appear to be in conflict with the statutes dealing with assistance recipients, and employment. Section 5 of the Act of 1939, June 27, P. L. 1184, provides:

"Any person, copartnership, association or corporation, desiring one or more permanent or temporary employes, and any State or Federal employment office having demand for any such employes, may apply to any county

³¹ See pages 31-33

board of assistance for the number of persons required, whereupon it shall be the duty of the county board, unless it deems the proposed employment improper, to notify the required number of employables receiving assistance, and not exempted hereby, to report for work at a time and place designated in the notice. In the event that such assignment results in full time permanent employment, the persons so employed shall be dropped from the assistance rolls when they receive their first pay. . . ."

Section 3184.6 of the regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, dated August 1, 1950, provides that:

"A person who has employment is eligible for assistance if he meets all the conditions of eligibility, and if: . . . (3) he is working on a full-time job and/or part-time job but his wages are less than the Department's total assistance allowances for himself and his dependents."

In 1947, about 73.5 per cent of general assistance recipients were adults and, hence, classified as to employability. The percentage distribution of adults by employability classification was as follows:

Wholly Employable	16.8 per cent
Partially Employable	22.3 per cent
Unemployable	60.9 per cent

Total Adults 100.0

Multiplying the above percentages by .735 gives ratios in terms of the total number of recipients.

Wholly Employable	12.3
Partially Employable	16.4
Unemployable	44.8
Children	26.5

Total Recipients 100.0

In 1949, 20.1 per cent of general assistance adults were wholly employable; the proportion of partially employable adults remained the same as in 1947. On the basis of total recipients, the 1949 figures are:

Wholly Employable	13.3 per cent
Partially Employable	14.9 per cent
Unemployable	37.9 per cent
Children	33.9 per cent

Total Recipients 100.0

The relations between employability classifications and the age of general assistance recipients, and between employability classifications and the industry in which assistance recipients had been employed, are shown in Appendix D, Tables D-5 and D-6.

It is a condition of eligibility for general assistance that wholly and partially employable persons will "actively seek employment." Aside from registration with the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, it appears to be left to the judgment of the individual visitor whether or not the recipient is actively seeking employment.

Current Department regulations provide that, if income from full- or part-time employment is insufficient to meet the minimum needs of the individual or family, as determined by departmental schedules, assistance to make up any difference may be authorized.

The percentage distribution of adults receiving general assistance in 1947, by employment status, was as follows:

Fully employed	1.3 per cent
Partially employed	3.0 per cent
Unemployed	95.7 percent

Considering only the wholly employable and partially employable, about 10.4 per cent of the total of these two groups were employed.

The 1949 proportions are almost identical with those shown above for 1947.

As might be expected, in view of the relatively large number of employable individuals receiving assistance during prosperous periods, their skills are of a low order. The distribution of adults by skills is shown in Table XV.

Table XV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADULTS BY SKILL, 1947

Region	Skilled Occupations and Professions	Clerical, Sales, and Service	Unskilled	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
State Total	12.0%	28.5%	59.5%	100.0%
Allegheny County	9.3	30.4	60.3	100.0
Philadelphia County	7.2	37.9	54.9	100.0
Remainder of State	15.7	22.8	61.5	100.0

D. Characteristics of General Assistance Cases and Recipients—Special Expenditures and Income—

1. Special Expenditures—In addition to allowances for food, clothing, incidentals and shelter maintenance, some individuals on assistance, by virtue of their particular circumstances, are given supplemental grants to cover specific needs.

Expenses actually incurred for special diets, laundry, and transportation to and from a source of medical care are allowed in cases of illness. The special expense items allowed for illness appear to be relatively stable over time, both as to the average amount received and the proportion of the general assistance load receiving this type of special aid. In both 1947 and 1949, about 10 per cent of the general assistance cases were receiving an allowance to cover expenses occasioned by illness. The average allowance was about \$6.25 per month. One- and two-person cases account for almost all of the special allowances for the ill.

Expenditures for employment cover transportation, tools and special clothing for employed recipients. No allowance is made for these items, but part of the income received from employment is not considered when the grant is computed. In both years under review, about one per cent of the cases showed expenditures for employment. The average expenditure for employment was \$10 in 1947 and \$8.50 per month in 1949.

Payroll deductions include wage taxes withheld at the source and union dues if a union checkoff is in force. Only a very small number of cases showed this item—about one-half of one per cent of the total cases in both years. The amount of payroll deductions averaged \$4.50 per month.

Income for specific purposes covers contributions for diagnostic and remedial services for handicapped children, recreational services for children, necessary items of household equipment and various other specified purposes from relatives not legally required to contribute to the support of the recipient, nonrelated persons and organizations. Such income is not considered when computing the general assistance grant. Income for specific purposes entered in about 3 per cent of total general assistance cases in both years. The average amount was about \$12 per month.

2. Source and Amount of Income—Both the proportion of cases receiving income and the average amount of income received increased in 1949 as compared to 1947. In the earlier year, about 15 per cent of the cases were receiving income averaging \$40.50 per month. In 1949, the average had risen to about \$54.50 per month and the proportion of cases receiving income to about 18 per cent.

Table XVI, page 61, presents distributions of the average income per month by source, of recipients receiving income in 1947 and 1949. Inasmuch as the table is based upon data for individuals, the average amounts shown are smaller than those referred to in the preceding paragraph which deals with income per case.

The individuals covered in Table XVI represent about 9 per cent of all general assistance recipients in both 1947 and 1949.

Table XVI

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF INCOME PER MONTH AND
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS
RECEIVING INCOME, BY SOURCE OF
INCOME, 1947 AND 1949

Source of Income*	1947		1949	
	Percentage Distribu- tion of Recipients Receiving Income	Average Amount of Income Per Month	Percentage Distribu- tion of Recipients Receiving Income	Average Amount of Income Per Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Employment	38.7%	\$49.00	28.2%	\$75.48
Roomers or Boarders	25.5	24.00	16.6	22.10
Legally Responsible Rela- tives	14.5	27.40	17.2	24.22
Other Relatives or Other Persons	1.8	12.60	.5	5.00
Veterans' Disability or Survivors' Pension	5.0	23.90	4.0	35.67
Unemployment Compen- sation	7.1	80.10	19.8	79.73
Other†	7.4	36.70	13.7	59.31
TOTAL	100.0%	\$38.87	100.0%	\$54.47

* A small number of recipients reported income from several sources. These are classified by major source.

† Includes income from property, workmen's compensation, old age and survivors' insurance, railroad retirement, public retirement, serviceman's readjustment allowance, public welfare agency, and private welfare agency.

Section III

ASSISTANCE GRANTS, ECONOMIC INCENTIVES
AND "SELF-DEPENDENCY"

Generally speaking, a citizen has an economic incentive if, by the exercise of reasonable effort, he can reasonably expect to improve his standard of living.

The section presents data bearing upon the earning capacity of general assistance recipients and the size of assistance grants. In addition, it relates changes in assistance grants to changes in average weekly earnings of production workers in major industries.

A. Assistance Grants and Earning Capacity of Assistance
Recipients in 1947—

The survey of the Joint State Government Commission of men and women on general assistance in 1947³² shows that during that year the relatively few fully employed general assistance recipients earned in the neighborhood of \$125 per month. Examination of their work records, their skills and their age suggests that they are not likely to improve their earning capacity.

Again, in 1947, the average assistance grant for a family consisting of two adults and four children was about \$125 per month. Hence, a family in these circumstances could not possibly improve its standard of living even though one member of that family elected to take full-time employment.

In this connection it should be noted that the majority of public assistance families of six or more individuals have but one employable member. Again, it should be noted that on the basis of the 1947 data, 26 per cent of general assistance recipients lived in families which had from six to fifteen members.

In other words, the evidence shows that in 1947 the recipients of assistance in families of six or more members had no economic incentive to seek employment.

B. Changes in Assistance Grants and Changes in Average
Weekly Earnings of Production Workers: 1947-1950—

Table XVII, page 65, shows the maximum assistance allowances for large families located in different geographic areas of the Commonwealth for November, 1947, and November, 1950.

Inspection of Column (4) of Table XVII shows that the increase in assistance grants to large families between November, 1947, and November, 1950, ranged from 27.4 per cent to 37.7 per cent.

Table XVIII, page 66, shows average weekly earnings of production workers in major industries as of November, 1947, and November, 1950.

Inspection of Column (4), Table XVIII, shows that the relative changes in average weekly earnings of production workers between 1947 and 1950 ranged from minus 3.2 per cent in anthracite mining to plus 19.6 per cent in manufacturing.

The relationship between percentage changes in assistance grants and percentage changes in average weekly earnings of production workers strongly suggests that the incentives of assistance recipients to actively seek work have been lessened between 1947 and 1950.

³² See above, Section II, page 47.

Table XVII

Maximum Assistance Allowances for Large Families,
November, 1947, and November, 1950

Family Size, Composition and County of Residence	Maximum Allowance November, 1947	Maximum Allowance November, 1950	Percentage Increase, 1950 Over 1947
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6 Persons—Philadelphia County 2 adults; 4 children Ages: 3, 6, 9 and 14	\$134.20	\$173.00	28.9
6 Persons—York County	127.70	164.00	28.4
2 adults; 4 children Ages: 3, 6, 9 and 14			
6 Persons—Carbon County	117.20	161.40	37.7
2 adults; 4 children Ages: 1, 3, 5 and 7			
6 Persons—Fulton County	110.70	151.40	36.8
2 adults; 4 children Ages: 1, 3, 5 and 7			
7 Persons—York County	135.30	173.00	27.9
1 adult; 6 children Ages: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9			
7 Persons—Fulton County	126.80	168.00	32.5
1 adult; 6 children Ages: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9			
8 Persons—Philadelphia County	166.20	209.60	26.1
3 adults; 5 children Ages: 3, 6, 10, 15 and 18			
8 Persons—Carbon County	157.70	205.60	30.4
3 adults; 5 children Ages: 3, 6, 10, 15 and 18			

* County examples are representative of the four shelter main-
tenance schedule areas, see above, page 21.

Table XVIII

Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers,
November, 1947, and November, 1950,
Selected Industries

Industry	November, 1947	November, 1950	Percentage Change 1947-1950
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Manufacturing	\$52.17	\$62.38	19.6
Service Industries:			
Laundries	32.81	35.82	9.2
Cleaning and Dyeing Plants ..	38.32	42.68	11.4
Trade:			
Retail	41.39	47.84	15.6
Wholesale	54.01	62.24	15.2
Mining:			
Bituminous	70.88	73.57	3.8
Anthracite	63.49	61.50	3.2 *

Source: The Handbook of Basic Economic Statistics, 1951, 1950
Annual Editions, Monthly Supplement, January-February, 1951,
Economic Statistics Bureau of Washington, D. C.

* Percentage decrease.

With regard to the economic incentive factor, it may be noted that the Department of Public Assistance permits each employed individual an "employment deduction" of \$10 per month. This amount of earnings, whether from part- or full-time employment, is considered exempt income and does not reduce the grant.

Section IV

EMPLOYABLE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS
AND RELIEF-WORK PROGRAMS

The Act of June 27, 1939,⁸³ directs the organization of relief-work projects, makes it mandatory upon able-bodied recipients of assistance to work on such projects and directs county boards of assistance to furnish lists of employable assistance recipients to designated agencies.

The act provides in part:

"Section 3. Each county board of assistance shall make available each month to the governing body of the county and of each political subdivision or school district within the county as well as each district office of the State Department of Highways, State institution, or other State agency and each State or Federal employment office within the county, or an adjoining county, and each regularly organized charitable organization and institution, in whole or in part supported by tax money, operating in the county, the number of such persons who are available for employment, classified by occupation and political subdivision.

"Section 4. It shall be the duty of such governing bodies and of the person in charge of each State district office, institution and other agency, and of each such regularly organized charitable organization and institution, to furnish employment for as many such employable persons, and for as long a period, as the care, maintenance, improvement and policing of the highways, streets, buildings, grounds, parks, playgrounds and streams and their respective supervision will permit; and to designate to the county board of assistance the number of persons that can be used and the character of the work for which they are required. Thereupon the county board, if it determines that the work proposed is not contrary to the provisions of section eight of this act, shall notify the required number of such employables to report for work for a specified number of hours each week, at a time and place designated in the notice. Such services shall be rendered free of charge to the State, political subdivision or charitable organization, except for the cost of transportation, if such distance exceeds one mile, in which case such employable person shall be required to report to some designated point from which transportation shall be furnished, in return for the assistance being received."

Table XIX shows the number of recipients available for relief-work programs and the number of recipients actually employed on relief-work projects, by calendar quarter, from December, 1946, to September, 1950, see page 69.

Inspection of Columns (2) and (4) of the table shows that the number of recipients who have been employed

⁸³ 1939, June 27, P. L. 1184.

on relief-work projects is small as compared with the number of employables receiving assistance. As of September 30, 1950, less than 3 per cent of the employable assistance recipients in the state were employed on relief-work projects.

A few counties accounted for the great majority of the 448 workers on relief-work projects as of September 30, 1950. Counties which have consistently employed assistance recipients include Carbon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Somerset and Wyoming. Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Huntingdon, Lehigh, Luzerne and Montour counties had relief-work projects in operation for one or more months.

Of the 2,438 employable assistance recipients available for work in Allegheny County on September 30, 1950, only seven were engaged on relief-work projects. In Philadelphia, 6,291 employable recipients were available but no relief-work projects were in operation. Other counties with a sizeable number of employable recipients but without relief-work projects in operation included: Cambria, Chester, Clarion, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, McKean, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Susquehanna, Washington and Westmoreland.

Table XIX

Number of Employable Public Assistance Recipients Available for Relief-Work Program Assignments, Number of Counties With Relief-Work Program Projects, and Number of Recipients on Relief-Work Program Projects; by Quarters, December, 1946-September, 1950

Date	Recipients Available for Relief-Work Program Assignments	Number of Counties with Relief-Work Program Projects	Number of Recipients on Relief-Work Program Projects
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1946			
Dec. 31	1,409	6	49
1947			
March 31	2,302	7	67
June 30	2,416	4	54
Sept. 30	2,133	4	44
Dec. 31	3,103	3	46
1948			
March 31	3,931	3	56
June 30	3,544	4	60
Sept. 30	2,799	3	57
Dec. 31	3,862	2	41
1949			
March 31	6,453	3	82
June 30	9,807	3	104
Sept. 30	15,026	4	154
Dec. 31	20,058	8	193
1950			
March 31	24,782	7	262
June 30	20,432	15	409
Sept. 30	15,740	17	448

Source: Department of Public Assistance.

Section V

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN THE FINANCING OF ASSISTANCE

It has been said from time to time that the per capita expenditures for public assistance, particularly general assistance, tend to decrease as the percentage of cost, financed locally, increases. For example, the United States Congress Joint Committee on the Economic Report observes:

"The 17 States that spent less than 50 cents per inhabitant for general assistance in 1948 include 11 in which this type of assistance is financed entirely from local funds. Only California, among the States where the localities meet the full cost of general assistance, spent more per inhabitant than the United States average of \$1.36."³⁴

A. Determinants of General Assistance Expenditures—

Close examination of the relationship under review shows that the per capita expenditures for general assistance vary with:

1. per capita income;
2. proportion of income derived from agriculture;
3. degree of local participation in the financing of general assistance.

Increases in per capita income tend to be associated with increases in per capita general assistance expenditures. Increases in the proportion of income derived from agriculture tend to be associated with decreases in per capita general assistance expenditures. Increases in the percentage contribution of local government tend to be associated with decreases in per capita general assistance expenditures.

The interaction of the three determinants of per capita general assistance expenditures are illustrated by the following examples:

In 1947, Florida and California derived 8.1 per cent of their income from agriculture. In both states, general assistance was financed entirely at the local level; yet Florida had a per capita general assistance expenditure of \$.33, while California's per capita general assistance expenditures was \$1.35. The difference in general assistance expenditures is partially accounted for by the fact that California's per capita income exceeded Florida's by \$517.

In 1947, Colorado's per capita income was \$1,447, while Michigan's was \$1,425. Local government in the two states made comparable percentage contributions toward the financing of assistance: 50.8 per cent in Colorado and 57.7 per cent in Michigan. However, Michigan's per capita general assistance expenditures exceeded Colorado's by \$.28. The difference is partially explained by the fact that the proportion of Colorado's income which was derived from agriculture was 19.6 per cent, while only 5.1 per cent of Michigan's income was derived from agricultural activities.

Again, in 1948, Utah had a per capita income of \$1,231, of which 11.2 per cent came from agriculture. Vermont

³⁴ United States Congress Joint Committee on Economic Report—Selected Government Programs which Aid the Unemployment and Low-Income Families. (1949)

had a per capita income of \$1,229, with a comparable share of 15.0 per cent derived from agriculture. However, Utah's per capita general assistance expenditures exceeded Vermont's by \$1.28. The difference is explained, in part, by the absence in Utah of local financing. In Vermont, local units financed 97 per cent of all general assistance expenditures.

Generally speaking, examination of the 1947-49 experiences of a number of states shows that changes in: (1) per capita income; (2) the ratio; "income from agriculture to total income;" and (3), percentage contributions of local governments toward general assistance expenditures, will produce the changes shown below in general assistance expenditures.³⁵

1. A change of \$100 in per capita income payments will change per capita general assistance expenditures by about \$.10 in the same direction.

2. A change of five points in the proportion of income arising from agriculture will change per capita general assistance expenditures about \$.10 in the opposite direction.

3. A change of fifteen points in the local participation factor will change per capita general assistance expenditures about \$.10 in the opposite direction.

B. Pennsylvania Changes in Financial Responsibility for General Assistance and Variations in Local Capacity to Finance General Assistance—

Contemplated shifts in financial responsibility for general assistance—or for that matter, for any assistance program—call for an evaluation of the capacity of local government to finance whatever share of the cost of the program is shifted to them.

Assuming that part or all of the cost of general assistance is to be shifted from the Commonwealth to the counties, the fiscal capacity of Pennsylvania's counties in relation to the cost imposed upon them becomes a matter of concern.

In Pennsylvania, the backbone of county finance is taxable real property. However, the burdens imposed upon the counties by shifts in financial responsibility for general assistance cannot be compared by relating cost shifted to counties and county assessed valuation of taxable property. County assessed valuations are unreliable measure of the value of taxable real property.³⁶ If significant comparisons of burden are to be made, the county costs consequent upon a shift in financial responsibility for general assistance must be related to the market value of taxable real property.

Chart IV, on the opposite page, shows, in terms of the market values of taxable real property, the tax rates which would have been necessary to finance the general assistance expenditures which were made in the counties during the year 1949. It will be noted that the rates range from .15 mills for Bucks County to 4.54 mills for Montour County. The Commonwealth average is 1.20 mills.

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 75.]

C. Pennsylvania: Alternative Plans, and Their Probable Effects, for the Shifting of Part of the Cost of General Assistance to the Counties—

³⁵ For method and detail, see Appendix E.

³⁶ For intercounty variations in the assessed-market value ratios of taxable real property, see Appendix E.

It has been pointed out previously that a shift in financial responsibility for general assistance usually produces changes in expenditures.

PLAN I:

Plan I proceeds on the basic assumption that it is desirable, from a policy point of view, to shift to the counties one half of the cost of general assistance granted to persons who are not permanently unemployable.

It is believed that persons classified in 1949 as permanently unemployable will be eligible for aid to the totally disabled.

Under such a plan, the cost to the counties in any one year would depend upon: (1) the number of general assistance recipients who are not permanently unemployable, and (2), the magnitude of the payments made to those eligible for grants. The second factor is subject to direct legislative and administrative control; given an established policy, the magnitude of the first factor depends largely upon economic conditions.

To visualize the implications of such a plan, particularly of effects upon county tax rates, let it be assumed that total general assistance is of the magnitude of the load which obtained in 1949, which involved a Commonwealth expenditure of approximately \$27,500,000. Approximately \$6,900,000 of the total expenditure was accounted for by grants to the permanently unemployable. Hence, approximately \$20,600,000 represents expenditures for grants to fully or partially employables.

A shift in the financial responsibility for one half of the load would have reduced total expenditures by an estimated \$2,750,000.³⁷ Hence, a plan contemplating a shift to the counties of one half of the financial responsibility for assistance to unemployables would have imposed a financial obligation of approximately \$8,940,000 upon the counties. Inasmuch as the market value of real property taxable by the counties, as determined by the State Tax Equalization Board, is \$22,925,531,078, the average tax rate required to finance the county share of the load would have been about .39 mill. In other words, a parcel of real property which has a market value of \$10,000, on the average, would have been subject to a tax of about \$3.90.

However, it should be understood that the general assistance tax rates in specific counties would show marked variations from the state average of .39 mill.³⁸

If it is desirable, as a matter of policy, to reduce the variation in county tax rates for general assistance, the plan could be modified to provide that grant expenditures in excess of expenditures that can be financed by the imposition of a tax rate of .39 mill should be the responsibility of the Commonwealth.

As regards the effects of this modification, it is estimated, on the basis of the 1949 load, that:

1. In each of 33 counties, the yield of a tax of .39 mill upon the market value of taxable real property would have exceeded one half of the cost of general assistance grants.

2. In each of 34 counties, the yield of a tax of .39 mill upon the market value of taxable real property would not have produced sufficient revenue to finance one half of the cost of general assistance grants.

3. In the 34 counties referred to under 2, above, the dif-

³⁷ For details regarding the calculation of the reduction factor, see Appendix E.

³⁸ See above, Chart IV, page 75.

ference between one half of the cost of general assistance grants and the yield of a .39 mill tax upon the market value of taxable real estate would have amounted to \$2,270,000. Under the plan, as modified, this difference would have been financed by the Commonwealth.

4. The financing by the Commonwealth of the difference referred to under 3, above, would have reduced the aggregate county contribution toward the financing of general assistance under the shift, from \$8,940,000 to \$6,740,000, and would have reduced the county participation ratio from 36.1 per cent to 26.4 per cent of total expenditures.

PLAN II:

Plan II is similar to Plan I as modified. It proceeds on the assumption that it is desirable, as a matter of policy, to shift all of the cost of general assistance grants to employables to the counties, subject to the condition that no county be required to levy a tax rate for assistance in excess of a legislatively stipulated maximum rate.

It is estimated³⁹ that under this plan the reduction factor would increase from \$2,750,000 to \$5,270,000. Hence, the grant cost to be borne by the counties would be \$15,370,000 instead of \$8,940,000 as under Plan I. The average county tax rate, in terms of the market value of taxable real estate, necessary to produce \$15,370,000 is .67 mill.

As regards the effects of Plan II, it is estimated on the basis of the 1949 load that:

1. In each of 33 counties, the yield of a tax of .67 mill would have exceeded the cost of general assistance grants.

2. In each of 34 counties, the yield of a tax of .67 mill upon the market value of taxable real property would not have produced sufficient revenue to finance the cost of general assistance grants.

3. In the 34 counties referred to under 2, above, the difference between the cost of general assistance grants and the yield of a .67 mill tax upon the market value of taxable real estate would have amounted to \$3,900,000. Under the plan, if .67 mill were the legislatively-stipulated maximum rate, this difference would have been financed by the Commonwealth.

4. The financing by the Commonwealth of the difference referred to under 3, above, would have resulted in an aggregate county obligation of \$11,750,000, and a county participation ratio of 49.5 per cent of total expenditures.

D. Fitting Alternative Financing Plans Into the Contemporary Administrative Pattern—

The types of plans outlined above can be utilized in connection with the financing of all assistance programs: aid to the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled and general assistance.

Whatever the primary objective involved in contemplated changes in financing method, some technical, administrative and policy factors call for consideration.

1. Technical Considerations: From a purely technical point of view, it may be noted that expenditures under different assistance programs show pronounced differences as regards variations over time.⁴⁰ In descending

order of stability over time, the programs rank as follows: old age assistance, aid to dependent children, general assistance. There is good reason to believe the new aid to totally and permanently disabled program will become about as stable as the old age assistance program.

In view of the budgetary procedures used by local governments, a program calling for relatively stable expenditures presents fewer technical difficulties for local governments than a program under which expenditures fluctuate widely.

2. Administrative Considerations: Currently, the Federal Government participates in the financing of old age assistance, aid to dependent children and assistance to the totally and permanently disabled. Under the circumstances, local financial participation in any of these programs would necessitate the collaboration of three levels of government.

3. Policy Considerations: As will be recalled,⁴¹ within the counties, responsibility for the administration of all assistance programs is lodged in county boards of assistance whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

At present, the county boards do not have the power to levy taxes and must administer all programs in conformity with the policies established or approved by the State Board of Public Assistance.

Assuming that it was decided to shift part or all of the cost of any assistance program to the counties, the question as to what body should raise the necessary moneys would have to be faced. In view of the fact that the county boards are appointive rather than elective, it would appear that the business of imposing the necessary taxes might have to be assigned to the county commissioners. The legislative imposition of such a duty would in turn raise the question of the proper relationship between county boards of assistance and county commissioners.

Again, it is a well established precept that public bodies should not be placed under obligation to levy taxes unless they have discretion as to the volume of expenditures. Hence, a shift in financial responsibility from the Commonwealth to the counties would probably call for participation by the tax levying authority in the formulation of assistance standards.

PART III

In Part III, an attempt is made to evaluate the operating efficiency of the agencies and departments charged with the administration of public assistance programs: the Department of Public Assistance, county boards of assistance and the Auditor General.

The Department of Public Assistance is charged with the over-all administration of the program. The county boards are charged with the details of administration within individual counties. The Auditor General makes so-called "eligibility audits" of selected cases in order to determine whether or not grants have been made in conformity with the specifications of the State Board of Public Assistance and the supplemental regulations of the Department of Public Assistance.

Details aside, it is the job of the Department of Public Assistance and the county boards to apply the eligibility

³⁹ For estimation techniques, see Appendix E.

⁴⁰ See above, Table III, page 27.

⁴¹ See above, Section II, page 13.

rules of the State Board of Public Assistance to the cases of applicants for public assistance. In effect, this means to ascertain the applicants' needs, in terms of dollars, in accordance with State Board rules, to establish the applicants' resources, in terms of dollars, in conformity with State Board rules, and to subtract resources from needs. It is the Auditor General's duty to audit the operations by checking both the facts and the arithmetic.

To facilitate appraisal of the operating efficiency of the parties involved, Section I, below, briefly outlines the educational background, job experience, salary and turnover rates of public assistance personnel, exclusive of the personnel employed by the Auditor General in connection with eligibility audits. Section II presents in summary form the results of a recheck on public assistance cases made by the Joint State Government Commission in collaboration with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Section I

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL

A. The Federal Mandate—

Under the Federal Social Security Act, a state, in order to be eligible for Federal financial participation in any assistance program, must provide such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis as the Federal Government deems necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program. The merit system for the Department of Public Assistance employees established by the State Civil Service Act of 1941 has been approved by the Federal Security Agency.

B. Pennsylvania Public Assistance Personnel—

1. Total Number of Civil Service Employees—In October, 1949, the personnel concerned with the interpretation of assistance policies and the determination of eligibility of individuals for assistance numbered 2,289. Of these employees, 31 were located in the state office and 2,258 were operating within the counties.

The number of employees, by job classification, is shown below:

State Office	
Director of Assistance	1
Supervisor of Field Service	1
Senior Field Representative	5
Field Representative	12
Division Chief of Assistance Policies	1
Assistant in Policy	2
Director of Relief Work Program	1
Supervisor of Medical Program	1
Senior Supervisor	5
Supervisor	1
Junior Supervisor	1
Total	31

County Offices	
Administrative	
Executive Director	66
Assistant Executive	2
Social Service	
County Supervisor	13

Principal Supervisor	1
Advanced Supervisor	12
Senior Supervisor	21
Supervisor	46
Junior Supervisor	261
Advanced Visitor	2
Senior Visitor	738
Visitor	1,096
Total	2,258

2. Duties of Visitors and Supervisors and Civil Service Requirements—Visitors and supervisors are responsible for ascertaining the facts upon which eligibility for assistance is determined and for processing the facts in accordance with regulations. It is the duty of the visitor to make periodic investigations to ascertain changes in circumstances, if any, of recipients.

The educational and special experience qualifications which have been established by the Department of Public Assistance in collaboration with the Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission for the position of visitor and supervisor are as follows:

Supervisor: Full-time, paid employment of from six to ten years, depending upon the grade, during the last ten to fifteen years, including four to eight years of special experience. Special experience is defined as employment relating to the duties and responsibilities obtained in one or more of the following related fields: public assistance or welfare work, private welfare work, social group work and other public services. One year of high school may be substituted for one half year of employment and one year of college for one year of employment, but only college education may be substituted for part of the special experience. Graduate training in social welfare work may be substituted for special experience.

Visitor: Full-time, paid employment varying from five to six years according to the grade, including three to four years of special experience. Special experience is defined as work relating to the duties and responsibilities obtained in one or more of the following fields: public and private welfare work, teaching in accredited schools, registered or public health nursing, vocational counselling, credit investigation, personnel placement and rehabilitation. One year of high school may be substituted for one-half year of employment and college training may be substituted for special experience.

3. Educational Background of Visitors and Supervisors—The type and extent of educational training of supervisors and visitors are shown in Table XX.

Table XX shows that the great majority of both visitors and supervisors received liberal arts or educational training. Training in business and commerce ranks second.

4. Job Experience of Visitors and Supervisors—The type of job experience of public assistance supervisors and visitors is shown in Table XXI.

Table XX

Public Assistance Visitors and Supervisors, Type and Extent of Education¹

Type of Education	Visitors				Supervisors			
	No College Degree	College Degree	Total Number	Per Cent of Total with Educational Background as Shown in Col- umn (1)	No College Degree	College Degree	Total Number	Per Cent of Total with Educational Background as Shown in Col- umn (1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Liberal Arts	238	629	867	47.0	43	106	149	39.1
Scientific and Technical	34	47	81	4.4	11	14	25	6.6
Fine Arts	12	20	32	1.7	..	4	4	1.0
Medicine and Related Fields	62	9	71	3.9	9	2	11	2.9
Law	4	11	15	.8	..	2	2	.5
Business and Commerce	125	69	194	10.5	20	11	31	8.1
Professional Social Service .....	..	3	3	.2	..	16	16	4.2
Education	268	302	570	30.9	54	87	141	37.0
Religion	4	5	9	.5	..	1	1	.3
Other	2	..	2	.1	1	..	1	.3
TOTAL	749	1,095	1,844	100.0	138	243	381	100.0

¹ For visitors, educational attainment is of date of employment; for supervisors, as of January, 1950.

Table XXI

Public Assistance Visitors and Supervisors, Payroll Classification by Type of Experience, October, 1949

Type of Experience	Visitor		Supervisor*	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
None	382	20.7%	39	10.2%
Clerical	430	23.3	83	21.8
Business	40	2.2	5	1.3
Industry and Commerce	209	11.3	41	10.8
Technical	42	2.3	9	2.4
Professional Social Work	140	7.6	66	17.3
Educational and Ministry	458	24.8	115	30.2
Professional	78	4.2	13	3.4
Administrative and Supervisory	49	2.7	9	2.3
Other	16	.9	1	.3
TOTAL	1844	100.0%	381	100.0%

* Includes 77 supervisors in Allegheny County, 98 in Philadelphia County, 179 in all counties except in Allegheny and Philadelphia, and 27 in State Locations.

Examination of the table shows that some 20 per cent of visitors had no previous experience, and that another 48 per cent had experience in clerical or educational occupations. As regards supervisors, 30 per cent had educational experience and almost 22 per cent clerical experience. About 17 per cent of the supervisors had previous experience in social service work. Few visitors or supervisors show experience in occupations where they might have gained investigatory training.

3. Salaries of Public Assistance Visitors—Prior to September 16, 1950, visitors in the Department of Public Assistance were paid the following annual salaries:

Visitor	\$2,124-\$2,496
Senior Visitors	2,496- 2,820
Advanced Visitor	2,820- 3,168

The cost of living increase of September, 1950, has resulted in the following salaries being currently paid visitors in the Department of Public Assistance:

Visitor	2,328-\$2,700
Senior Visitor	2,700- 3,024
Advanced Visitor	3,024- 3,204

6. Visitor Turnover—Turnover is defined as the number of voluntary resignations during a one-year period. The percentage rate of turnover is the total number of such resignations divided by the average number of employees working during the year.

Table XXII shows visitor turnover rates for the years 1948 and 1949.

Table XXII

Turnover Rate of Visitors

	Average Number of Employees During Year	Total Number of Resig- nations	Percentage Rate of Turnover
1948:			
State Total	1,528	364	23.8%
Counties			
Allegheny	266	51	19.2
Berks	21	5	23.8
Cambria	25	3	12.0
Chester	17	3	17.6
Delaware	34	9	26.5
Luzerne	72	11	15.3
Montgomery	18	12	66.7
Philadelphia	448	196	43.8
Washington	23	7	30.4
Westmoreland	19	3	15.8
All Other Counties	585	64	10.9

1949:

State Total	1,643	283	17.2
Counties:			
Allegheny	271	34	12.6
Berks	23	2	8.7
Cambria	27	5	18.5
Chester	18	4	22.2
Delaware	38	7	18.4
Luzerne	72	11	15.3
Montgomery	21	14	66.7
Philadelphia	494	159	32.2
Washington	22	5	22.7
Westmoreland	23	5	21.7
All Other Counties	634	37	5.8

During 1949 in the state as a whole, the rate of turnover among visitors was 17.2 per cent. This was a decrease from 1948 when the rate was 23.8 per cent. However, in 1948, turnover rates in Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington and Delaware counties exceeded 25 per cent. In 1949, this situation continued in Montgomery and Philadelphia counties.

Section II

THE OPERATING EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The operating efficiency of the administration of public assistance can be measured in terms of the accuracy and promptness with which the standards of the State Board of Public Assistance are applied to individual cases.

The application of the standards to the facts is, in the first instance, the responsibility of the visitor who works out of the county office. Presumably, the visitors' determinations are subject to immediate review by his supervisor. An audit unit, working out of the Department of Public Assistance in Harrisburg, re-examines cases selected at random and the Auditor General, in turn, reviews, on a sample basis, the net result of the determinations of county and departmental personnel.

As regards the review of the Auditor General,⁴² it seems that this officer does not examine the facts of any case unless on perusal of records in county offices, individual case records are found which appear to be incomplete or to contain conflicting entries.⁴⁴

A. Restitution—

When any of the administrative checks outlined above uncover assistance overpayments, the department, subject to certain conditions, attempts to recover the amount of the overpayment. The department distinguishes four types of overpayment for which restitution is not required:

"a. Overpayments resulting from circumstances which were beyond the recipient's control.

"b. Overpayments to recipients who have fulfilled their obligation for reporting and who cannot be expected to

know that their grants were in excess of amounts allowable.

"c. Any overpayment amounting to less than \$5. Restitution proceedings to collect amounts less than this are administratively wasteful.

"d. Overpayments which occur under such circumstances that it would be unreasonable to seek restitution."⁴⁵

However, it should be noted that, according to departmental regulations:

"Restitution is required only while the debtor is not receiving old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or general assistance and while he has resources more than sufficient to meet current living expenses as well as any unusual or emergency expenses. Payments which would reduce the debtor's available resources below current assistance standards are never required."⁴⁶

The amounts of overpayments for which restitution claims were set up and the amounts and percentages of collections on restitution claims are shown in Table XXIII.

Table XXIII

Public Assistance Restitution Overpayments and Amounts Collected, 1947-1950

Year	Restitution Overpayments	Collections	Collections as Per Cent Overpayments
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1947	\$1,316,602	\$371,052	28.2%
1948	1,718,150	415,313	24.2
1949	1,830,001	396,612	21.7
1950*	2,880,515	453,121	15.7

Source: Department of Public Assistance.

* First ten months.

It may be noted, from an inspection of Column (3) of the table, that in all four years collections were less than 30 per cent of restitution overpayments. Furthermore, collections as percentages of overpayments have been decreasing since 1947.

B. Re-examination of Selected Public Assistance Cases by the Joint State Government Commission—

The operating efficiency of the agencies concerned with the administration of public assistance, particularly the efficiency of the Department of Public Assistance and county boards of assistance, is not only adequately measured in terms of overpayments such as are reflected in restitution claims. All social and humane considerations aside, underpayments are as serious a reflection upon operating efficiency as are overpayments.

For the purpose of approximating both underpayments and overpayments, the Joint State Government Commission in collaboration with the Pennsylvania State Police, has reinvestigated a representative sample⁴⁷ of public assistance recipients.

The Commission staff prepared the schedules used in the re-investigation.⁴⁸ The Pennsylvania State Police made the

⁴² For a discussion of turnover rates, see: W. E. Mosher and J. D. Kingsley, *Public Personnel Administration* (Harper, New York [1941]) p. 341.

⁴³ The General Assembly makes no direct appropriation to the Auditor General for expense incurred in connection with eligibility audits. The Department of Public Assistance allocates funds to the Auditor General for this purpose. In 1949, the amount so allocated was \$269,320, and expenditures for this purpose were \$254,541.19.

⁴⁴ For correspondence between Joint State Government Commission and the Auditor General bearing upon this matter, see Appendix F.

⁴⁵ Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Rules and Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance, Section 381.1, May 1, 1950.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Section 381.7, July 1, 1949.

⁴⁷ For method of sample selection, see Appendix F, page 133.

⁴⁸ For sample of schedule used, see Appendix F, page 134.

actual investigation of the facts. The Commission staff compared and analyzed the facts as established by the Pennsylvania State Police with the facts as shown in the case records.

Table XXIV, on opposite page, summarizes the findings of the re-investigation.⁴⁹

Examination of Table XXIV shows that the estimated net overpayment for all assistance programs amounted to \$7,953,000 for the year 1949. The share of the estimated net overpayment financed by means of Commonwealth taxes amounted to \$5,075,000.

⁴⁹ For details, see Appendix F, Appendix Table F-1, page 173.

TABLE XXIV

Estimated Net Overpayments to Recipients of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and General Assistance, 1949

Program	Investigation Sample			Estimates for All Cases			
	Under-payments Per Month Per Case	Over-payments Per Month Per Case	Net Over payments Per Month Per Case	Estimated Net Over- payment During Last Half of December 1949	Net Over- payments as Per Cent of All Payments	Estimated Net Over- payments During Year, 1949	State's Share of Net Over- payments 1949
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Old Age Assistance	\$0.35	\$2.23	\$1.88	\$80,465	4.3	\$1,808,000	\$711,000
Aid to Dependent Chil- dren	1.16	9.63	8.47	228,208	9.1	4,643,000	2,862,000
General Assistance	0.55	3.88	3.32	83,969	5.5	1,502,000	1,502,000
Totals .....	....	....	....	\$392,642	6.6	\$7,953,000	\$5,075,000

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY, 1951

Eligibility Factors	General Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Age	Under 65 years.	65 years or over.	Child must be under 18 years if regularly attending school.	18 to 64, inclusive.
Citizenship	Must be a citizen or must have filed first papers within two years prior to January 1, 1940.	No requirement.	No requirement.	Must be a citizen or must have filed first papers within two years prior to January 1, 1940.
Special Categorical Condition	None.	None.	Child must be deprived of parental support or care because of death, continued absence from home, or physical or mental incapacity of one or both parents.	Applicant must have a physical or mental impairment, disease or loss likely to continue throughout his lifetime; and this condition makes it unlikely that he will be able to engage in any gainful occupation, or homemaking without pay.
Disposition of Resources Prior to Application	If applicant has transferred any real or personal property within two years prior to application, he must have received "fair consideration" in return for the transfer.	If applicant has transferred any real or personal property within two years prior to application he must have received "fair consideration" in return for the transfer. If an applicant transferred property valued at less than \$500, this does not come within this provision.	If applicant has transferred any real or personal property within two years prior to application, he must have received "fair consideration" in return for the transfer.	If applicant has transferred any real or personal property within two years prior to application, he must have received "fair consideration" in return for the transfer.
Employment	An employable person is required to seek employment related to his capacity for work. When a job within his capacity is available, the person is not eligible for assistance if he refuses employment. An employed person is eligible for assistance if his wages are less than the Department's allowances for him or his family.	No requirement.	An employable person is required to seek employment related to his capacity for work. When a job within his capacity is available, the person is not eligible for assistance if he refuses employment. An employed person is eligible for assistance if his wages are less than the Department's allowances for him or his family.	Applicant must be unemployable.
Need	An individual's income must be less than the sum of the allowances the Department has set up as minimum living requirements. In determining the extent of need and the amount of the grant, the Department recognizes certain living necessities such as food, clothing, fuel and shelter.			
Living Arrangement	May not reside in any tax-supported institution.	May not reside in any tax-supported institution.	Child must be at home under care and control of father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, uncle or aunt in a place of residence maintained by one or more of such relatives as his or their own home.	May not reside in any tax-supported institution.
Property	Residence Real Property—Ownership of residence real property does not affect eligibility if it is not of unusual value and provided the individual acknowledges the liability of the property for reimbursement. Nonresidence Real Property—The applicant who owns real property in which he is not residing is ineligible unless he takes adequate steps to sell it promptly at whatever price the property brings when it is offered for sale on the open market. Personal Property—Generally, personal property which is immediately convertible into cash is considered available to meet current living expenses. The cash value of insurance sufficient to purchase \$500 paid-up whole life insurance policy or \$300 in the form of an irrevocable burial reserve is exempt from this provision.			
Residence	One year in Pennsylvania, except that, if applicant has resided in Pennsylvania less than one year, assistance may be granted if he was last a resident of a state with which Pennsylvania has reciprocal arrangements to grant assistance without regard to length of residence.			
Support by Relatives	Under the provisions of the support law, the Department requires that a spouse, parent or child, if financially able, contribute to the support of an assistance applicant.			

Sources: *Laws Relating to the Department of Public Assistance, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, Department of Public Assistance, October, 1949.

Regulations of the Department of Public Assistance; Determination of Need and the Amount of Grant for Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, and General Assistance, Section 3200; *Definitive Conditions other than Need*, Section 3100, Department of Public Assistance, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX B

Average Expenditures Per Recipient Per Month by Public Assistance Program, 1932-1950

Year	General Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children
1932	\$2.89	.....	\$8.91
1933	3.73	.....	8.86
1934	6.34	\$20.74	9.06
1935	8.91	20.83	9.30
1936	9.55	21.40	9.52
1937	10.40	21.91	9.84
1938	9.86	21.41	9.89
1939	10.26	20.44	9.69
1940	10.09	21.75	10.76
1941	10.58	22.20	10.82
1942	12.73	23.59	10.68
1943	17.39	27.20	12.78
1944	19.21	28.62	13.67
1945	22.19	29.42	16.40
1946	21.64	30.52	18.24
1947	23.52	32.49	19.48
1948	29.16	34.88	22.06
1949	30.24	36.86	23.52
1950	29.45	36.39	23.29

Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Public Assistance.

APPENDIX C

ADJUSTMENT OF SELECTED 1938 GRANTS FOR CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

The 1938 grants have been adjusted for changes in the cost of living on the basis of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index of the prices paid for commodities purchased by moderate income families living in large United States cities.

A similar index for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, based on United States Bureau of Labor Statistics data, fluctuated within 2 per cent of the all-city index during the 13 years considered.

The consumers' price index used is reproduced below.

APPENDIX TABLE C-1

Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities (December 15, 1938 = 100)

Date	All Items	Food	Clothing	Shelter Maintenance ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
December 15, 1938 ..	100	100	100	100
December 15, 1939 ..	99	98	100	100
December 15, 1940 ..	100	100	101	101
December 15, 1941 ..	110	116	114	104
December 15, 1942 ..	120	136	125	104
December 5, 1943 ..	124	141	133	105
December 15, 1944 ..	127	141	141	105
December 15, 1945 ..	130	145	148	105
December 15, 1946 ..	153	191	175	107

December 15, 1947 ..	167	213	189	115
December 15, 1948 ..	171	211	199	120
December 15, 1949 ..	167	203	184	123
December 15, 1950 ..	178	222	195	127

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Monthly Labor Review," August, 1940 to February, 1951.
¹ Includes rent, fuel, light, and ice.

As a matter of actual adjustment operation, the 1938 maximum grant for a four-person family receiving general assistance or aid to dependent children, as well as the 1938 maximum for an individual residing alone and receiving old age assistance, has been broken into three major parts: food, clothing and shelter maintenance. Each part has been adjusted for changes in cost, and the adjusted parts have been recombined.

In connection with this adjustment, it may be noted that the behavior of indices for items entering into the budgets for children differ somewhat from the behavior of indices for items entering into the budgets of adults and families.

Tables C-2 and C-3, below, show indices for the items entering into the budgets of adults and children, respectively.

APPENDIX TABLE C-2

Index of Costs of Food Requirements for an Adult and a Child Living in a Large City (1939 = 100)

Year	Moderately Active Man	Child 6-12 Years of Age	Difference	Difference as Per Cent of Index for Adult
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1939	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
1940	102.2	102.6	0.4	0.4
1941	111.0	112.7	1.7	1.5
1942	132.5	133.8	1.3	1.0
1943	155.3	156.0	0.7	0.5
1944	153.5	153.3	0.2	0.1
1945	159.1	159.4	0.3	0.2
1946	173.4	172.8	0.6	0.3
1947	200.7	201.0	0.3	0.1
1948	211.6	212.4	0.8	0.4
1949	207.0	207.1	0.1	0.0

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, "Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania," December, 1939-December, 1949, and United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Monthly Labor Review," 1940-1950.

APPENDIX TABLE C-3

Index of Costs of Clothing Requirements for an Adult and a Child Living in a Large City (1944 = 100)

Year	Male Adults	Male Child 6-11 Years of Age	Difference	Difference as Per Cent of Index for Adult
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1944	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
1945	116.7	115.8	0.9	0.8
1946	133.3	126.3	7.0	5.3
1947	133.3	126.3	7.0	5.3
1948	141.7	131.6	10.1	7.1
1949	125.0	126.3	1.3	1.0

Sources: Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, "Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania," 1944 to 1949, and United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Monthly Labor Review," October 1940-October 1950.

APPENDIX TO THE

Columns (5) of Tables C-2 and C-3 show the differences between the indices of items entering into budgets for adults and children, respectively, as percentages of the indices of items entering into budgets for adults. Examina-

tion of Column (5) in the two tables shows conclusively that the differences are not of sufficient magnitude to affect consequentially the adjustment of selected 1938 grants for changes in the cost of living.

APPENDIX TABLE C-4

Index of Maximum Assistance Allowances by Commodity Group and by Program
(December, 1938 = 100)

Date	All Items		Food		Clothing		Shelter Maintenance†	
	General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children *	Old Age Assistance †	General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children *	Old Age Assistance †	General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children *	Old Age Assistance †	General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children *	Old Age Assistance †
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
December, 1938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December, 1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
December, 1940	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
December, 1941	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
December, 1942	120	133	124	113	100	100	122	159
December, 1943	134	133	151	133	100	100	121	147
December, 1944	182	137	171	144	185	100	186	147
December, 1945	182	137	171	144	185	100	186	147
December, 1946	203	150	203	189	215	100	187	147
December, 1947	239	160	238	222	215	100	213	147
December, 1948	261	177	253	233	277	133	232	168
December, 1949	261	177	253	233	277	133	231	167
December, 1950	266	187	250	227	265	120	255	193

Sources: Department of Public Assistance, "Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania, 1938 to 1949, and Allowance Schedule effective October 16, 1950, from "DPA Manual."

* For a four-person family receiving general assistance or aid to dependent children.

† For an individual residing alone and receiving old age assistance.

‡ Includes rent, fuel, and light.

APPENDIX TABLE C-5

Estimated Effects of Changes in Maximum Allowances for General Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Old Age Assistance Since 1938

Allowances, by Programs, Which Were Changed	Year of Change	Nature of Change	Reason for Change	Estimated Effects
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1939	Reduction.	None given.	Compensated for change in costs.
Food, general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1942	Increase.	To compensate for change in cost	Compensated for change in costs.
Food, old age assistance.	1942	Increase.	To compensate for change in cost.	Partially compensated for increased costs. Net result, a decrease in standards.
Food, larger families, general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1942	Increase.	To adjust for inequities to larger families.	Data inadequate for reliable estimate.
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1942	Increase.	To bring allowances more nearly in line with average costs.	Increased standard.
Shelter maintenance,* old age assistance.	1942	Increase.	To increase standard.	Increased standard.
Food, general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1943	Increase.	To partially compensate for increased costs and for elimination of Federal Food Stamp Plan.	Increased standard.

APPENDIX TABLE C-5 (Continued)

Allowances, by Programs, Which Were Changed	Year of Change	Nature of Change	Reason for Change	Estimated Effects
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1943	Decrease.	None given.	Decreased standard.
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1944	Increase.	To increase standard.	Increased standard.
Food, general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1944	Increase.	The revised allowances were related to living costs.	Increased standard.
Clothing, general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1944	Increase.	The revised allowances were related to living costs.	Increased standard.
Household supplies, general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1944	Introduction.	None given.	Increased standard.
Food, general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1946	Increase.	To compensate for increased costs.	Increased standard.
Clothing, school-age children, general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1946	Increase.	Clothing inadequacies most detrimental to school-age children.	Increased standard.
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children.	1946	Increase.	None given.	Compensated for increased costs.
All categories.	1947	Complete revision.	To eliminate program discrepancies, and to adjust for increased costs.	Compensated for increased costs, general assistance, aid to dependent children; decreased standard, old age assistance; changed relative food and clothing standards as between children and adults.
Food, clothing, shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1948	Increase.	To adjust for increased costs.	Compensated for increased costs; relative food and clothing standards changed as between children and adults.
Shelter maintenance,* general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1949	Decrease.	None given.	Decreased standard.
Food, clothing, general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1950	Decrease.	To compensate for decreased costs.	Compensated for decreased food costs except food standard remained higher than in 1948 for children 12-18 years old; clothing standard remained higher than in 1948 for all groups.
Most special allowances.	1950	Elimination.	None given.	Decreased standards for recipients of special allowances.
Special diet allowances.	1950	Restoration.	To promote rehabilitation to make treatment at home possible, and to provide required diets for chronic diseases.	Increased standards.
Food, general assistance, aid to dependent children, old age assistance.	1950	Increase.	(No relevant data received since August, 1950.)	Compensated for increased food costs except food standard increased for children under 5.

Sources: (1) Communication from the Secretary of Public Assistance to Joint State Government Commission, dated August 7, 1950; (2) Department of Public Assistance, "Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania," 1939-1948; (3) Allowance Schedules Effective April 15, 1950 and October 16, 1950, from "Department of Public Assistance Manual"; and (4) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Monthly Labor Review," August, 1940 to October, 1950.

* Includes rent, fuel and light.

APPENDIX D

GENERAL ASSISTANCE SAMPLES:
METHOD OF SELECTION AND TESTS
OF REPRESENTATIVENESS

The 1947 and 1949 general assistance samples were selected by the use of identical methods and subjected to identical tests.

The samples are stratified random samples. All cases were selected at random from the public assistance check lists. The number of cases selected from each county represents a constant proportion of the total case load. Hence, the distribution of cases by county is subject to no error, other than that included by the indivisibility of a case. In several instances, cases were closed prior to the mailing of the assistance check, and the check returned to the Department of Public Assistance. These cases were replaced by other randomly selected from the same county. The number of cases totaled 1,832 in 1947 and 2,137 in 1949.

Total monthly grants and number of recipients for all cases on the assistance rolls during the final weeks of June, 1947, and June, 1949, have been obtained from the Department of Public Assistance. The average grant per case and the average per capita grant for the general assistance population were ascertained and the samples tested for representativeness by comparing the values estimated on the basis of the samples with the comparable values for the population. The results are summarized below.

Year	Measure Tested	Sample Mean	.95 Probability Range of Sample Mean	Population Mean
1947	Per Capita Grant	23.69	23.32—24.05	23.63
	Per Case Grant	39.47	38.34—40.60	39.25
1949	Per Capita Grant	29.71	29.22—30.20	29.80
	Per Case Grant	57.87	56.45—59.28	56.78

The summary shows that for the measures tested, the mean value computed from the sample does not differ from the mean value for all cases receiving assistance.

Population means are not available for other case or individual characteristics. Since the samples are representative of the entire relief load for pre-case and per capita grants and were selected at random, it is assumed that they are also representative as regards all other characteristics.

GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

In certain of the tables in this appendix, comparisons are made among the following counties and groups of counties:

1. All counties;
2. Philadelphia County;
3. Allegheny County;
4. All counties except Philadelphia and Allegheny;
5. Six anthracite coal counties: Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill;
6. Ten rural counties; Bedford, Fulton, Greene, Indiana, Juniata, Perry, Pike, Somerset, Susquehanna and Wyoming.

As used here, the term "rural" refers to a relative ab-

sence of industry but does not necessarily indicate agricultural importance. The counties selected were the lowest ten in per capita "value added" by industry in 1947. Anthracite counties are the six highest in per capita anthracite coal output. It should be noted that the rural and anthracite counties are subgroups of group 4—all counties excluding Allegheny and Philadelphia.

APPENDIX TABLE D-1

Percentage Distribution of Total General Assistance Cases by Number of Recipients in Case, Selected Regions, 1947 and 1949

1947						
Number of Recipients in Case	State	Philadelphia	Allegheny	All Except Philadelphia and Allegheny	Anthracite	Rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	76.6%	78.6%	79.8%	74.0%	69.5%	70.9%
2	12.1	11.6	12.1	12.5	14.2	16.3
3	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	4.6	0.0
4	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.9	2.3
5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.2
6-15	5.5	5.0	3.3	6.8	6.0	9.3
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1949						
Number of Recipients in Case	State	Philadelphia	Allegheny	All Except Philadelphia and Allegheny	Anthracite	Rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	71.1%	75.1%	78.7%	65.9%	63.9%	58.2%
2	11.4	9.5	12.7	12.2	13.6	11.0
3	3.1	2.6	1.3	4.0	5.7	3.3
4	3.3	2.9	1.1	4.4	4.8	7.7
5	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.7	3.8	4.4
6-16	8.3	8.2	4.3	9.8	8.2	15.4
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX TABLE D-2

Percentage Distribution of General Assistance Cases by Size of Households, Selected Regions, 1947 and 1949

1947						
Household Size	State	Philadelphia	Allegheny	All Except Philadelphia and Allegheny	Anthracite	Rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Households of one person . .	54.0%	61.8%	66.8%	43.9%	46.8%	33.7%
Households of two persons . .	17.2	14.4	16.1	19.1	20.2	24.4
Households of three or more persons	28.8	23.8	17.1	37.0	33.0	41.9
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1949

Household Size	State	Phila- delphia	Alle- gheny	All Except Phila- delphia and Allegheny	Anthra- cite	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Households of one person ..	59.2%	71.3%	70.3%	47.6%	46.2%	38.5%
Households of two persons..	14.9	11.2	14.6	17.3	17.1	14.3
Households of three or more persons	25.9	17.5	15.1	35.1	36.7	47.2
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX TABLE D-3

Average Length of Time Receipts Have Been on Assistance by Size of Case,* 1947 and 1949

1947		1949	
Number of Person Per Case	Average Years on Assistance Between 1932 and 1947	Number of Person Per Case	Average Years on Assistance Between 1932 and 1949
1	2	3	4
1-2	4.73	1-2	4.40
3-4-5	2.04	3	3.24
6-15	3.04	4-7	1.50
		8-16	3.39
TOTAL	4.48		4.02

* Groupings are based upon significant differences in average years on assistance. For 1947, the probability is .95 that each group differs from the other two, but does not differ internally. The same is true for 1949, with the exception of the 3 person case, which does not differ significantly from the 8-16 person case. The totals for the two years differ significantly.

APPENDIX TABLE D-4

Percentage Distribution of General Assistance Recipients by Age, Selected Regions, 1947 and 1949

1947						
Age	State	Phila- delphia County	Alle- gheny County	All Counties Except Phila- delphia and Alle- gheny	Rural Counties	Anthra- cite Counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Under 20	30.8%	30.4%	21.8%	35.2%	38.4%	31.7%
20-29	7.4	6.0	9.4	7.4	5.5	8.3
30-39	10.4	11.9	9.6	9.9	10.4	11.8
40-49	13.5	14.9	17.4	11.0	12.8	9.9
50-59	21.1	21.3	24.8	19.2	18.3	21.6
60 and over ...	16.7	15.5	17.0	17.3	14.6	16.7
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1949						
Age	State	Phila- delphia County	Alle- gheny County	All Counties Except Phila- delphia and Alle- gheny	Rural Counties	Anthra- cite Counties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Under 20	36.4%	35.5%	24.3%	39.9%	48.6%	35.9%
20-29	7.8	8.0	4.7	8.5	8.2	6.5
30-39	12.0	12.6	12.4	11.5	8.6	14.5
40-49	13.5	16.0	17.3	11.1	9.1	12.3
50-59	17.7	18.2	25.0	15.6	12.3	16.7
60 and over ...	12.6	9.7	16.3	13.4	13.2	14.1
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX TABLE D-5

Percentage Distribution of General Assistance Adults, Grouped by Employability Classification, by Age 1947 and 1949

1947				
Age	Employable Wholly	Employable Partially	Unemployable	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16-19 ^a	60.4%	9.7%	29.9%	100.0%
20-29	22.1	19.5	58.4	100.0
30-39	23.1	14.2	62.7	100.0
40-49	18.5	21.0	60.5	100.0
50-59	11.0	26.0	63.0	100.0
60 and over	4.1	28.5	67.4	100.0
TOTAL	16.8%	22.3%	60.9%	100.0%

1949				
Age	Employable Wholly	Employable Partially	Unemployable	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16-19 ^a	58.5%	7.5%	34.0%	100.0%
20-29	29.1	15.6	55.3	100.0
30-39	32.4	15.9	51.7	100.0
40-49	24.3	24.9	50.8	100.0
50-59	9.8	28.3	61.9	100.0
60 and over	5.1	25.1	69.8	100.0
TOTAL	20.1%	22.5%	57.4%	100.0%

^a Not enrolled in school.

APPENDIX TABLE D-6

Percentage Distribution of General Assistance Adults, Grouped by Employability, by Industry of Work Experience, 1947 and 1949

1947				
Industry	Wholly Employ- able	Partially Employ- able	Unemploy- able	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No data or no experience ..	19.4%	10.6%	31.3%	24.7%
Agriculture	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.8
Construction	10.9	7.8	2.9	5.3
Government ^a	11.4	14.8	16.0	14.9
Manufacturing, Durable ...	13.6	8.2	5.7	7.6
Manufacturing, Nondurable .	7.7	6.0	5.6	6.1
Mining	8.0	7.8	5.1	6.1
Public Utilities	7.2	4.8	2.6	3.9
Service and Trade	20.2	38.6	30.5	30.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

1949				
Industry	Wholly Employable	Partially Employable	Unemployable	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No data or no experience ..	10.6%	17.3%	41.8%	30.1%
Agriculture	4.1	2.7	1.1	2.0
Construction	7.7	6.3	3.3	4.9
Government ^a	5.2	5.8	4.3	4.8
Manufacturing, Durable ...	18.1	9.5	3.9	8.0
Manufacturing, Nondurable	11.6	9.0	7.1	8.4
Mining	9.9	5.0	3.6	5.2
Public Utilities	7.7	4.3	2.6	4.0
Service and Trade	25.1	40.1	32.3	32.6
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

^a Includes WPA and similar projects and prison industries.

APPENDIX E

DETERMINANTS OF THE LEVEL OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

The problems implicit in the explanation of interstate variations in per capita assistance expenditures and the prediction of expenditures under changed conditions presupposes the isolation of the factors which determine the level of per capita assistance expenditures.

A close examination of the relevant data shows that during recent years both interstate and interyear variations in per capita general assistance expenditures have been associated with differences in the magnitude of the following factors:

1. Per capita income payments measured in dollars.
2. Proportion of total income payments derived from agriculture, measured in percentage terms.
3. Proportion of total general assistance expenditures financed by local governments, measured in percentage terms.

If the historical relationships can reasonably be expected to be stable in space and time, estimates off per capita general assistance expenditures can be made on the basis of the values of the above three factors. A multiple linear regression of the three independent variables on the dependent variable, per capita expenditures, provides a basis for such estimates.

Concerning the observations used, it should be noted that, in a number of states, the division of financial responsibility for general assistance between state and local governments is mandated by a statutory formula which, in effect, produces an inverse relationship between expenditures and the local participation factor. It is common procedure to require local governments to levy a specified rate on locally taxable property, the state furnishing the difference between total expenditure and the yield of the specified rate. In view of the fact that property assessments are relatively constant over time, it follows that the local participation factor is completely determined by the level of expenditures. Hence, to avoid bias, it was necessary to eliminate all states in which such formulae were used.

Only observations for states in which the local participation factor was greater than 95 per cent or less than 5 percent were utilized. Under the circumstances, 73 observations are available: 22 states in 1947, 25 in 1948 and 26 in 1949.

For these 73 observations, the multiple regression surface is given by the following formula:

$$V_1 = .000976X_2 - .02126X_3 - .00729X_4 + .48659$$

where: X_1 = per capita general assistance expenditures

X_2 = per capita income

X_3 = proportion of income derived from agriculture

X_4 = local participation percentage

The multiple correlation coefficient is .73.

The partial correlation coefficient associated with the dependent variable are:

$$r_{12 \cdot 34} = .45$$

$$r_{13 \cdot 24} = -.41$$

$$r_{14 \cdot 23} = -.54$$

All measures of correlation are significant.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION BOARD

1950 CERTIFICATION

1949 Market Value of Taxable Real Property and
Percentage of Market Value Represented by the
Assessed Valuation for 1949

School District		Market Value of Taxable Real Property	Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Property	
County	Number of School Dists.		Total *	Percentage of Market Value
Adams	33	\$76,936,534	\$17,006,345	22.10%
Allegheny	117	4,000,036,335	2,061,526,626	51.54
Armstrong	45	130,512,963	46,696,000	35.78
Beaver	53	464,034,727	113,895,601	24.54
Bedford	39	45,996,837	15,225,164	33.10
Berks	67	586,604,583	205,688,595	35.06
Blair	24	187,284,853	63,853,934	34.09
Bradford	51	66,376,273	17,983,225	27.09
Bucks	54	332,340,139	83,992,289	25.27
Butler	55	195,756,838	62,656,959	32.01
Cambria	57	368,262,355	143,609,940	39.00
Cameron	8	11,708,687	2,451,832	20.94
Carbon	26	84,033,682	27,050,031	32.19
Centre	35	73,822,617	16,472,205	22.31
Chester	73	392,266,026	122,780,546	31.30
Clarion	36	41,356,388	9,576,620	23.16
Clearfield	49	71,721,844	15,406,841	21.48
Clinton	29	45,232,325	11,574,493	25.59
Columbia	32	85,145,228	27,049,990	31.77
Crawford	51	146,839,821	41,583,540	28.32
Cumberland	33	184,695,641	57,597,500	31.19
Dauphin	40	429,530,938	139,095,496	32.38
Delaware	48	1,242,113,610	371,614,172	29.92
Elk	13	38,125,964	8,341,429	21.88
Erie	38	458,966,999	139,593,050	30.41
Fayette	42	211,314,093	58,581,468	27.72
Forest	9	7,570,509	2,278,100	30.01
Franklin	20	136,160,395	35,851,317	26.60
Fulton	12	8,891,071	2,229,608	25.08
Greene	24	119,132,657	40,723,751	34.18
Huntingdon	48	53,629,357	28,116,833	52.43
Indiana	41	111,621,155	36,131,089	32.37
Jefferson	35	61,360,248	19,945,552	32.51
Juniata	17	16,142,776	4,981,056	30.86
Lackawanna	39	396,438,285	158,852,107	40.07
Lancaster	62	569,693,298	155,102,245	27.23
Lawrence	28	195,377,628	66,336,332	33.95
Lebanon	27	178,052,345	72,841,594	40.91
Lehigh	24	440,197,272	152,414,186	34.62
Luzerne	73	699,527,182	261,585,444	37.39
Lycoming	49	150,988,150	34,573,336	22.90
McKean	22	140,083,720	35,478,090	25.33
Mercer	48	202,149,868	63,171,720	31.25
Mifflin	14	65,957,424	16,176,660	24.53
Monroe	20	80,857,541	18,609,567	23.02
Montgomery	66	1,208,020,258	354,626,450	29.36
Montour	11	15,760,541	4,346,791	27.58
Northampton	39	453,221,649	135,341,161	29.86
Northumberland	37	145,908,993	33,319,864	22.84
Perry	23	29,079,324	9,371,215	32.23
Philadelphia	1	5,188,203,476	2,847,655,757	54.89
Pike	12	35,890,551	11,169,109	31.12
Potter	30	18,681,692	4,950,470	26.50

Schuylkill	68	284,923,027	85,482,589	30.00
Snyder	19	25,565,923	7,119,364	27.85
Somerset	47	102,325,963	28,457,061	27.81
Sullivan	13	8,522,578	2,918,629	34.25
Susquehanna	40	40,197,709	16,082,149	40.01
Tioga	36	41,446,846	11,490,382	27.72
Union	15	30,537,778	8,151,629	26.70
Venango	31	110,236,925	35,266,070	31.99
Warren	29	61,358,672	20,474,404	33.37
Washington	69	410,054,895	138,364,265	33.79
Wayne	27	49,227,299	15,566,333	31.60
Westmoreland	63	624,278,271	173,311,096	27.79
Wyoming	23	25,431,954	8,583,152	33.75
York	72	411,809,573	90,567,143	21.99
STATE TOTAL	2,531	\$22,925,531,078	\$9,128,917,561	....

* Certified by the County Officials as required by Section 10 of Act 447 of 1947.

CALCULATIONS OF ESTIMATED "SAVINGS" ON ACCOUNT OF LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Two estimates of "savings" consequent upon shift in financial responsibility for general assistance are presented below. Both estimates are based upon the 1949 general assistance expenditure in the amount of \$27,517,938. Of this total, an estimated \$6,879,484 was paid to permanently unemployable recipients. The first estimate is based on the assumption that one-half of the cost of expenditures to recipients not permanently unemployable is shifted to the counties. The second estimate is based on the assumption that the total cost of expenditures to those recipients not permanently unemployable is shifted to the counties.

A modification is introduced in both plans to provide that expenditures in excess of expenditures that can be financed by the imposition of a specified tax rate on the market value of locally taxable real property shall be the responsibility of the Commonwealth.

From the multiple correlation formula, it may be noted that the coefficient of X_3 , the local participation factor, is .00729. This indicates that a "saving" of \$.00729 per capita can be expected for each increase of one point in the local participation factor, with other variables constant. In terms of the total population of 10,462,628, this "savings" is \$76,273.

Plan I

If the counties are to finance one-half of the payments to those recipients not permanently unemployable, the following conditions must be satisfied.

$$27,517,938 - (.00729) (10,462,628) (P) = R$$

$$6,879,484 + 2PR = R$$

where P = local participation percentage

R = total load reduced by savings on account of local participation

Solution of the equations gives

$$P = 36.10977$$

$$R = 24,763,752$$

Therefore, the estimated county share of the total reduced load is .3610977 (24,763,752) = \$8,942,134; and the total "savings" from the original load of \$27,517,938 is \$2,754,186.

The county reduced load of \$8,942,134 is equivalent to a tax rate of about .39 mill on the market value of real property taxable by counties. However, this is the average millage rate; in 33 counties the yield of a .39 mill tax on market value would exceed the estimated reduced expenditures, while in 34 counties, expenditures would ex-

ceed the tax yield. Therefore, state financing of the excess of expenditures over tax yields in the 34 counties showing "deficits" will produce a reduction in the "savings" or a "dissaving" from the original reduced load since the local participation percentage will be reduced. It follows from this condition that the dissaving attributable to the 34 counties with "deficits" will be the responsibility of the state and, therefore, that the only increase in the total county load comes about from the dissaving on account of the 33 counties whose tax yields are sufficient to cover expenditures.

It greatly simplifies the calculation and introduces only a negligible error to assume that no county is changed from a "nondeficit" to a "deficit" county by reason of the dissavings. With the foregoing assumption, the new local participation factor (P_1) and the new reduced load (R_1) and the new county amount (C_1) are given by the following formulae.

$$27,517,938 - (.00729) (10,462,628) (P_1) = R_1 = \frac{100 C_1}{P_1}$$

$$C - D + F (36.10977 - P_1) (.00729) (10,462,628) = C_1$$

where:

C = county amount before transfer of "deficit" to state = 8,942,134

D = total "deficits" before dissaving = 2,266,254

F = ratio of expenditure in nondeficit counties to total expenditures on account of nonpermanently unemployables = .09356*

Substitution of the above constants gives two equations in two unknowns for which the solution is

$$P_1 = 26.44968$$

$$R_1 = \$25,500,553$$

Therefore, the new county amount = .2644968 (25,500,553) = \$6,744,815.

Plan II

Calculations under the assumption that the counties finance the entire cost of expenditures to recipients who are not permanently unemployable follow the same pattern as outlined for Plan I. The solutions are shown below.

First reduced load	\$22,249,056
Local Participation percentage	69.079 +
County amount	\$15,369,572
"Savings" from 1949 load	5,268,882
Millage rate .....	.67
Load of 33 "nondeficit" counties	\$2,875,962
"Deficits" of 34 counties	3,895,172

Final reduced load	23,741,971
Local Participation percentage	49.506 +
Final county amount	\$11,753,755
"Savings" from 1949 load	3,775,967

APPENDIX F

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL RELATIVE TO "ELIGIBILITY AUDITS"

Under date of July 5, 1950, the Auditor General, in response to a request from the chairman of the Joint State Government Commission, submitted an outline of the pro-

* Since all savings and dissavings are distributed among counties proportionately, F is constant at all points.

cedures used by the Bureau of Public Assistance Audits, Department of the Auditor General, in connection with its "eligibility audits" of public assistance cases.

Since the outline did not include a reference to the technique used in connection with the selection of the sample of cases to be reviewed, the chairman of Joint State Government Commission, under date of July 10, 1950, requested information concerning the sample selection from the Auditor General. The following is the revised outline submitted in response to this request.

"1. The auditing of county relief rolls to determine eligibility of Public Assistance recipients is the responsibility of the Bureau of Eligibility Audits, Auditor General's Department. The entire personnel of this Bureau, with the exception of the Bureau Director, her Secretary and Statistician, spend their entire time in the field. Every effort is made to audit each county once a year.

"2. Each year, the Auditor General tries to audit 30% of the public assistance case load in each county.* To perform this work, he currently has an auditing staff of forty-nine persons, consisting of twenty-three case readers and twenty-six investigators. Eighty per cent of the investigating staff are men. This staff is a 'roving' group except in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties where permanent crews are maintained. In addition to Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, which are separate districts, there are six other auditing districts—a total of eight. Thus, at any one time, eight simultaneous county audits are being made, each under the direction of a crew leader representing the Auditor General.

"3. Selection of cases to be audited is made by the Auditor General's Department from the Active Assistance File in each office or district office of a county assistance board. Thirty per cent of the total county case load, exclusive of blind pensions, is audited. If it is found that the case record shows all eligibility conditions have been met, the case is stamped and signed by the case reader and returned to the active files.

"A duplicate list of the Active Assistance file in each county or district office is prepared in advance by a member of the auditing crew. Every 3rd, 5th, 11th or X number case in file is pulled by the crew leader and checked on her list. This eliminates duplication when making later audits. Specific cases are pulled and audited at the request of the Auditor General following complaints by groups or individuals.

"4. An 'Auditor General's Exception' is taken to cases in which a condition of eligibility has not been established. Exception is taken after thorough investigation by an investigator of the auditing unit. A desk exception may be taken without investigation if proof of eligibility is not contained in the case record. Thirty days to clear this exception are allowed the county assistance office, which may request and receive an extension of this time period to sixty days. If the Executive Director of the county board and the crew leader cannot agree upon action on the exception, the case becomes

'controversial' and is referred to the Director of Eligibility Audits, Auditor General's Department.

"5. A 'controversial' exception is cleared between the Director of Eligibility Audits, Auditor General's Department and a representative of the State Department of Public Assistance. A record of all exceptions, by county, is kept in the Bureau of Eligibility Audits of the Auditor General's Department.

"6. If few exceptions are found in Old Age Assistance cases, the normal percentage of such cases usually read may be decreased and the percentage of General Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children increased. If it is found that exceptions generally run higher than 25% or 30% in a county, the time limit set for such audit is extended."

SELECTION OF ASSISTANCE CASES FOR PURPOSES OF RE-EXAMINATION

The assistance cases to be re-examined were selected at random for each program from the Treasury Department check listings covering payments for the last half of December, 1949. The sample consisted of 448 cases distributed among the three assistance programs as follows: old age assistance, 151 cases; aid to dependent children, 149 cases; general assistance, 148 cases. The number of recipients included in these cases totaled 1,035.

All payments errors relate to the period December 16 to 31, 1949.

As regards the significance of the sample, the tabulation below shows that the chances are 19 out of 20 that for each program the mean grant computed from the sample is not significantly different from the average grant for all cases.

Program	Sample Average Grant	.95 Probabil- ity Range of Sample Mean	Popu- lation Average Grant
Old Age Assistance	\$41.18	\$38.81—\$43.55	\$40.24
Aid to Dependent Children	94.38	87.15—101.61	93.72
General Assistance	65.66	58.88— 72.44	63.17

Although the sample is adequate for aggregate estimates, it is not of sufficient size to yield reliable estimates as to the distribution of payment errors among counties or other geographic units.

SCHEDULE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE RE-EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES

The attached schedule was used in connection with the re-examination of a sample of public assistance cases.

It will be noted that the schedule provides for two entries under every factor bearing upon eligibility.

Briefly, the procedure used in making the re-examination was as follows:

1. The Joint State Government Commission requested the Department of Public Assistance to furnish the Commission with the actual case records of assistance recipients which had been selected by the Commission staff on the basis of the sampling procedure, outlined above.

* Note: It appears that the Auditor General does not take a 30% sample of the total case load, but "tries" to select a 10% sample of each of the three assistance programs.

2. The information was transcribed from the case record to the schedule.

3. The schedule was furnished to the Pennsylvania State Police with instructions to:

a. Make an on-the-spot investigation of all factors shown on the schedule.

b. Record the established facts on the schedule.

d. Return the completed schedule to the offices of the Commission.

4. Upon receipt of the completed schedule, the Commission staff audited all entries and computed under- and overpayments.

COUNTY.....

CASE #..... CASE #.....

PAYMENT NAME

ADDRESS

EXAMINED BY

CHECKED BY

RECONCILED BY

County

Sample Case No.

Payment Name

Address

WORK SHEET #1-A

JSGC Form 1249

CASE COMPOSITION

FROM DPA CASE RECORD

Name	Birth-day ¹⁻²	Social Security Number	Relationship	Marital Status	Shelter Group ³	Household ⁴	Assis. Unit ⁵ by Category	Other Case Nos.	Payment Name	Amt. of Grant	School	Employability
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												

JSCG Form 1249

WORK SHEET NO. 1-B

Case No.

CASE COMPOSITION

County

INVESTIGATOR'S REPORT

Investigator

Area

Period of Investigation

From To

Name	Birth-day ⁶⁻⁷	Social Security Number	Relationship	Marital Status	Shelter Group	Household	Assis. Unit or Category*	Date of Change	Error	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

* Not to be filled in by investigator.

² Parentage of Children Verified by D.P.A.[illegible]

⁵ An "Assistant Unit" comprises those members of a shelter group who are receiving some type of assistance.

⁶ Investigator's Verification of Age[illegible]

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

WORK SHEET #1-E

County

INVESTIGATOR'S VERIFICATION OF PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN

Footnote 7

Line #	Parentage	Source
	Father	
	Mother	
	Father	
	Mother	
	Father	
	Mother	
	Father	
	Mother	
	Father	
	Mother	
	Father	
	Mother	

Case No.

WORK SHEET #2

JSGC Form 1249

County

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

D.P.A. Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
	A. Non-Home Owners			
	1. Rent ¹			
	2. Room and board or room and meals in restaurant ¹			
	3. Room, board and services if physically incapacitated ¹			
	B. Home Owners			
	4. Property taxes ¹			
	5. Property insurance ¹			
	6. Interest on mortgage ¹			
	7. Other payments on indebtedness ¹			
	C. Heating Fuel			
	8. Coal			
	9. Electric ¹			
	10. Gas ¹			
	11. Oil			
	12. Wood			
	D. Cooking Fuel			
	13. Coal			
	14. Electric ¹			

APPENDIX TO THE

JSGC Form 1249

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

¹ Verification necessary.

JSGC Form 1249

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.—1951

7783

Case No.
County

WORK SHEET #3
EMPLOYMENT

JSGC Form 1249

Line #	D.P.A. Record	Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Social Security No.		
		Job Title		
		Work No.		
		Dept. or Section		
		Name of Employer		
		Address of Employer		
	..... daily weekly monthly	Earnings		
		Employed since		
		If paid daily, number days per week employed		
		Deductions		
		1. Payroll		
		2. Lunches		
		3. Transportation to and from work		
		4. Tools and work mate- rials		
		5. Telephone		
		6. Care of children		
		7. \$10.00 for increased needs		

Case No.

JSGC Form 1249

County VERIFICATION OF WORK SHEET #3

[illegible]

JSGC Form 1249

LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE

OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD

Line #	D.P.A. Record	Investigation	Date of Change	Error
	Relationship			
	Name			
	Address			
	Name and Address of Employer			
	No. of Dependents Declared by Relative			
	No. of Dependents Declared for Withholding Tax			
	Voluntary Contribution			
	Contribution by Court Order			

JSGC Form 1249

County

VERIFICATION OF WORK SHEET #4

[illegible]

WORK SHEET #5

JSGC Form 1249

Case No. NON LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE

County OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD

Line #	D.P.A. Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Relationship			
		Name			
		Address			
		Contribution			

VERIFICATION OF WORK SHEET #5

D.P.A. Record			Investigation		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

Relative is best source of Verification.

JSGC Form 1249

WORK SHEET #6

Case No.

County

REAL PROPERTY

Line #	D.P.A. Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Resident			
		Non-Resident (Check one (X))			
		Location or Address			
		Income			
		Reimbursement Agreement Recorded (Check X)	*		
		Reimbursement Agreement Not Recorded (Check X)			

VERIFICATION OF WORK SHEET #6

D.P.A. RECORD			INVESTIGATION		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

Recorder of Deeds is best source of Verification.

* Not necessary to be filled in by investigator.

APPENDIX TO THE

Case No.

WORK SHEET #7A

JSGC Form 1249

County

PERSONAL PROPERTY—A

Line #	D.P.A. Record	Investigation	Date of Change	Error
	Section I			
	Security			
	Value			
	Income Therefrom			
	Assigned to D.P.A. (Check X)	*		
	Not Assigned to D.P.A. (Check X)	*		
	Section II			
	Installment Purchases			
	Items Purchased			
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
	4.			
	Date of Purchase			
	Total Amount of Original Purchase			
	Balance Due | Date			
	Rate of Installment Payment			
	Name and Address of Vendor			

* Not necessary to be filled in by investigator.

Case No.

WORK SHEET #7B

JSGC Form 1249

County

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Line #	D.P.A. Record	Investigation	Date of Change	Error
	Section III			
	Motor Vehicle			
	Make of Car			
	Year | Model	|		
	Date of Purchase			
	Purchase Price			
	Balance Due | Date	|		
	Rate of Installment Payment			
	Name and Address of Finance Company			

JSGC Form 1249

County

Line #	D.P.A. Case Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Type and Identifying Information			
		Name and Address of Payer			
		Amount Payment Period			

[illegible]

JSGC Form 1249

County

<i>Line #</i>	<i>D.P.A. Record</i>		<i>Investigation</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Error</i>
		Type and Identifying Information			
		Name and Address of Payer			
		Amount Payment Period			

[illegible]

WORK SHEET #11

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

County

INCOME — OTHER

Line #	D.P.A. Case Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Statement of Source and Conditions of Payment			
		Amount | Payment Period			

VERIFICATION

D.P.A.			INVESTIGATION		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

WORK SHEET #12

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

County

INSURANCE

Line #	D.P.A. Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Type of policy			
		Date of issue			
		Age of insured at issue			
		Date of last premium payment			
		Name and address of insurer			
		Assigned to D.P.A. (Check, X)	*		
		Not Assigned to D.P.A. (Check X)	*		
		Not necessary to assign to D.P.A. (Check X)	*		

VERIFICATION

D.P.A.			INVESTIGATION		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

* Not to be filled in by investigator.

WORK SHEET #13

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

County

BURIAL RESERVE

Line #	D.P.A. Case Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Name of Depositor			
		Name and Address of Bank or Trust Company			
		Amount			

VERIFICATION

D.P.A.			INVESTIGATION		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

WORK SHEET #14

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

County

STATUS OF FATHER
(For ADC Cases Only)

Line #	D.P.A. Record		Investigation	Date of Change	Error
		Name			
		Legitimate Child			
		1. Deceased			
		2. Institutionalized			
		3. Deserted—whereabouts unknown			
		4. Separated			
		5. Divorced			
		6. In home—Incapacitated			
		Illegitimate Child			
		1. Paternity established			
		a. Deceased			
		b. Institutionalized			
		c. Whereabouts unknown			
		2. Paternity not established			
		a. Child under 2 yrs. of age			
		b. Child over 2 yrs. of age			

7791

JSGC Form 1249

STATUS OF FATHER
(For ADC Cases Only)JSGC Form 1249

ARRESTS AND PRISON SENTENCES

VERIFICATION

[illegible]

JSGC Form 1249

County

<i>Line #</i>	<i>D.P.A. Record</i>	<i>Investigation</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Error</i>
	1. Resident a. Yrs. in state			
	b. Addresses and period of residence			
	2. Non-Resident a. Arrival in state			
	b. Addresses and period of residence			
	3. Quasi-Settler			

D.P.A.			INVESTIGATION		
Line #	Source	Date	Line #	Source	Date

JSGC Form 1249

County

[illegible]

7793

JSGC Form 1249

County

[illegible]

JSGC Form 1249

County

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE

WORK SHEET #20

JSGC Form 1249

Case No.

County

VETERAN'S SERVICE DATA

Line #	Serial #	V. A. Claim #	U. S. War	Branch of Service	Rank and Unit at Time of Discharge	Period of Service

RESIDENCE IN OTHER COUNTIES

Line #	County	Residence	Period	
			From	To

Case No.

County

WORK SHEET #21

JSGC Form 1249

ACCIDENT RECORD

Line #	Date	Nature of Accident	Compensation			
			Source	Amount	From	To

COMPLAINTS

Line #	Date	Nature of Complaint	Source of Complaint	Action by D.P.A.

APPENDIX TO THE

APPENDIX TABLE F-1

Number of Payment Errors and Average Amounts Involved in Payment Errors, by Program and by Type of Major Error

Program and Type of Error	Underpayments			Overpayments			Total Number of Payment Errors in Sample ¹
	Number of Underpayments in Sample	Range of Underpayments Dollars	Average Underpayments (Dollars)	Number of Overpayments in Sample	Range of Overpayments (Dollars)	Average Overpayments (Dollars)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Old Age Assistance:							
Arithmetic	1	1.51	1.51	2	1.00— 4.48	2.74	3
Eligibility .....	..	....	...	7	16.16— 55.00	31.87	7
Recipient's Income .....	..	....	...	1	12.50	12.50	1
Allowance for Rent	2	2.00—10.00	6.00	7	2.63— 17.30	8.35	9
Allowance for Other Household Expenses	10	1.10— 7.30	3.25	13	1.03— 9.28	2.60	23
Allowance for Food, Clothing and Incidentals	1	6.50	6.50	1	3.00	3.00	2
TOTALS ¹	14	1.10—10.00	3.75	31	1.00— 55.00	10.85	45
Aid to Dependent Children:							
Arithmetic	2	2.21— 8.79	5.50	..	....	....	2
Eligibility	1	50.87	50.87	13	9.00—106.13	67.31	14
Recipient's Income	2	2.29—37.24	19.76	14	5.53— 71.73	27.28	16
Allowance for Rent	6	1.68— 8.12	4.42	6	1.00— 13.00	4.29	12
Allowance for Other Household Expenses	6	1.08— 5.24	2.59	10	1.33— 12.42	6.96	16
Allowance for Food, Clothing and Incidentals	7	3.00— 6.86	4.27	5	3.00— 26.50	16.73	12
TOTAL ¹	24	1.08—50.87	7.22	48	1.00—106.13	29.92	72
General Assistance:							
Arithmetic	4	1.31— 4.89	2.69	2	5.00— 7.86	6.43	6
Eligibility .....	..	....	...	8	7.00—116.60	45.45	8
Recipient's Income	2	1.46—12.39	6.92	4	4.35— 35.48	15.44	6
Allowance for Rent	2	3.02— 3.57	3.30	6	4.35— 26.61	11.74	8
Allowance for Other Household Expenses	7	1.00—11.30	3.42	9	1.76— 8.38	3.68	16
Allowance for Food, Clothing and Incidentals	5	2.00—13.79	5.36	4	3.00— 14.65	7.95	9
TOTALS ¹	20	1.00—13.79	4.10	33	1.76—116.60	17.38	53

¹ The samples consisted of 151 Old Age Assistance cases; 149 Aid to Dependent Children cases; and 148 General Assistance cases. The percentage of cases which had either underpayments or overpayments totaling one dollar or more was 30% for Old Age Assistance, 48% for Aid to Dependent Children; and 36% for General Assistance.

COMMONWEALTH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS: STRUCTURE AND COSTS

A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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Guy W. Davis, Counsel and Director

Paul H. Wueller, Associate Director in Charge of Research and Statistics

Antoinette S. Giddings, Administrative Assistant

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT COSTS AND OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

Honorable Paul L. Wagner, Chairman

Honorable Norman Wood, Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Anthony J. DiSilvestro

George N. Wade

Paul L. Wagner

House Members

Anthony J. Petrosky

Charles R. Reagan

Norman Wood

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

* Appointed February 6, 1951.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Term expired.

§ Deceased.

|| Resigned.

¶ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

Pursuant to the directive of the General Assembly expressed in House of Representatives' Concurrent Resolution No. 74, Session of 1949, the Joint State Government Commission has studied the retirement systems of the Commonwealth with a view of ascertaining the magnitude of the costs involved in their operation. Herewith is presented a report embodying the results of this study.

To assist in the survey of the Commonwealth's retirement systems, the Commission, under authority of Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1, appointed a subcommittee. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee members is gratefully acknowledged.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission

Capitol Building

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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INTRODUCTION

Section I of the report outlines the structural characteristics of retirement systems in general as well as the characteristics of the three Commonwealth retirement systems.

Section II shows the historical cost of these systems to the Commonwealth.

Section III presents estimates of the Commonwealth costs which would arise if changes in the State Employees' Retirement System suggested from time to time were enacted into law. Similar estimates cannot be made for the Public School Employees' Retirement System because of the extensive changes which were made in the system by the General Assembly of 1949. Basic data consequent upon these changes were not available in time to permit a report on their effects to the current session of the General Assembly.

A comprehensive comparative study of school and state employees' retirement systems was submitted to the General Assembly of 1949. See *School and State Employees' Retirement Systems—A Comparison*, Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March, 1949.

Section I

THE STRUCTURE OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

A. Structural Characteristics of Retirement Systems—

Definition: A retirement system is a plan which provides for specified benefit payments to qualified employees upon termination of their employment, the payments usually being financed jointly or separately by employers and employees.

Basic Factors of Retirement Systems: Five basic factors enter into the structure of retirement systems:

1. Eligibility for membership.
2. Financial responsibility.
3. Eligibility for benefits.
4. Method of computation of benefits.
5. Method of benefit payment.

Although these factors are separate and distinct and can be modified individually, a change in any one factor usually changes some other factor.

1. Membership Eligibility—

Entry into a retirement system is generally restricted to some limited group of persons who become eligible for entry by virtue of their employment and/or the time period over which a given employer-employee relationship obtained.

2. Financial Responsibility—

Retirement systems are generally supported by contributions from employers or employees, or both. Systems may be operated on a pay-as-you-go basis, or on an actuarial basis.

When a retirement system is operated on an actuarial basis, the costs of all future payment obligations arising in connection with contemporary members is estimated and anticipated. Since most of these payments will not become due until future years, the contributions necessary to finance benefit payments can be spread over time. The specific amounts which must be periodically set aside depends upon estimated payment obligations and the rate of interest which the amounts set aside can earn.

3. Eligibility for Benefits—

A member of a retirement system may establish eligibility for benefits in one of three ways. "Superannuation benefits" may be made available either on the basis of the age of the member or his years of service. "Withdrawal benefits"—that is, benefits payable prior to the attainment of a certain age and/or before a specified number of years of service has been rendered—usually depend upon length of service. However, systems which require members to make contributions toward the financing of their retirement benefits usually provide that a member, on withdrawal from service, is entitled to a payment or a series of payments equivalent to his contribution plus accumulated interest. "Disability benefits" may be made available upon medical certification of disability; sometimes eligibility for this type of benefit depends upon completion of a given number of years of service.

4. Method of Computation of Benefits—

In actuarial systems, the value of benefits to the credit of any member at the time of his retirement equals the sum of all contributions to the accounts of that member made by the member and/or his employer, plus accumulated interest.

5. Method of Benefit Payment—

Benefit payments to retired members are usually made in equal monthly amounts. Some systems permit the retiree to select a benefit payment arrangement that will cover him and designated beneficiaries as well.

B. Commonwealth Retirement Systems—

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania operates the Public School Employees' Retirement System, the State Employees' Retirement System and the Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System. The definitions of the basic factors for each of the three Commonwealth retirement systems are shown in Table I, page 7.

Table 1
The Retirement Systems of the Commonwealth, as of December 31, 1950

BENEFITS											
System	Membership	Financial Responsibility	Withdrawal Benefits			Disability Benefits			Superannuation Benefits		
			Qualification for Benefits	Amount of Benefits	Method of Payment	Qualification for Benefits	Amount of Benefits	Method of Payment	Qualification for Benefits	Amount of Benefits	Method of Payment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Public School Employees' Retirement System	Full time employees of the public schools, State Teachers' Colleges and similar institutions. Teachers, nurses, other professional employees, clerical help, janitors, etc. Present employees: employed before July 1, 1919, contributed for time since July 1, 1919. New entrants: contributions start after July 1, 1919.	Responsibility for member's annuity contributions by member plus 4% interest paid by the State. Responsibility for State's annuity divided between: (a) the Commonwealth (b) the school district	(a) An employee may withdraw, without option of state annuity, after leaving state employment, regardless of age or length of service. (b) An employee of the 1/140 class of membership only may withdraw after 25 years' service with an option of a state annuity. (c) Death of employee.	(a) Total accumulated deductions (including interest) on an annuity or deferred annuity which is the actuarial equivalent of the accumulated deductions. (b) Withdrawal may take either: (i) Full accumulated deductions (including interest). (ii) or annuity purchaseable with deductions plus a state annuity having the present value of the retirement annuity for which he would be eligible if he had reached supernaturation age. (c) Total accumulated deductions (including interest) paid to estate or named beneficiary.	(a) Lump-sum payment, single life annuity, or equivalent. (b) Same as (a), above. (c) Lump-sum payment.	Eligibility attained after 10 years' service, upon certification of disability by medical board. (a) A state annuity is added to the member's annuity so that the annual allowance is 1/90 of the final salary for each year of service; (b) generally it is at least 30% of the final salary ²	Single life annuity or a reduced annuity with balance from contributions to be paid on annuitant's death to a named beneficiary.	Sixty-two (62) years of age or older or a member of the 1/140 class who has completed thirty-five (35) years of service. Compulsory retirement at age seventy (70).	(a) State's Annuity: <i>Alloerance benefits granted before 1949.</i> An annuity whose annual payment is (i) 1/140 part of final salary for each year of service; (ii) plus 1/160 part of final salary for each year of prior service; (iii) each year of prior service. May be drawn under various options. (For Member's Annuity, see (c).) (b) <i>Alternate rate withdrawn in 1937</i> . Before 1937 members had the choice of an annuity on the rate of 1/160 part of final salary for each year of service, instead of the 1/140 part. Since 1937 all new employees are under various options. Total State's annuity not to exceed 50% of final salary. (c) <i>Member's Annuity</i> . An annuity purchasable by the member's accumulated deductions (including interest)	Single life annuity or choice of options.	
State Employees' Retirement System	Holders of a state office or position, paid on a yearly, monthly, per diem or hourly basis. Must be employed 100 days or 750 hours per year. Also certain county employees paid by State. Original members: employed before Jan. 1, 1925; contributed for time since Jan. 1, 1925. New Members: Contributions start after Jan. 1, 1925. ^a	Responsibility for member's annuity same as school employees' system. State's annuity: Commonwealth responsibility. (a) The Commonwealth (b) Part of the tax on foreign casualty insurance premiums.	(a) Same as school employees' system. (b) A member may withdraw: (i) on involuntary separation after 10 years' service; (ii) on voluntary separation after 25 years' service; (iii) after 5 regular sessions of the General Assembly. (c) Same as school employees' system.	(a) Same as school employees' system. (b) Same as (a), above. (c) Same as (a), above.	(a) Lump-sum payment, single life annuity, or equivalent option. (b) Same as (a), above. (c) Lump-sum payment.	Eligibility attained after 5 years' service upon certification by physician of disability.	Same as school employees' system.	Single life annuity. Payment made to estate if annuitant dies and there is a difference between the amount he has received and his accumulated deductions at time of retirement.	Sixty (60) years of age or older.	(a) State's Annuity: <i>Regular benefits withdrawn in 1937</i> . Before 1937 members had the choice of an annuity on the rate of 1/160 part of final salary for each year of service, instead of the 1/100 part. Since 1937 all new employees are under various options. Total State's annuity not to exceed 50% of final salary. (b) <i>Member's Annuity</i> . An annuity purchasable by the member's accumulated deductions (including interest)	Single life annuity or choice of equivalent options.
Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System	Pennsylvania State Police. Original members: employed prior to Jan. 1, 1925. New members: employed subsequent to Dec. 31, 1924.	Responsibility for member's annuity same as school employees' system. (a) The Commonwealth (b) Part of the tax on foreign casualty insurance premiums.	(a) Same as school employees' system. (b) An employee may withdraw: (i) on involuntary separation after 10 years of service; (ii) on voluntary separation after 23 years of service. (c) Same as school employees' system.	(a) Same as school employees' system. (b) Same as (a), above. (c) Same as (a), above.	(a) Lump-sum payment, single life annuity, or equivalent. (b) Same as (a), above. (c) Lump-sum payment.	Immediate eligibility on disability.	An annuity which is the sum of: (a) member's annuity; (b) plus state's annuity of 2/100 of final salary for each year of service; (c) in any case not less than 30% or more than 50% of final salary.	Single life annuity or choice of options.	Fifty (50) years of age or older. ^a	(a) State's Annuity (i) An annuity of 2/100 of final salary for each year of service; (ii) plus annuity of 2/100 final salary for each year prior to member's annuity. Total of (i), (ii), and (iii) shall not exceed 50% of final salary. (b) Member's Annuity. Annuity purchasable by the member's accumulated deductions. Rate of contribution is the same as that required by members of the State Employees' System.	Single life annuity or choice of options.

¹ The two classes of membership in each of the systems has brought special terminology into use. The term *prior service* is used to designate service before July 1, 1919 for Present Employees; or service before January 1, 1925 for Original Members.

² A member transferring between the State System and the School System may leave his funds in the system from which he separated, and upon supernumeration age may receive retirement benefits from that system, in addition to the benefits of the system he entered.

³ The minimum annual allowance is 30% of final salary or 8/9 of the annual allowance to use.

⁴ Judges in service the 2nd Monday of January, 1930, and members of the General Assembly who were members September 1, 1947, may elect to become original members. For Pennsylvania State Police, the original age provided retirement at age 60 during the first year the system was in operation. The age was reduced one year for each calendar year the system was in existence, until the minimum age had become 50 years. The age was supplemented up to January 1, 1931; Act of 1923, June 27, P. L. 458, as amended and supplemented up to January 1, 1931; and Act of 1937, June 23, P. L. 2423, as amended and supplemented up to January 1, 1931.

As regards the definition of the basic factors in the Commonwealth retirement systems, examination of the table shows with respect to:

1. Membership Eligibility—

All of the Pennsylvania systems recognize two classes of membership. The membership class of an employee depends, in general, upon the date on which he entered the service of the Commonwealth and the date of the establishment of the retirement system. In the Public School Employees' Retirement System, the groups are known as "present employees" and "new entrants." In the State Employees' and Pennsylvania State Police Retirement Systems, the two classes are known as "original members" and "new members."

2. Financial Responsibility—

The three Commonwealth retirement systems are operated on the actuarial basis, under which future obligations are estimated and anticipated, and periodic allocations are made to meet future obligations.

Specifically, the State Employees' Retirement System is supported by contributions of members and Commonwealth appropriations. The Public School Employees' Retirement System is financed by contributions of members and school districts, as well as Commonwealth appropriations. The Pennsylvania State Police Retirement System is supported by contributions of members, by appropriations from the Commonwealth, and by the allocation of a portion of the revenues from the state tax on foreign insurance companies.

3. Eligibility for Benefits—

Members of all three systems are eligible for benefits on:

- a. Retirement for superannuation;
- b. Withdrawal retirement;
- c. Retirement for disability.

4. Method of Computation of Benefits and Method of Benefit Payment—

When a member retires, he is paid an annuity. An annuity is an amount payable each year (in these systems, in monthly installments) for a given period. The retiree receives a single life annuity unless he selects one of the options described below. In the case of a single life annuity, the period during which payments are made is the remainder of the life of the retiree. The present value of an annuity is the amount of money which would have to be on hand now so that, with interest accumulated over the years, each installment could be paid during the expected life of the retiree.

The annuity to be paid consists of two parts, a member's annuity and a state's annuity.

The member's annuity is calculated in the following way: the sum of the member's contributions together with the interest paid by the State on these contributions is determined. Knowing the attained age of the retiree at the time of retirement, the actuary can estimate the life expectancy of the retiree. The size of the retiree's annuity is then determined so that the present value of his annuity, paid over the expected life of the retiree, will equal the amount of the member's contributions plus interest.

The state's annuity consists, in general, of a specific

fraction of the "final salary" for each year of service (exceptions are outlined in Table II, page 15). "Final salary" means the average salary over the last ten years of service for members of the Public School Employees' Retirement System, and the average salary over the last five years of service for members of the other two systems.

The member's annuity and the state's annuity are then added together to determine the total annuity payable to the retiree.

A retiree may wish to leave some portion of his claims to one or more other persons. In this case, certain alternatives are available. These alternatives are computed on an actuarial basis so as to represent the same total expected claim as the single life annuity, had that been selected. The alternatives are given below:

Option 1—a single life allowance reduced in amount by virtue of the proviso that upon the death of the member any balance remaining in the member's account is to be paid to a beneficiary designated at the time of retirement.

Option 2—a life allowance payable to the member throughout his life and continuing in the same amount to a beneficiary designated by the member.

Option 3—a life allowance payable to the member throughout his life and continuing in one-half the amount to a beneficiary designated by the member.

Option 4—any arrangement of benefits designated by the member which is certified by the actuary and approved by the retirement board. The actuarial value of the arrangement of benefits under this option may not exceed the actuarial value of the single life annuity.

The numerical calculation of an annuity may be illustrated by reference to a public school employee who took advantage of the 1949 option to change to the 1/140 class. Suppose the employee began work in 1917. Under the circumstances, the teacher will be considered a "present employee" with two years of prior service. If this teacher retires in 1951, having attained the minimum superannuation retirement age of 62, and if the final salary (the average of salaries over the last ten years) is \$2,800, his annuity will be computed as follows:

(a) Member's annuity: This will depend upon the member's contributions. Suppose that to his account there are sufficient funds to provide an annuity of \$400 per year.

(b) State annuity for over-all service:

$$34.\$2,800.\frac{1}{140} = \$680$$

(c) State annuity for prior service:

$$2.\$2,800.\frac{1}{140} = \$40$$

(d) State annuity consisting of the difference between the state annuity for service since 1919 and the member's annuity:

$$32.\$2,800.\frac{1}{140} - \$400 = \$640 - \$400 = \$240$$

TOTAL ANNUITY:

Member's annuity	= \$400
States's annuity = \$680 + 40 + 240	= 960
	<hr/>
	\$1,360

Section II

THE COSTS OF COMMONWEALTH RETIREMENT SYSTEM

A. Introduction

Any change in the factors which determine the structure of a retirement system is usually accompanied by a corresponding change in the expected monetary cost of the system to the employer, the employee, or both. A liberalization of the membership eligibility requirements results in increased expected costs, inasmuch as more persons are expected to receive benefits. If the division of financial responsibility is modified, the cost to the various participating parties will be altered. Any reduction in the eligibility requirements for benefits of a given size will be accompanied by increased costs, insofar as additional members qualify for and claim such benefits. Costs will also rise as a result of an increase in the amount of benefits paid under given circumstances, since larger payments will be made to the same number of recipients. Benefits, paid by different methods, could be made actuarially equivalent, so that a change in the method of payment may effect only administrative expenses.

B. Monetary Costs to Employer and Employees

In the three Commonwealth retirement systems, monetary or dollar costs are borne by both the employee and the employer, inasmuch as the employee pays for the member's annuity and the school district and/or the Commonwealth pays for the state's annuity. When a change in the definition of a factor is effected, the monetary cost of the change may fall upon the employee, the employer, or both, depending on the provisions of the law.

C. Annual or Biennial Payments in Relation to the Present Value of Total Costs

The present value of total dollar costs means the total amount of money which would have to be on hand now so that, with interest accumulated over the years, each commitment could be liquidated as it comes due. Annual or biennial payments could be made in any number of ways. In general, the practice in Commonwealth systems has been for the State and the school districts to make contributions in terms of a percentage of the payroll for the members of each system. This percentage is such that under current conditions it is expected to remain constant, but, in the past, it has been revised as conditions changed. The biennial contributions (except for overhead) by the Commonwealth to each of the three systems during the period 1935-1949 are listed in Columns (2), (4) and (6) of Table II, page 15. In the case of the Public School Employees' Retirement System, the school districts make additional contributions on behalf of their employees.

Table II

Commonwealth Contributions to the Retirement Systems Exclusive of Commonwealth Administrative Expenses

Biennium	School System		State System		Police System	
	State Contributions	Contribution per employed member*	State Contributions	Contribution per employed Member*	State Contributions	Contribution per employed member*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1935-37	\$5,985,000.00	\$88.46	\$1,550,000.00	\$124.37	.....	.....
1937-39	6,050,000.00	85.14	1,500,000.00	58.91	\$100,000.00	\$62.97
1939-41	5,950,000.00	82.38	2,324,970.00	75.29	150,000.00	98.04
1941-43	5,950,000.00	83.08	2,347,000.00	85.68	150,000.00	97.47
1943-45	6,450,000.00	90.45	2,800,310.00	111.19	150,000.00	103.88
1945-47	8,192,000.00	117.64	4,457,050.00	166.80	325,970.18	229.72
1947-49	13,291,400.00	192.50	6,022,497.00	169.01	393,490.97	235.91

Sources: Pennsylvania Budget Circulars 49, 57, 68, 76, 84, 87, 94, and 100; Office of the Auditor General, Biennial Reports, 1935 through 1949; Public School Employees' Retirement System, published and unpublished reports of Actuarial Evaluations, 1935-1949, and State Employees' Retirement Board, unpublished reports of Actuarial Evaluations, 1935-1949.

* Using membership at mid-point of biennium.

D. Changes in Factors, 1935-1949

Table III, page 17, shows the number of members and their average salaries for each of the three systems from 1935 to 1949. While the numbers of employed members in the school system and police system have remained nearly constant during the period considered, the employed membership of the state system has nearly trebled, largely by virtue of the liberalization of the eligibility requirements. The increases in the average salaries of the

school and police employees have been more pronounced than the increase in the average salary of the members of the state system. Increases in salary have increased retirement costs for both the employer¹ and the employee, since the state's annuity depends upon the size of the "final salary," and since each member's contribution remains a constant percentage of his salary.

¹ The term "employer" as used here includes both the Commonwealth and the school district in the case of members of the Public School Employees' Retirement System.

Table III

Membership and Average Salary in State, School, and Police Systems, 1935-1949

Year	School System		State System		Police System	
	Members in Active Service*	Average Salary	Members in Active Service†	Average Salary	Members in Active Service†	Average Salary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1935	65,840	\$1,538	13,360	\$1,588	(Not yet created)	
1936	67,655	1,572	12,463	1,640		
1937	69,647	1,594	17,077	1,592		
1938	71,056	1,624	25,463	1,568	1,588	\$1,608
1939	71,509	1,634	27,979	1,577	1,611	1,696
1940	72,223	1,638	30,881	1,548	1,530	1,787
1941	71,939	1,642	29,101	1,613	1,577	1,823
1942	71,616	1,691	27,394	1,676	1,539	1,873
1943	71,255	1,749	25,763	1,897	1,507	2,230
1944	71,308	1,953	25,184	1,964	1,444	2,306
1945	70,575	1,997	27,237	2,056	1,387	2,490
1946	69,639	2,070	26,721	2,135	1,419	2,490
1947	68,276	2,266	30,603	2,300	1,590	2,543
1948	69,045	2,592	35,635	2,419	1,668	2,741
1949	70,370	2,751	36,602	2,550	1,635	2,996

Sources: Public School Employees' Retirement Board, published and unpublished reports of Actuarial Evaluations, 1935-1949, and State Employees' Retirement Board, unpublished reports of Actuarial Evaluations, 1935-1949.

* As of June 30. † As of May 31.

Table IV, page 19, lists the legislative changes in factors, exclusive of changes in membership and salary levels, which were made during the period 1935-1949. All legislative changes made during a given biennium are shown in a single column and the changes relating to a given system are shown in a single row.

Table V, below, presents a classification of the 1935-49 legislative modifications of retirement system factors on the basis of their effects upon monetary costs and the distribution of these costs between employers and employees. The classifications are made on the assumption that the contemplated beneficiaries take advantage of the modification.

Table V

Distribution of Selected Factor Changes Made During the Period 1935-1949, by Expected Effect on Costs to Employer and Employee*

Increased or Changed Monetary Costs Accruing to:	Number of Changes Providing:	
	Monetary Costs Increased	Monetary Costs Decreased
(1)	(2)	(3)
Employer only	13	5
Employee only	None	None
Both	19	2

Source: Table IV, page 19.

* Four acts in Table IV are expected to have no effect or an indeterminate effect on costs.

Columns (3), (5) and (7) of Table II, page 15, list the biennial Commonwealth contributions per employed member for the three systems during the period 1935-1949. Changes in per-member contributions reflect the combined results of all factors changes other than changes in membership, as well as changes in expected monetary costs, resulting from the revision of estimates on the basis of the most recent data.

The effect upon costs of isolated statutory changes is here illustrated with reference to Acts No. 503, No. 560 and No. 561, Session of 1949.

Act No. 503 (1949, May 23, P. L. 1654) granted present contributors of the State Employees' Retirement System the privilege of transferring from the 1/160th contribution class to the 1/100th contribution class if this transfer was made during the time period June 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949. Provision was made that, if a member so transferring pay in full (in lump sum or in installments through payroll deductions) to the retirement system a sum equal to the difference between the sum of the amounts that would have been deducted had the member been in the 1/100th class at the time of joining the system and the sum of the amounts actually deducted, then the state annuity of that member should be the same as though the member had elected to contribute in the 1/100th class at the time of joining the system. This statute further provided that members who had previously transferred from the 1/160th class to the 1/100th class should also have this privilege of making back payments. The costs occasioned by the provisions of this statute are estimated to be \$230,000 for the biennium 1951-53. The present value of total cost is estimated to be \$1,285,000.

The provisions of Acts No. 560² and No. 561³ extend to officers and employees of the Department of Public Instruction, state teachers colleges, Thaddeus Stevens Trade School, Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf and the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans School the privilege of withdrawing from the Public School Employees' Retirement Fund and transferring their membership to the State Employees' Retirement Fund, on the condition that they pay back dues at rates applicable to members of the State Retirement System.

The additional cost to the State Employees' Retirement System occasioned by Acts No. 560 and No. 561 is estimated as \$480,000 for the biennium 1951-53. The additional cost to the State for this biennium is \$280,000 since State contributions on account of these employees would otherwise be made to the Public School Employees Retirement Fund. The

² 1949, May 27, P. L. 1888.

³ 1949, May 27, P. L. 1890.

Table IV
Statutory Modifications of the Factors of Commonwealth Retirement Systems

System	Legislative Session								
	1935	1937	1939	1941	1943	1945	1947	1949	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Public School Employers' Retirement System	123*—Extended retirement fraction election for present employees. 268*—Special exceptions made in law for persons employed 1932-33. 318*—State annuity for certain employees who separated from school service before the retirement system became operative.	314*—Regulated retirement of certain employees. 488*—Extended time for return to service.	190*—Retirement fraction election time for present employees extended. 273*—Power given to certain districts to reduce salaries in some cases, provisions for retirement and options while in effect.	294*—Fourteen years' employment sufficient for disability retirement. 278*—Increased requirements for disability benefits for ex military personnel. 282*—Provided for payments by school district of member's contributions for member in military service.	None	167*—Minimum of \$20/month for persons who left the school service before July 1, 1919, and taught not more than two years thereafter. 168*—Raised minimum to \$25/month. 204*—Extended retirement fraction election time for present employees. 331*—Terminated interest on accumulated deductions on the date of separation from service. 371*—Extended time for rejoining after military service.	120*—Provided State contributions on behalf of new members. 127*—Provided credit for military service for persons who resigned but returned within one year after discharge, on payment of member's contributions. 333*—Extended service allowance of certain employees. 340*—Validated transfer from School to State system.	183*—Fraction changed from 1/160 to 1/140. Retirement benefits after 35 years' service. Withdrawal benefits after 25 years' service. 335*—Increased allowances for certain persons already retired. 341*—Provided retirement minimum \$1,200 for 40 years' service or proportionate amount for lesser service, for members in 1/140 class. 360*—Extended time for withdrawing and transferring membership in certain cases.	
State Employers' Retirement System	173*—Annuities regulated.	179*—1/160 class closed. All new members on 1/100 rate; further regulated retirement rights, benefits, etc.	None	312*—Further defined "New Member." 116*—Provided for credit for military service if member's contributions are paid; increased requirements for disability benefits for ex military personnel.	None	370*—Extended time for rejoining after military service. 376*—Terminated interest on accumulated deductions on the date of separation from service.	463*—Defined "years of service," and "accumulated deductions." 172*—Persons loaned to U. S. to be credited for such service. 488*—Validated transfer from State to School system.	181*—Provided that disability allowance, if able to be gainfully employed, not to be greater than an amount which, added to salary, equals \$300/month. 445*—Allowed return to system with credit within 20 years. 503*—Extended time of transfer from 1/160 to 1/100. 561*—Permitted transfer from School system to State Employers' system.	
State Police Retirement System	453*—System established.	None	None	117*—Provided for credit for military service if member's contributions are paid; increased requirements for disability benefits for ex military personnel.	None	72*—New formula for computing amount of foreign casualty insurance tax to go to the State Police Fund. 336*—Extended time for making up payments for time in military service.	267*—Increased amount of the State annuities and payments. Death benefits and disability benefits changed. 315*—Credited money from the foreign casualty insurance tax to the State annuity.	567*—Raised participation factor amount of foreign casualty insurance tax paid into State Police Fund.	

* Act number.

present value of additional total costs to the State Employees' Retirement System, on the basis of current membership, is estimated to be \$2,656,000, and the present value of additional cost to the State, on the basis of current membership, is estimated as \$1,559,000.

Section III

ESTIMATED COSTS OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE STATE EMPLOYES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

A. Past Proposals—

Bills introduced between 1941 and 1949 contemplating changes (except in membership and salaries) in the State Employees' Retirement System are classified in Table VI with respect to their elements and legislative history. The table does not include those bills embodying changes which were enacted into law.

Table VI

Number of Bills Contemplating Changes in Elements of State Employees' Retirement System, 1941-1949

Element to Be Changed	Number of Bills	Not Reported from Committee	Passed Second Reading in House of Introduction	Passed Third Reading and Final Passage in House of Introduction	Recommended or Dropped from Calendar
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Amount of Superannuation Benefits	7	6	1	..	..
Superannuation Age	3	2	..	1	..
Loans to Contributors from own Contributions	5	2	..	2	1
Withdrawal of Accumulated Deductions, Age 60-65	1	1	..	..	..
Total	16	11	1	3	1

Source: Histories of Senate and House Bills, 1941 to 1949.

Examination of the table shows that, during the period 1941 to 1949, seven bills were introduced which contemplated a change in the amount of superannuation benefits; of these seven bills, only one passed second reading in the house of introduction. Three bills were introduced which contemplated changes in the superannuation age; of these, one passed third reading and final passage in the house of introduction.

The as-yet-unenacted proposals have dealt with a small number of elements, although they have varied somewhat in detail.

Among the seven bills proposing changes in the amounts of superannuation benefits, two bills—H. B. No. 210 (1947) and S. B. No. 749 (1949)—proposed a minimum superannuation annuity (member's annuity plus state's annuity) of \$1,200. One of these bills—H. B. No. 210 (1947)—proposed that this minimum should apply to all superannuation retirees with twenty-five or more years of service. No change in the members' rates of contribution was provided for in either bill. Subsection C, below, presents an estimate of the cost, to the state, of providing a minimum annuity of \$1,200 for twenty-five or more years of service and a proportionate part of \$1,200 for lesser years of service.

Two of the three bills dealing with a change in the

superannuation age—S. B. No. 175 (1943) and H. B. No. 983 (1945)—proposed a reduction of the minimum superannuation age for honorably discharged war veterans only. The other bill—S. B. 38 (1949)—proposed optional superannuation retirement for any member with thirty-five years of service. This bill makes no provisions for increased members' contributions. Inasmuch as data with respect to the veteran status of employees were not available, the cost of the latter proposal only has been estimated and is discussed in Subsection D below.

The cost of the adoption of both the minimum annuity proposal and the superannuation with thirty-five years of service proposal is slightly greater than the sum of their separate costs, inasmuch as a few persons retiring under the thirty-five years of service proposal would have annuities below the minimum amounts in the absence of the \$1,200 minimum. Estimates of the total cost of making both changes are presented in Subsection E, page 32.

The State Employees' Retirement System would not be expected to incur additional costs by permitting withdrawal of accumulated deductions by persons aged 60-65, nor by permitting loans to contributors from their own contributions.

B. Procedure Adopted in Estimating the Monetary Costs of Proposed Changes—

One approach to estimating the monetary costs of changes in a retirement system calls for prediction, on the basis of past rates of the number of the current members who will receive benefits of various sizes during the coming years. From this prediction, the annual costs for the coming years and the present value of total costs can be estimated for different interest rates.

The second approach calls for the computation of costs both for current membership and for all future members. The annual monetary cost for the coming years cannot be expected to remain constant from year to year, even if the total membership, salary distribution, and exit rates (in terms of proportions by attained age) remain constant, due to the fact that the system is still in the developmental stages and to the variation in employment policies. For example, 250 members might retire in one year, and only 150 the next year. In order to determine a representative annual cost which can be expected to remain constant, if the present total membership, salary distribution, and exit rates remain constant, a hypothetical stable membership distribution by age and years of service was constructed on the basis of the withdrawal, death, disability, and superannuation rates found to be characteristic of the membership.

On the basis of this stable membership pattern, the expected change in annual cost to the Commonwealth was determined for each of the proposals. The annual cost to the State of the adoption of the minimum annuity proposal, for example, is the amount the State would have to pay in a given year to cover the cost of the increases in annuities payable, to all persons retiring in that year, for the remainder of their lives. An estimate of annual cost depends, in part, on the interest rate assumed to be earnable on investments. It appears that a rate of 4 per cent was used in the determination of the table of the cost of annuities used by the actuary. This table was used to obtain a conditional estimate of the annual cost. A chart was constructed which shows how the annual

cost would vary if the earnable interest rate was less than 4 per cent.

The present value of the total cost of the change is the amount which would have to be on hand now, so that, with the interest which is earned on this amount, the annual cost due to the change could be met every year in the future.⁴ This present value has been expressed for different interest rates. If a given interest rate is expected to prevail through future years, the corresponding present value of the total cost of the change in the system is given by the appropriate chart.

C. Estimated Monetary Cost of Establishing a Minimum Superannuation Retirement Annuity of \$1,200 After Twenty-five Years of Service—

The estimated annual monetary cost of establishing a minimum superannuation annuity of \$1,200 after twenty-five years of service, and a proportionate part of \$1,200 for lesser years of service is given in Chart I, page 30, for different interest rates. The estimate is based on a constant membership and salary structure. If the membership and/or salary levels continue to increase, the annual cost of establishing a minimum annuity will also increase.

The estimated present value of total costs due to the establishment of such a minimum annuity is presented in Chart II, page 31, for different interest rates. Again, if membership and/or salaries increase, the present value of total costs will also increase.

The estimates shown in Chart II are based on the assumption that the minimum annuity would be available to members already retired as well as to future superannuation retirees, but not to persons who withdraw before reaching the superannuation age.

(Charts not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, pages 30 and 31.)

D. Estimated Monetary Cost of Permitting Superannuation Retirement After Thirty-five Years of Service—

The minimum age for superannuation retirement is now sixty years for members of the State Employees' Retirement System. However, a member under sixty years of age, with twenty-five or more years of service may withdraw voluntarily with a state's annuity having the same present value as the superannuation state's annuity to which the member would be entitled, were he sixty years of age. The effect of permitting superannuation retirement after thirty-five years of service would be to increase the size of the state's annuity to which a member, who withdraws with thirty-five or more years of service, is currently entitled.

The estimated annual monetary cost of adopting this proposal is shown by the solid line on Chart III, page 33, for different interest rates, on the assumption that the rate of superannuation retirement before age sixty would be the same as the current withdrawal rate for persons with thirty-five or more years of service.

Additional members might be induced to discontinue their employment before reaching age sixty as a result of the psychological effect of knowing that they are eligible for superannuation retirement and/or as a result of the increased annuities attributable to the adoption of

⁴ Since these estimates are based upon future membership, they are not identical with ordinary actuarial estimates.

this proposal. The broken line on Chart III, page 33, presents the estimated annual monetary cost of making the proposed change, for different interest rates, assuming that all members below age sixty would retire as soon as they become eligible for superannuation retirement. The annual cost is expected actually to lie somewhere between the two lines presented on Chart III, but the absence of experience under the proposed plan precludes a more precise estimate.

Corresponding estimates of the present value of total costs are presented in Chart IV, page 34.

(Charts not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, pages 33 and 34.)

E. Estimated Total Monetary Costs Consequent Upon Optional Superannuation Retirement After Thirty-five Years of Service and Providing for Minimum Annuities—

The estimated total annual monetary cost of instituting both of these changes is presented in Chart V, page 36, for different interest rates. The solid line gives the estimate based on the assumption that the rate of superannuation for persons under age sixty would be the same as the current withdrawal rate for persons with thirty-five or more years of service. The broken line represents the estimate based on the assumption that members under age sixty will retire as soon as they become eligible for superannuation retirement. These two lines may be regarded as minimum and maximum estimates based on the assumptions outlined in Subsection B, above.

Corresponding estimates of the present value of total monetary costs of instituting the two changes are presented in Chart VI, page 37, for different interest rates.

(Charts not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, pages 36 and 37.)

A PENNSYLVANIA SHRINE
THE INDEPENDENCE MALL
A REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SESSION OF 1951

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943 March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman

Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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 Israel Stiefel

House Members

James A. Byrne
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Senate Resolution Serial No. 36, adopted March 13, 1951, directs the Joint State Government Commission "to initiate at once an intensive study of the problem of completion of the Independence Hall Mall" and to report "during the current Session of the General Assembly."

To aid in the study of Independence Mall, the Commission appointed a subcommittee in accordance with the Act of 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, Section 1. On behalf of the Commission, the cooperation of the subcommittee is gratefully acknowledged.

In order to secure the benefit of the points of view of all interested persons, an open meeting was held at Harrisburg on May 1. Present at this meeting, in addition to the members of the subcommittee, were The Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, United States of America; Judge Edwin O. Lewis, president of the Independence Hall Association; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., chairman of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission; Albert M. Greenfield, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; and Donald A. Cadzow, executive director, S. K. Stevens, chief historian, and Henry H. Eddy,

* Appointed February 6, 1951.

† Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

‡ Term expired.

§ Deceased.

|| Resigned.

¶ Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

chief records officer, all of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

On May 9, the subcommittee met to hear reports and suggestions from The Honorable Milo F. Draemel, Secretary of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Edmund N. Bacon, executive director of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission; William S. Canning, engineering director of the Keystone Automobile Club and chairman of the Off-Street Parking Committee of the Philadelphia Highway Traffic Board; James B. Doak, Esq., counsel for the Merchants' Central Business Association of Philadelphia; and Roy F. Larson, architectural supervisor of the Independence Hall Association.

The Independence Mall area consists of three blocks, bounded by Chestnut, Sixth, Race and Fifth Streets. The first block of the area, bounded by Chestnut, Sixth, Market and Fifth Streets, has been acquired by the Commonwealth at an estimated cost, including engineering and demolition fees, of \$3,258,000. The 1948 assessed valuation of \$1,643,100 represented 50.4 per cent of the acquisition cost, including demolition. Of the acquisition cost, 69.4 per cent (\$2,261,000) will be chargeable against the General Fund and 30.6 per cent (\$997,000) will be chargeable against the Motor License Fund.

The 1950 assessed valuations of Block 2 of the mall, bounded by Market, Sixth, Arch and Fifth Streets, and Block 3, bounded by Arch, Sixth, Race and Fifth Streets, were \$1,770,400 and \$999,900, respectively. Assuming that the relation between acquisition costs, including demolition, and assessed valuation, associated with Block One, will hold for Blocks Two and Three, the acquisition costs of these blocks would be \$3,512,000 and \$1,984,000, respectively, or a total of \$5,496,000. Again, on the assumption that total acquisition cost of these two blocks would be divided between the General Fund and Motor License Fund in the proportion shown for Block One, the amounts chargeable against the General Fund would be \$2,437,000 and \$1,377,000, or a total of \$3,814,000. The estimated acquisition costs to the Commonwealth, as shown in this report, are as of May 21, 1951.

The evidence indicates that the best interests of the Commonwealth will be served by the simultaneous acquisition of Blocks Two and Three. Under the circumstances, the Commission recommends that properties in both blocks be acquired simultaneously.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman.

Joint State Government Commission
 Capitol Building
 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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 Independence Mall Area
 Independence Mall and Independence National Historical Park Projects—Back Cover
 Front Cover—Sketch, Courtesy Henry T. MacNeill

AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

- 1735, Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania held first session in Independence Hall, then known as Province Hall, and, in a later period, as the State House . . . Pennsylvania legislature continued to meet there until 1799 . . .
- 1753, Liberty Bell hung in tower of Independence Hall . . .
- 1775, Second Continental Congress met and formulated policies of resistance to the British crown . . . George Washington commissioned on June 15 as Commander of all the Continental forces raised for the defense of American liberty . . . First steps taken toward the establishment of American naval power with the adoption of "Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies" on November 28 . . .
- 1776, Declaration of Independence adopted July 4 . . . Draft of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union presented to Congress—ultimately ratified in 1781 . . . The Continental Congress adopted the name "The United States of America" . . . Benjamin Franklin, who began his public career as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, was directed by the Continental Congress to seek and obtain the help of France in the War of Independence . . . The Marquis de Lafayette commissioned a general of the Continental forces . . .
- 1777, The Design of the American Flag was adopted June 14 . . .
- 1781, News of Victory at Yorktown received, whereupon the Congress resolved to go in procession to church and return thanks to Almighty God . . .
- 1787, Constitution of the United States of America drafted and adopted . . .
- 1790, First Congress of the United States opened sessions in Congress Hall . . . Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention drafted the State Constitution . . .
- 1791, President Washington informed Congress that the Bill of Rights had been ratified . . . First Bank of the United States, sponsored by Alexander Hamilton, authorized . . .
- 1793, Washington Inaugurated March 4 for his second term as President of the United States . . .

1795, Jays Treaty with Great Britain, securing American possession of the lands between the Allegheny and the Mississippi, ratified . . .

1796, Washington Farewell Address read to Congress . . .

1797, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson took their oaths of office as the second President and Vice President of the United States . . .

1798, United States Navy organized and construction of the USS Constitution, "Old Ironsides," authorized . . .

PART I

THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE HALL AREA

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, on July 4, 1776, a simple colonial capitol building in Philadelphia assumed world stature as an historic monument when fifty-six courageous colonists met there to sign a document declaring the thirteen American colonies independent of the British crown. In the red brick buildings of Independence Square, was begun the chain of events which established the free institutions of the United States of America. Here, within the confines of a single city block, were formulated the American principles of self government, and here were adopted the legal expressions of these principles, the Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights.

Within the walls of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the Supreme Court Building, the United States, in the first decade of the new nation, was given its name and character. Built to house one of the first elected provincial assemblies in America, Independence Hall provided a background of tolerance and self government for the representatives of the thirteen states who met there.

The history of Independence Hall began in 1729 when the colonial assembly of Pennsylvania recognized the need of a permanent capitol building. Andrew Hamilton, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, better known as "the Philadelphia lawyer" who successfully defended personal liberty and freedom of the press in the John Peter Zenger case, than as the designer of the Independence Square buildings, was named to select a suitable location and to draw plans for the erection of buildings to house the Assembly, the courts and the county and city governments. The site chosen by Hamilton for the State House, the name by which the building was long known, was the south side of Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets in Philadelphia. The plans proposed by Hamilton envisioned the State House as the central building, with flanking buildings to shelter the other governmental branches and, eventually, an open green, or park, south of the buildings. Construction of the State House, judged by architectural critics as the most beautiful administration building of the American colonial period, was begun in 1732.

In 1735, the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly first met in the east room on the ground floor of the unfinished building. The following year, Hamilton purchased lots to reserve ground on the northwest corner of the block for the erection of a building to house the county and city governments.

The Liberty Bell, cast in England and recast in Philadelphia, was ordered to commemorate the occasion of the Province of Pennsylvania having reached its fiftieth year

under the charter of civil and religious liberty granted by William Penn in 1701. The bell was placed in the State House in 1753, although the building was not completed until 1758. The inscription from the Old Testament presaged the role of the bell in American life: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10). From the tower of the State House, the peal of the bell could be heard throughout the town as it summoned the members of the Provincial Assembly to session, ". . . Those members who do not appear within half an hour after the Assembly bell ceases to ring shall pay one shilling."

Carrying out the plan of a State House set in a public square, the Assembly acquired parcel after parcel of ground in the block south of the State House, until, in 1769, the entire area from Chestnut to Walnut Streets between Fifth and Sixth Streets was purchased. The State House Garden or Square was to become an outdoor "committee room" for members of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Here members gathered to discuss the growing burdens of the Stamp Act and the other economic restrictions imposed upon them.

Although the Pennsylvania Assembly continued to meet in the State House, room was made there and in Carpenters' Hall for the meetings of the First and Second Continental Congresses. The latter, meeting in the State House, took the first steps toward resistance of crown measures. Between 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was drafted and adopted, the State House, or Independence Hall as it came to be known in later years, was the scene of many of the stirring events which shaped the future of the nation.

In March, 1789, the Pennsylvania Assembly offered, "Any or all of the public buildings in Philadelphia . . . in case the United States Congress shall at any time incline to make the choice of that city for the temporary residence of the Federal Government." Congress, then in New York, named Philadelphia as the temporary capital in July, 1790. The county and district court building on the Square, completed in February of that year, was remodeled for congressional use. Work was speeded on the city hall building at the other end of the block, and construction finished the following year.

The First Congress of the United States began to hold its sessions in the county and district court building, thenceforth known as Congress Hall, in December, 1790. The House of Representatives met on the first floor and the Senate assembled in the chamber on the second floor. Vice President John Adams, presiding over the Senate, thanked the Philadelphia County Commissioners for "providing so commodious a building."

In the same year, the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, meeting in Independence Hall, drafted the new State Constitution which changed the lawmaking body from a unicameral to a bicameral legislature.

When not on circuit, the United States Supreme Court held sessions in the city hall building, giving its name to the building. This same structure housed the offices of the mayor of Philadelphia and the chambers of the Philadelphia city councils.

Philosophical Hall, standing on the Square just south of the Supreme Court Building and constructed at about the

same time, is still the home of the American Philosophical Society whose founder and president was Benjamin Franklin and to which many of the prominent men of the day belonged.

Philadelphia, during the period that it was the capital of the United States, while little more than a hundred years old, had the largest population of any city in the United States. It ranked first as a seaport and in number and variety of commercial and financial enterprises. Its cultural and scientific developments were noteworthy and the city was known for the architectural beauty of its churches and public and private buildings.

When the Pennsylvania General Assembly, in 1799, moved to Lancaster en route to a permanent capitol at Harrisburg, and the Federal Government in the following year removed to Washington, D. C., Independence Hall was left untenanted. In 1802, the General Assembly granted permission to Charles Willson Peale to use the upper floors and a part of the garden for a museum of natural history. Peale's tenancy contained the proviso, however, that the citizens of Philadelphia might continue to hold elections in the building.

In 1816, the General Assembly, established in Harrisburg since 1812, offered the old state capitol and garden to the City of Philadelphia for \$70,000. This offer contained the proviso that "No part of said ground lying to the southward of the State House, within the wall as it is now built, be made use of for erecting any sort of buildings thereon, but the same shall be and remain a public green and walk forever."¹ The City of Philadelphia acquired title to Independence Hall and the Square on March 23, 1818.

In 1828, the City of Philadelphia rebuilt the steeple of Independence Hall and purchased a new bell and clock. The clock faces were fitted into the four sides of the tower and, when illuminating gas came into use, were lighted at night.

The Liberty Bell had been placed in the upper story of the brick tower when the old steeple became unsafe and was rung only on occasions of public importance. Tradition has it that the bell cracked when tolled on July 8, 1835 in memory of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who had died two days before. Cracked on one side, the bell remains a silent symbol of liberty. The Liberty Bell was the emblem of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. For a number of years, the bell was shipped to expositions in various parts of the country. Today, by city ordinance, Independence Hall is the permanent abode of the Liberty Bell.

The Declaration Chamber in Independence Hall, often used as a receptoin room, was restored to its original appearance in 1833 and a portion of the Peale historic portrait collection was acquired and hung in the room in 1854. In 1875, the councils of Philadelphia designated the west chamber of the first floor of Independence Hall as a museum. Parts of the building continued to be used by city offices until 1895 when the new city hall was partially completed.

Few subjects have provoked the discussion or stimulated the planning as Independence Hall and its surroundings, and few have been productive of as many and as diverse suggestions. In 1875 and 1915, Independence Square under-

¹1816, March 11, P. L. 109 (Chapter LXXIX).

went major "restorations." Two ideas, however, consistently have been advanced—(1) that Independence Hall should face an open, park-like green to the north, and (2) that the Hall should be protected against the hazards of fire presented by a congested area.

Historical organizations and civic groups, as well as individual citizens, have labored to better the surroundings of Independence Hall. Proposals for the improvement of Independence Hall were advanced at the time of the Centennial celebration, and again prior to the Sesqui-centennial. With the completion of the Delaware River Bridge, the idea of extending the park area north to Race Street received added impetus.

The 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence sees plans translated into action. Today, the Commonwealth has acquired the block immediately north of the Independence Square buildings, and demolition of the structures in that area is proceeding. Independence Hall and its neighboring buildings have been designated a part of the Independence National Historical Park Project, which will also include a park area in the three blocks east of the Square and the development of three historic sites in the old city area by the Federal Government. The City of Philadelphia has marked for redevelopment an area which encompasses the historic park projects. (See map on page 7.)

PART II

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDEPENDENCE HALL AREA

At the present time, the Federal Government, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia have proprietary interests in the Independence Hall area.

A. LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS

The terms of responsibility for the preservation, operation and improvement of Independence Hall and the surrounding area are set forth in agreements between the City of Philadelphia and the Federal Government, and between the City of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1 Federal Government-Philadelphia Agreement

In July, 1950, the mayor of Philadelphia entered into a preliminary agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, acting for the Federal Government, which provided for the establishment of Independence National Historical Park, the transfer of custody of certain historical buildings to the National Park Service, and a unified, long-range program for preservation and development of the projected park area. The City of Philadelphia retained ownership of the Independence Hall structures and Independence Square. The Department of the Interior agreed:

- a. To occupy the buildings for the purpose of preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting them to the American people.
- b. To assume curatorial responsibility for the care and display of museum exhibits available in Independence Hall buildings, including the right to determine accession policy for items to be utilized in the interpretative program.

- c. Not to sublet or assign to another organization any part of the grounds and buildings without the prior approval of the City of Philadelphia.
- d. To operate and maintain the grounds and buildings, to make all repairs, and remedy all defects in the buildings or their equipment which may arise from any cause whatsoever, including ordinary wear and tear.
- e. To undertake such work of restoration or major alteration as may be satisfactory to the City of Philadelphia.

The erection or emplacement of any monument, marker, tablet, or other memorial in the Independence Hall buildings or grounds is prohibited without the consent of both the Department of the Interior and the City of Philadelphia. The design and location of any signs upon the exterior of the buildings indicating that they are occupied and operated by the National Park Service is subject to the approval of the City of Philadelphia. This agreement is to remain in effect until the actual establishment of Independence National Historical Park.²

2. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania-Philadelphia Agreement

In May, 1949, an agreement was executed between the City of Philadelphia and the Secretary of Forests and Waters and the Secretary of Highways, representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the construction and development of a State park in the areas between the west side of Fifth and the east side of Sixth Streets and between Chestnut and Race Streets, and for the widening and improvement of Fifth and Sixth Streets from Chestnut to Race Streets.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agreed:

- a. To improve Fifth and Sixth Streets from Chestnut to Race Streets.
- b. To construct and develop the areas lying between Fifth and Sixth Streets and between Chestnut and Race Streets to serve as an approach to the Independence Hall group of historical buildings and as a State park for recreational purposes.
- c. To acquire and clear, at the expense of the Commonwealth, all necessary right-of-way and land for making the improvements under a. and b., above, in accordance with approved plans.
- d. Upon the completion of the improvements, to maintain Fifth and Sixth Streets.
- e. To maintain and operate, upon completion, the State park.
- f. To permit the City of Philadelphia and public utility companies to maintain, construct or reconstruct structures and facilities within the limits of the State park as may be necessary for the continued and efficient operation of water, gas, sewer, electric, power, communication, steam and other services.

The City of Philadelphia agreed:

- a. To prepare at its own expense and cost a preliminary plan for the improvement of Fifth and Sixth Streets and the State park. Such plan, when approved by the Secretary of Highways and the Secretary of Forests and Waters for the Commonwealth and the Director of Public Works, City of Philadelphia, was to be the

² Ordinance of the City Council, City of Philadelphia, May 24, 1950.

basis for the preparation of contract drawings and specifications.

- b. To prepare at its own cost and expense all plans necessary for the improvement of Fifth and Sixth Streets, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Highways and the Governor of Pennsylvania.
- c. To prepare at its own cost and expense all studies, plans and drawings for the development and construction of the State park, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Forests and Waters and the Governor of Pennsylvania.
- d. To undertake at its own cost and expense such improvements of Market and Arch Streets as may be requested by the Secretary of Forests and Waters to conform with the plans for the development of the State park.
- e. To take necessary steps to compel public utility companies to make necessary replacements, relocations, or removals of any of their structures located within the limits of the planned improvements.

It was agreed that the obligation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to proceed to the full completion of the project was subject to the appropriation or allocation of such additional funds as may be required. The Director of Public Works, City of Philadelphia, was also directed to contract for the construction of storm and sanitary sewers, water mains, and lighting facilities and appurtenant work essential to the proper completion of the project. The City Planning Commission was ordered to prepare studies and plans as authorized in the agreement.⁸ The Philadelphia City Council has designated the area as "Independence Mall" and has directed that it be placed on the city plan.⁴

B. FEDERAL OPERATIONS

Following the recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrine Parks Commission, the Congress of the United States, in June, 1948, granted authority to the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation or purchase any property within specified areas for the creation of Independence National Historical Park. The specified areas were designated as follows:

1. Project "A"—An area of three city blocks east of Independence Hall, generally bounded by Walnut Street, Fifth Street, Chestnut Street and Second Street, including the Merchants' Exchange, the First Bank of the United States, Carpenters' Hall, and the Second Bank of the United States.
2. Project "B"—A memorial thoroughfare, extending generally from the south side of Walnut Street to the north side of Manning Street. This is to serve as an attractive approach to St. Mary's Church, the principal Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia during the colonial period.
3. Project "C"—The site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin, south of Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets.
4. Project "E"—Certain land and buildings immediately adjacent to Christ Episcopal Church on the west side of Second Street and the north side of Market Street.

⁸ Ordinances of City Council, City of Philadelphia, January 18, 1949 and June 21, 1950.

⁴ Ordinance of City Council, City of Philadelphia, May 4, 1949.

The location of these areas with reference to Independence Square is shown on the map on page 7, and on the back cover.

[Maps not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 7 and back cover.]

The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to construct in the specified areas or other land that may be donated, offices and administration buildings, together with a suitable auditorium for interpretation of the historical features of the park. He was also permitted, at his discretion, to establish an advisory commission not to exceed eleven members. The advisory commission was appointed by the Secretary, three members being recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania, three by the mayor of Philadelphia, one by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, and one by the Independence Hall Association. The present members of the Commission appointed in November, 1949, are: Edwin O. Lewis, Chairman; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Vice Chairman; Michael J. Bradley, Secretary; Thomas Buckley; Albert M. Greenfield; John P. Hallahan; Arthur C. Kauffman; Sydney E. Martin; Francis J. Myers; Isaac W. Roberts; Frederic R. Mann.

For the purpose of creating Independence National Historical Park, the Congress, in 1948, authorized an appropriation of \$4,435,000. The Joint State Government Commission has been advised that this appropriation is virtually exhausted.

C. COMMONWEALTH OPERATIONS

In 1945, the General Assembly appropriated \$16,500,000 to the Department of Forests and Waters for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of forest land and for the development and use thereof for reforestation . . . for acquisition by purchase, condemnation or gift of lands, buildings or other properties for state parks and for the development thereof . . . the amount of this appropriation to be expended for any of the purposes enumerated . . . shall be determined by the Secretary of Forests and Waters with the approval of the Governor.⁵ On August 12, 1946, Governor Martin approved an allocation of \$3 million from this appropriation for the acquisition of property and the necessary demolition work for the area between Chestnut and Market Streets, bounded by Fifth and Sixth Streets north of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The Department of Forests and Waters was unable to proceed actively with this project for three years by reason of its very heavy work load in connection with the desilting of the Schuylkill River.

Between 1949 and the beginning of 1951, the Department of Forests and Waters acquired by purchase, except for three properties, all of the block bounded by Chestnut, Market, Fifth and Sixth Streets, referred to hereafter as Block One.

The 1948 assessed valuation of Block One was \$1,643,100, while the purchase price, exclusive of the three properties to be condemned, was \$2,829,000. The ratio of the assessed valuation of the block to the estimated purchase price of all property is .534.

In addition to the purchase price of the properties, the acquisition involved legal, appraisal, negotiation and engineering fees totalling \$77,547 and a demolition cost of ap-

⁵ Appropriation Act No. 83-A, June 4, 1945.

proximately \$101,000. The total cost of Block One, including demolition, will approximate \$3,258,000.

In other words, for Block One, the ratio of assessed valuation to total acquisition cost will be about .504.

Of the total acquisition cost of Block One, approximating \$3,258,000, 69.4 per cent or \$2,261,000, is chargeable against the General Fund, and about \$997,000 or 30.6 per cent, will be charged against the Motor License Fund by virtue of the agreement between the Highway Department and the City of Philadelphia providing for the widening of Fifth and Sixth Streets.

The second block of the proposed Independence Mall is that bounded by Market, Arch, Fifth and Sixth Streets. The 1950 assessed valuation of Block Two was \$1,770,400. If the ratio of assessed valuation to total acquisition cost, as noted above for Block One, is applied for Block Two, the total acquisition cost for Block Two should approximate \$3,512,000.

Using the percentage given for Block One, above, about \$2,437,000 of this total acquisition cost will be chargeable to the General Fund and about \$1,075,000 to the Motor License Fund.

Block Three of the proposed Independence Mall is bounded by Arch, Race, Fifth and Sixth Streets.

Block Three was assessed at \$999,900 in 1950. Applying the Block One ratio of assessed valuation to total acquisition cost gives an estimate of \$1,984,000 for the total acquisition cost of Block Three.

Again, using the percentage shown for Block One, \$1,377,000 of the total acquisition cost of Block Three will be chargeable to the General Fund and \$607,000 to the Motor License Fund.

Commonwealth and Federal fiscal data pertaining to the Independence Hall redevelopment area are summarized in the chart on page 9.

[Chart not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 9.]

PART III

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE INDEPENDENCE MALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

A side from the deep historical significance of the Independence Hall structures and the aesthetic considerations incident to the improvement of the surrounding area, specific economic benefits will accrue to the Commonwealth and to the City of Philadelphia in consequence of the development of the mall area.

A. TOURISTS, PARKING FACILITIES AND TRAFFIC

The national historical character of Independence Hall and the old city section has made Philadelphia an attraction for thousands of tourists each year. With the improvement of the mall and the provision of park and recreational facilities, a substantial increase in the number of annual visitors may be expected. In all probability, the resulting increase in business activity will not be confined to the City of Philadelphia but will be shared by other communities of the Commonwealth.

Parking facilities in the immediate Independence Hall area are inadequate. Projection of a parking study made in 1946 indicates that the existing demand for parking exceeds available facilities by at least a thousand vehicle spaces. Facilities to accommodate the additional visitors

attracted by the completed developments will probably more than offset the reduction in parking demand occasioned by the relocation of business firms now occupying premises within the mall area. One of the plans calls for the provision of underground parking facilities adequate to serve both business and tourist needs.

The Independence Mall project is an integral part of a comprehensive highway plan to facilitate vehicular flow through the City of Philadelphia. The conversion of Fifth and Sixth Streets into tree-lined boulevards will go a long way toward relieving traffic congestion and providing additional convenient approaches to the Delaware River Bridge.

B. CONFLAGRATION HAZARDS AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES

At the present time, there is above-average danger of a serious fire breaking out in the areas surrounding Independence Hall. The type of building construction in the mall area is presented in the map on page 14. Inspection of the map shows that a considerable portion of the building construction, particularly to the north and northeast of Independence Hall, is of low fire-resistant quality. Few relatively fire-safe buildings are in the three blocks which constitute the proposed mall. To the northeast and to the northwest of Independence Hall several blocks constitute a marked conflagration hazard.

[Map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, page 14.]

In connection with the potential fire danger in the Independence Square area, it should also be noted that the demolition of the buildings now in the three blocks constituting the proposed mall will affect fire insurance premium rates. The National Board of Fire Underwriters' rating for Philadelphia was changed from 2 to 4 in consequence of a study by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in May, 1949, although for the time being no premium rate change was effected. If the rating of 4 becomes permanent, the premium rates now associated with certain properties will be increased. More specifically, it is estimated that for specific risk properties a permanent National Board rating of 4 would result in approximately a 7 per cent increase in aggregate premiums. Although the rates for dwellings would not be affected, increases in premiums for small mercantile and service establishments would range from 2 to 83 per cent, depending upon the type of construction. The Commission has been informed that the creation of a fire break, such as is represented by the proposed mall and the redevelopment of the Independence Hall area, taken in conjunction with improvements in the city fire department and water system, would assure Philadelphia of the retention of the class 2 rate structure.

C. TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY VALUES IN PHILADELPHIA

The inadequacy of local assessments^a aside, it appears from a comparison of property values within the proposed mall area with aggregate property values for the City of Philadelphia that values in the mall development area have, since 1930, decreased more rapidly than property

^a According to the findings of the State Tax Equalization Board, real estate in Philadelphia was assessed in 1949 at 54.89 per cent of market value.

values in the city as a whole. Indices for the value of all property in Philadelphia and the value of property within the proposed mall area are shown on the chart on page 11. The existing land use of the Independence Mall area is shown above.

[Chart and map not reprinted in this appendix. See original report, pages 11, 12 and 13.]

The acquisition by the Commonwealth of the three blocks under consideration would reduce the taxable assessed valuation of the City of Philadelphia by approximately \$4,413,000. Although for a few years after the purchase of this land by the Commonwealth the City of Philadelphia will realize no revenues from the three blocks, it is expected that the completion of the mall will be conducive to new real estate developments in the surrounding area representing a new capital outlay of at least \$20,000,000. On the assumption that this investment will be assessed at the prevailing rate of approximately 54.9 per cent of market value, the net increase after a period of time in the value of Philadelphia's real property tax base is tentatively estimated at a minimum of \$3,000,000. The estimate is obtained by subtracting from \$10,800,000, which represents the estimated assessed value of the \$20,000,000 in capital outlay, the assessed value of the three mall blocks and the taxable assessed valuation of the east side of Fifth Street and the west side of Sixth Street, from Chestnut to Race Streets, totalling \$7,843,000.

REPORT OF THE JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Relating to the Following

DECEDENTS' ESTATES LAWS OF 1951

Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951
Register of Wills Act of 1951
Orphans' Court Act of 1951
Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951

Pursuant to House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the General Assembly of 1949
1 9 5 1

The Joint State Government Commission was created by Act of 1937, July 1, P. L. 2460, as amended 1939, June 26, P. L. 1084; 1943, March 8, P. L. 13, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of government for the use of the General Assembly.

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Honorable John M. Walker, Vice Chairman
Honorable W. Stuart Helm, Secretary-Treasurer

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Leroy E. Chapman
Montgomery F. Crowe¹
John H. Dent

House Members

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Adam T. Bower
Homer S. Brown^{*}
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¹ Appointed February 6, 1951.

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FOREWORD

Pursuant to House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 74 of the regular session of the General Assembly of 1949, the Joint State Government Commission

² Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick L. Homsher.

³ Term expired.

⁴ Deceased.

⁵ Resigned.

^{*} Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Homer S. Brown.

^{*} Deceased.

was directed to "study and revise . . . Orphans' Court Act, Orphans' Court Partition Act, Register of Wills Act, Revised Price Act, with their supplements and related statutes."

The Joint State Government Commission, as directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 46 of the 1945 session of the General Assembly, submitted to the 1947 session drafts of an Intestate Act, a Wills Act, an Estates Act and a Principal and Income Act, all of which were enacted. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, Decedents' Estates Laws of 1947. As directed by Senate Resolution Serial No. 34 of the 1947 session of the General Assembly, the Joint State Government Commission submitted to the 1949 session drafts of a Fduciaries Act and a Fiduciaries Investment Act, both of which were enacted. These, with comments, are contained in the Commission's report, Decedents' Estates Law of 1949.

Continuing the study of Decedents' Estates Laws under the 1949 directive, the Advisory Committee prepared drafts of the Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951, the Register of Wills Act of 1951, the Orphans' Court Act of 1951 and the Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951 which the Joint State Government Commission approved and submitted to the 1951 session of the General Assembly.

The Register of Wills Act of 1951 (Act No. 159) and the Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951 (Act No. 338) were enacted substantially as introduced. The Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951 (Act No. 158) and the Orphans' Court Act of 1951 (Act No. 263) were amended by the General Assembly to retain for common pleas courts throughout the Commonwealth the jurisdiction of incompetents' estates and to retain for the common pleas courts of Philadelphia County alone a concurrent jurisdiction over inter vivos trusts. The original bills had provided that orphans' courts throughout the Commonwealth have exclusive jurisdiction of incompetents' estates and of inter vivos trusts.

The four acts represent a complete revision of earlier legislation, with particular emphasis on clarification of procedures and simplification of language. Archaic laws regarding incompetents' estates have been modernized and to a large degree made to conform to provisions of the Fduciaries Act of 1949 relating to minors' estates. The Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951 has clarified and reduced to more understandable wording the difficult rules intended to apportion more fairly the burden of estate taxes.

There are submitted herewith the Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951, the Register of Wills Act of 1951, the Orphans' Court Act of 1951 and the Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951, all as finally enacted, together with explanatory comments on each section. The changes to existing law are fully explained in the comments.

BAKER ROYER, Chairman

Joint State Government Commission
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
1951

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INCOMPETENTS' ESTATES ACT OF 1951

HISTORY OF

INCOMPETENTS' ESTATES ACT OF 1951

SENATE BILL No. 6

Introduced by the Honorable A. Evans Kephart

In the Senate

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, January 15.

Reported as amended, March 29.

Passed first reading, March 29.

Over in order, April 2, 3, 4.

Passed second reading, April 9.

Passed third reading and final passage, April 10 (40-7).

In the House

Referred to Committee on Judiciary, April 16.

Reported as committed, May 22.

Passed first reading, May 23.

Passed second reading, May 24.

Over in order, June 4.

Amended, June 5.

Passed third reading with amendments, June 5.

Passed finally, June 6 (206-0).

In the Senate

Senate concurred in House amendments, June 18 (50-0).

Approved by the Governor, June 28, 1951

Act No. 158

INCOMPETENTS' ESTATES ACT OF 1951

No. 158

An Act

Relating to the administration and distribution of incompetents' estates, both as to real and personal property, and the procedure relating thereto; including the disposition of such estates or portions thereof and the determination of title thereto without the appointment of a guardian in certain cases; the appointment, bond, removal and discharge of guardians of such estates, their powers, duties and liabilities, the rights of persons dealing with such guardians, and the rights of persons claiming an interest in such estates or in property distributed therefrom whether as claimants or distributees, and containing provisions concerning the determination of incompetency and the powers, duties and liabilities of foreign guardians; and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers and procedure relating to incompetents' estates.

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Section 801 (a). Specific Repeals

(b). General Repeal

(c). Saving Clause

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Section 101. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as the Incompetents' Estates Act of 1951.

Section 102. Definitions.—The following words when used in this act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Prothonotary" means the prothonotary of the court of common pleas having jurisdiction.

(2) "Court" means the court of common pleas having jurisdiction of the appointment of the guardian.

(3) "Incompetent" means a person, who, because of mental infirmities of old age, mental illness, mental deficiency, drug addiction or inebriety, is unable to manage his property, or is liable to dissipate it or become the victim of designing persons. It includes a person heretofore declared to be a lunatic, an habitual drunkard, insane or weak-minded.

Comment. See Section 67 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589,

50 PS §706; Section 1 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §941; and Procedural Rules, Rule 2051, for other tests of incompetency. The definition here employed is believed to be broad enough to supply all such or similar definitions. The last sentence is required because of the retroactive application of the act.

(4) "Guardian" means a fiduciary appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to have the care and management of the estate of an incompetent. It includes committees and guardians heretofore appointed for incompetents.

Comment. A guardian is defined in the Statutory Construction Act to be "a fiduciary who legally has the care and management of the person, or the estate, or both, of another under legal disability." The last sentence is required because of the retroactive application of the act.

(5) "Foreign guardian" means a guardian, or one performing the function of a guardian, who is subject primarily to the control of the court of another jurisdiction and has not received ancillary authority in the Commonwealth.

Comment. This is suggested by the definition of "foreign fiduciary" in Section 102 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 as amended by Act 298 of 1951.

Section 103. Title to Real and Personal Estate.—Legal title to all real estate and personal property of an incompetent shall remain in him, subject, however, to all the powers granted to his guardian by this act, and to all orders of the court.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 103 and 104 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 104. Effective Date.—This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred fifty-two.

Comment. There being no qualification of the language employed, the act clearly applies to estates of persons heretofore determined to be incompetent as well as those hereafter declared to be incompetent.

Section 105. Severability.—If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Comment. This is similar to Section 18 of the Estates Act of 1947 and to Section 106 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

ARTICLE II.

SMALL ESTATES.

Section 201. When Guardian Unnecessary.—When the entire real and personal estate, wherever located, of a resident or nonresident incompetent has a gross value of one thousand dollars or less, all or any part of it may be received and held or disposed of by the person or institution maintaining the incompetent without the appointment of a guardian or the entry of security, in any of the following circumstances:

(1) Award from Decedent's Estate or Trust. When the court having jurisdiction of a decedent's estate or of a

* "jurisdiction" in original.

trust in awarding the interest of the incompetent shall so direct.

(2) Interest in Real Estate. When the court having jurisdiction to direct the sale or mortgage of real estate in which the incompetent has an interest shall so direct as the incompetent's interest in the real estate.

(3) Other Circumstances. In all other circumstances, when the court which would have had jurisdiction to appoint a guardian of the estate of the incompetent shall so direct.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1001 of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*.

Section 202. Power of Person or Institution Maintaining Incompetent.—The court may authorize or direct the person or institution maintaining the incompetent to execute as natural guardian, any receipt, deed, mortgage, or other appropriate instrument necessary to carry out a decree entered under Section 201, and, in such event, may require the deposit of money in a savings account or the care of securities in any manner considered by the court to be for the best interests of the incompetent. The decree so made, except as the court shall expressly provide otherwise, shall constitute sufficient authority to all transfer agents, registrars and others dealing with property of the incompetent to recognize the persons named therein as entitled to receive the property, and shall in all respects have the same effect as an instrument executed by a duly appointed guardian under court decree.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1002 of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*.

ARTICLE III.

GUARDIAN: APPOINTMENT, BOND, REMOVAL AND DISCHARGE; EVIDENCE.

A. Appointment

Section 301. Petition and Hearing.—

(a) Resident. The court, upon petition and a hearing at which good cause is shown, may find a person domiciled in the Commonwealth to be incompetent and appoint a guardian or guardians of his estate. The petitioner may be the alleged incompetent's spouse, a relative, a creditor, a debtor, or, any person interested in the alleged incompetent's welfare. Notice of the petition and hearing shall be given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to the alleged incompetent, to all persons residing within the Commonwealth who are sui juris and would be entitled to share in the estate of the alleged incompetent if he died intestate at that time, and to such other parties as the court may direct. The alleged incompetent shall be present at the hearing unless (1) the court is satisfied, upon the presentation of positive testimony, that, because of his physical or mental condition, his welfare would not be promoted by his presence; or (2) it is impossible for him to be present because of his absence from the Commonwealth. It shall not be necessary for the alleged incompetent to be represented by a guardian ad litem in the proceeding.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 14 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 05 PS §731 and Section 1 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, as amended, 50 PS §941. The contents of

the petition and the form of notice should be governed by rule of court. For right to jury trial see Section 4 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §944, saved from repeal in Section 801(a) (14) hereof.

(b) Nonresident. The court may find a person not domiciled in the Commonwealth having property in the Commonwealth to be incompetent and may appoint a guardian of his estate. The appointment may be made after petition, hearing and notice as in the case of a person domiciled in the Commonwealth, or upon the submission of an exemplified copy of a decree establishing his incompetency in another jurisdiction. The court shall give preference in its appointment to the foreign guardian of the non-resident incompetent unless it finds that such appointment will not be for the best interests of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by the Act of 1909, P. L. 185, 50 PS §§991-994. The guardian of the nonresident, whether ancillary or original, has the same powers as a domiciliary guardian appointed under Subsection (a) of this Section.

Section 302. County of Appointment.—

(a) Resident Incompetent. A guardian of the estate of an incompetent may be appointed by the court of the county in which the incompetent is domiciled.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1011(a) of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*. Cf. Section 2, cl. III of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §694.

(b) Nonresident Incompetent. A guardian of the estate within the Commonwealth of an incompetent domiciled outside of the Commonwealth may be appointed by the court of the county having jurisdiction of a decedent's estate or of a trust in which the incompetent has an interest. When the nonresident incompetent's estate is derived otherwise than from a decedent's estate or a trust within the Commonwealth, a guardian may be appointed by the court of any county where an asset of the incompetent is located.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1011(b) of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*.

(c) Exclusiveness of Appointment. When a court has appointed a guardian of an incompetent's estate pursuant to subsections (a) or (b), no other court shall appoint a similar guardian for the incompetent within the Commonwealth.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1011(c) of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*. See also Section 16 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, as amended, 50 PS §733.

Section 303. Nonresident Guardian.—When a guardian is or becomes a nonresident of the Commonwealth, the acceptance of his appointment or the act of becoming a nonresident, as the case may be, shall constitute the Secretary of the Commonwealth his attorney-in-fact upon whom service of process and notices may be made as to all causes of action relating to the incompetent's estate.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1014 of the *Fiduciaries Act of 1949*.

B. Bond

Section 311. Necessity, Form and Amount.—Except as

hereinafter provided, every guardian of the estate of an incompetent shall execute and file a bond which shall be in the name of the Commonwealth, with sufficient surety, in such amount as the court considers necessary, having regard to the value of the personal estate which will come into the control of the guardian, and conditioned in the following form:

(1) When One Guardian. The condition of this obligation is, that if the said guardian shall well and truly administer the estate according to law, this obligation shall be void; but otherwise it shall remain in force.

(2) When Two or More Guardians. The condition of this obligation is, that if the said guardians or any of them shall well and truly administer the estate according to law, this obligation shall be void as to the guardian or guardians who shall so administer the estate; but otherwise it shall remain in force.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1021 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. See also Section 15 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §732 and Section 2 of the Act of 1909, P. L. 185, 50 PS §992.

Section 312. Fiduciary Estate.—The court in its discretion, upon the application of any party in interest, in addition to any bond required for the incompetent's individual estate, may require a separate bond in the name of the Commonwealth, with sufficient surety, in such amount as the court shall consider necessary for the protection of the parties in interest in an estate of which the incompetent is a fiduciary and conditioned in the following form:

(1) When One Guardian. The condition of this obligation is, that if the said guardian shall well and truly account for property held by the incompetent as fiduciary according to law, this obligation shall be void; but otherwise it shall remain in force.

(2) When Two or More Guardians. The condition of this obligation is, that if the said guardians or any of them shall well and truly account for property held by the incompetent as fiduciary according to law, this obligation shall be void as to the guardian or guardians who shall so account; but otherwise it shall remain in force.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 322 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 313. When Bond Not Required.—

(a) Corporate Guardian. No bond shall be required of a bank and trust company or of a trust company incorporated in the Commonwealth, or of a national bank having its principal office in the Commonwealth, unless the court, for cause shown, deems it advisable.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1022(b) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(b) Nonresident Corporation. A nonresident corporation or a national bank having its principal office out of the Commonwealth, otherwise qualified to act as guardian, in the discretion of the court, may be excused from giving bond.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1022(c) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(c) Other Cases. In all other cases, the court may dis-

pense with the requirement of a bond when, for cause shown, it finds that no bond is necessary.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1022(d) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 314. Requiring or Changing Amount of Bond.—The court, for cause shown, and after such notice, if any, as it shall direct, may require a surety bond, or increase or decrease the amount of an existing bond, or require more or less security therefor.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1023 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

C. Removal and Discharge

Section 321. Grounds for Removal.—The court shall have exclusive power to remove a guardian when:

(1) He is wasting or mismanaging the estate, is or is likely to become insolvent, or has failed to perform any duty imposed by law; or

(2) He has been adjudged incompetent; or

(3) He has become unable to discharge the duties of his office because of sickness or physical or mental incapacity and his disability is likely to continue to the injury of the estate; or

(4) He has removed from the Commonwealth or has ceased to have a known place of residence therein, without furnishing such security or additional security as the court shall direct; or

(5) For any other reason, the interests of the estate are likely to be jeopardized by his continuance in office; or

(6) The incompetent of whose estate he is a guardian is adjudged competent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 331 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Section 43 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §759.

Section 322. Procedure for and Effect of Removal.—The court on its own motion may, and on the petition of any party in interest alleging adequate grounds for removal shall, order the guardian to appear and show cause why he should not be removed, or, when necessary to protect the rights of creditors or parties in interest, may summarily remove him. Upon removal the court may appoint a substituted guardian and may, by summary attachment of the person or other appropriate orders, provide for the security and delivery of the assets of the estate, together with all books, accounts and paper relating thereto. Any guardian summarily removed under the provisions of this section may apply, by petition, to have the decree of removal vacated and to be reinstated, and if the court shall vacate the decree of removal and reinstate him, it shall thereupon make any orders which may be appropriate to accomplish the reinstatement.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 332 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Sections 63, 64 and 65 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §§891-893.

Section 323. Adjudication of Competency.—The court, upon petition and after such notice as it shall direct, may find, after a hearing at which good cause is shown, that a person previously adjudged incompetent has become competent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 63 of the Act of

1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §891 and Section 7 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §963. For right of trial by jury see Section 4 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §944, saved from repeal by Section 801(a) (14).

Section 324. Discharge of Guardian and Surety.—After confirmation of his final account and distribution to the parties entitled, a guardian and his surety may be discharged by the court from future liability.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 333 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

D. Evidence.

Section 331. Evidence of Mental Condition.—In any hearing relating to the mental condition of a person whose competency is in question, the disposition of, or sworn statement by, a superintendent, manager, physician or psychiatrist of any state-owned mental hospital or veterans administration hospital shall be admissible in evidence as to the condition of an inmate of such hospital, in lieu of his appearance and testimony, unless by special order, the court directs his appearance and testimony in person.

Comment. This is suggested by the Act of 1947, P. L. 293, as amended by the Act of 1949, P. L. 1409, 28 PS §10, and Section 811 of the Mental Health Act of 1951.

ARTICLE IV.

GUARDIAN: POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES.

A. In General.

Section 401. Possession of Real and Personal Property.—The guardian of the estate of an incompetent, until it is distributed or sold, shall have the right to, and shall take possession of, maintain and administer each real and personal asset of the incompetent, collect the rents and income from it, and make all reasonable expenditures necessary to preserve it. He shall also have the right to maintain or defend any action with respect to such real or personal property of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1041 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Section 20 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §753.

Section 402. Inventory.—Every guardian, within three months after real or personal estate of his ward comes into his possession, shall verify by oath and file with the prothonotary, (1) an inventory and appraisal of such personal estate, (2) a statement of such real estate, and (3) a statement of any real or personal estate which he expects to acquire thereafter.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1042 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Section 19 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §752.

Section 403. Abandonment of Property.—When any property is so burdensome or is so encumbered or is in such condition that it is of no value to the incompetent, the court may authorize the guardian to abandon it.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 502 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 404. Liability Insurance.—The guardian, at the expense of the estate, may protect himself, his employees

and the incompetent by insurance from liability to third persons arising from the administration of the estate.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 933 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 405. Continuation of Business.—The court, aided by the report of a master if necessary, may authorize the guardian to continue any business of the incompetent. The order may be with or without notice. If prior notice is not given to all persons residing within the Commonwealth who are sui juris and would be entitled to share in the estate of the incompetent if he died intestate at that time and to any other persons directed by the court, it shall be given to all such persons within five days after the order or within such extended time as the court, for cause shown, shall allow. Any person to whom notice is required to be given may, at any time, petition the court to revoke or modify the order. The order may provide—

(1) For the conduct of the business, by the guardian alone or jointly with others, or as a corporation to be formed;

(2) The extent of the liability of the estate or any part thereof, or of the guardian, for obligations incurred in the continuation of the business;

(3) Whether liabilities incurred in the conduct of the business are to be chargeable solely to the part of the estate set aside for use in the business or to the estate as a whole;

(4) The period of time the business may be conducted; and

(5) Such other regulations, including accountings, as the court shall deem advisable.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 934 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 406. Incorporation of Business.—After notice to all persons residing within the Commonwealth who are sui juris and would be entitled to share in the estate of the incompetent if he died intestate at that time and to any other persons directed by the court, the court, aided by the report of a master if necessary, may authorize the guardian alone or jointly with others, to organize a corporation to carry on a business held in the estate, whether the business is owned solely by the incompetent or with others, and may contribute for stock of the corporation, as capital, all or part of the property of the estate which was invested in the business.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 935 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 407. Claims Against Co-Guardians.—When one of two or more guardians shall be individually liable to the incompetent, the other or others shall take any legal action against him necessary to protect the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 936 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 408. Proceeding Against Guardian.—Any proceeding may be brought against a guardian or the surety on his bond in the county of the court having jurisdiction of the incompetent's estate, and if the guardian or surety does not reside in that county, process may be served on either of them personally, or as follows:

(1) When Resident of Another County. By a duly depu-

tized sheriff of any other county of the Commonwealth in which he shall be found.

(2) When a Nonresident of the Commonwealth. By the sheriff of the county of the court having jurisdiction of the estate sending, by registered mail, return receipt requested, a true and attested copy of the process to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, accompanied by the fee prescribed by law, and to the guardian or surety at his last known address, with an endorsement thereon showing that service has been so made upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 621 and 937 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 409. Revival of Judgment Against Guardian.—When the incompetent holds a judgment which is a lien on real estate owned by the guardian individually, any party in interest may suggest his interest in the judgment upon the record thereof and bring an appropriate action to revive it and to continue its lien. Any judgment so revived shall remain for the use of all parties in interest.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 938 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 410. Liability of Guardian on Contracts.—Unless he expressly contracts otherwise, in writing, a guardian shall not be personally liable on any written contract hereafter entered into which is within his authority as guardian and discloses that he is contracting as guardian of a named incompetent. Any action on such a contract shall be brought against the guardian in his fiduciary capacity only, or against his successor in such capacity, and execution upon any judgment obtained therein shall be had only against property of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 939 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 411. Investments.—The powers and duties of guardians in making, retaining and managing investments shall be as prescribed by law generally for fiduciaries.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 940 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 412. Power of Attorney.—A guardian may convey real estate, transfer title to personal estate, or perform any other act of administration by an attorney or attorneys-in-fact: Provided, That this provision shall not authorize him to delegate the exercise of any discretionary power.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 941 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 413. Voting Stock by Proxy.—The guardians or a majority of them, either in person or by proxy, may vote stock owned by the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 942 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 414. Nominee Registration; Corporate Fiduciary as Attorney-in-Fact.—

(a) Corporate Guardian. A bank and trust company or a trust company incorporated in the Commonwealth, or a national bank with trust powers having its principal office in the Commonwealth, may keep investments or

fractional interests in investments held by it, either as sole guardian or as co-guardian, in the name or names of the guardians or in the name of a nominee of the corporate guardian: Provided, †That the consent thereto of the co-guardians, if any, is obtained: And provided further, That all such investments shall be so designated upon the records of the corporate guardian that the estate to which they belong shall appear clearly at all times.

(b) Individual Guardian. A guardian serving jointly with a bank and trust company or a trust company incorporated in the Commonwealth, or with a national bank having its principal office in the Commonwealth, may authorize or consent to the corporate guardian having exclusive custody of the assets of the incompetent and to the holding of such investments in the name of a nominee of such corporate guardian, to the same extent and subject to the same requirements that the corporate guardian, if it were the sole guardian, would be authorized to hold such investments in the name of its nominee.

(c) Corporate Fiduciary as Attorney-in-Fact. An individual guardian may employ a bank and trust company or a trust company incorporated in the Commonwealth, or a national bank with trust powers having its principal office in the Commonwealth, to act as his attorney-in-fact in the performance of ministerial duties, including the safekeeping of estate assets. Such attorney-in-fact, when so acting, may be authorized to hold such investments in the name of its nominee to the same extent and subject to the same requirements that such attorney-in-fact, if it were the guardian, would be authorized to hold such investments in the name of its nominee.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 943 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 415. Acceptance of Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure.—The guardian may take for the incompetent from the owner of property encumbered by a mortgage owned by the incompetent, a deed in lieu of foreclosure, in which event the real estate shall be considered personalty to the same extent as though title had been acquired by foreclosure at sheriff's sale.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 944 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 416. Compromise of Controversies.—Whenever it shall be proposed to compromise or settle any claim, whether in suit or not, by or against an incompetent, or to compromise or settle any question or dispute concerning property of the incompetent, the court, on petition of the guardian or by any party in interest setting forth all the facts and circumstances, and after such notice as the court shall direct, aided if necessary by the report of a master, may enter a decree authorizing the compromise or settlement to be made.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 945 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 417. When Guardian Dies or Becomes Incompetent.—The fiduciary of the estate of a deceased or incompetent guardian by reason of such position shall not succeed to the administration of, or have the right to possess, any asset of an incompetent which was being administered by the deceased or incompetent guardian,

* "attorney-in-fact" in original.

† "That" omitted in original.

except to protect it pending its delivery to the person entitled to it. The account of the deceased or incompetent guardian may be filed by the fiduciary of his estate and it shall be filed if the court shall so direct.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 946 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 418. Surviving or Remaining Guardians.—Surviving or remaining guardians shall have all the powers of the original guardians.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 948 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 419. Disagreement Among Guardians.—

(a) Decision of Majority. If a dispute shall arise among guardians, the decision of the majority shall control. A dissenting guardian shall join with the majority to carry out a majority decision requiring affirmative action and may be ordered to do so by the court. A dissenting guardian shall not be liable for the consequences of any majority decision even though he joins in carrying it out, if his dissent is expressed promptly to all the other co-guardians: Provided, That liability for failure to join in administering the estate or to prevent a breach of trust may not be thus avoided.

(b) When No Majority. When a dispute shall arise among guardians as to the exercise or non-exercise of any of their powers and there shall be no agreement of a majority of them, the court, upon petition filed by any of the guardians or by any party in interest, aided if necessary by the report of a master, in its discretion, may direct the exercise or non-exercise of the power as the court shall deem for the best interest of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 949 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 420. Inherent Powers and Duties.—Except as otherwise provided in this act, nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the inherent powers and duties of a guardian.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1044 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

B. Sales, Mortgages, Leases, Options and Exchanges.

Section 441. Power to Sell Personal Property.—A guardian may sell, at public or private sale, any personal property of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1061 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. The guardian would have to use a reasonable discretion having in mind the possible return to competency of his ward. Property which has a special value to the incompetent should be preserved in every instance where he may recover his competency unless sale is required to provide funds for his maintenance or funds for the maintenance of those whom he is under a legal duty to support.

Section 442. Power to Lease.—A guardian may lease any real or personal property of the incompetent for a term not exceeding five years after its execution.

Comment. With court approval, a lease for more than

five years could be granted under Section 443. See Sections 962 and 1062 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 443. Order of Court.—Whenever the court finds it to be for the best interests of the incompetent, a guardian may, for any purpose of administration or distribution, and on the terms, with the security and after the notice directed by the court: (1) Sell at public or private sale, pledge, mortgage, lease or exchange any real or personal property of the incompetent, (2) grant an option for the sale, lease or exchange of any such property, (3) join with the spouse of the incompetent in the performance of any of the foregoing acts with respect to property held by the entireties, or (4) release the right of the incompetent in the property of his spouse and join in the deed of the spouse in behalf of the incompetent.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1063 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. It is contemplated that the court will not authorize sales of property which the incompetent may wish to receive in kind if his competency is regained unless the sale is necessary for his maintenance or for some other compelling reason. In reaching its decision the court will be influenced by existing case law, by the fact that title to the incompetent's property under Section 103 remains in him and by Section 14 of the Fiduciaries Investment Act of 1949 which authorizes retention of assets received in kind. Because of the power to sell personal property under Section 441, the court should approve sales thereof under this section only when the court agrees that the guardian is entitled to the protection of its decree, either because the circumstances are unusual or because the nature of the property is such that the incompetent may wish to have it in kind if he should regain his competency. Cf. Biddle Est., 1 Fiduc. Rep. 1. It is contemplated that the guardian under clause 4 may be authorized to assist the competent spouse in the disposition of real estate without any consideration passing to the incompetent's estate in the instances where the incompetent had been competent would have joined in the conveyance without any consideration passing to him.

Section 444. Restraint of Sale.—The court, on its own motion or upon application of anyone in behalf of the incompetent, in its discretion, may restrain a guardian from selling or carrying out any contract of sale of any personal property of the incompetent. The order may be conditioned upon the applicant giving bond for the protection of the incompetent's estate.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1064 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 445. Purchase by Guardian.—A guardian in his individual capacity, may bid for, purchase, take a mortgage on, lease, or take by exchange, real or personal property belonging to the incompetent, subject, however to the approval of the court, and under such terms and conditions and after such reasonable notice to relatives of the incompetent or to persons having an interest in the welfare of the incompetent as the court shall direct. When the purchaser, mortgagee, or lessee is the sole guardian, the court may make an order directing the prothonotary to execute a deed or other appropriate instrument to him.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1065 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 446. Title of Purchaser.—If the guardian has

given the bond, if any, required in accordance with this act, any sale, pledge, mortgage, or exchange by him, whether pursuant to a decree or to a power under this act, shall pass the full title of the incompetent therein free of any right of his spouse, unless otherwise specified. Persons dealing with the guardian shall have no obligation to see to the proper application of the cash or other assets given in exchange for the property of the incompetent. Any sale or exchange by a guardian pursuant to a decree under Section 443 shall have the effect of a judicial sale as to the discharge of liens, but the court may decree a sale or exchange freed and discharged from the lien of any mortgage otherwise preserved from discharge by existing law, if the holder of such mortgage shall consent by writing filed in the proceeding. No such sale, mortgage, exchange, or conveyance shall be prejudiced by the subsequent removal of the guardian.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1066 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 447. Collateral Attack.—No decree entered pursuant to this act shall be subject to collateral attack on account of any irregularity if the court which entered it had jurisdiction to do so.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1067 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 448. Record of Proceedings; County Where Real Estate Lies.—Certified copies of proceedings of any court of the Commonwealth relating to or affecting the real estate of any incompetent may be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in any county in which the real estate lies.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1068 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Act of 1836, P. L. 589, §18, 50 PS §736.

ARTICLE V.

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ESTATES OF INCOMPETENTS.

A. Control of Actions.

Section 501. Substitution of Guardian in Pending Action or Proceedings.—

(a) Voluntary Substitution. The guardian of the estate of an incompetent party to a pending action or proceeding in the orphans' court may become a party thereto by filing of record a statement of the material facts on which the right to substitution is based.

(b) Compulsory Substitution. If the guardian does not voluntarily become a party, the clerk of the orphans' court, upon the praecipe of an adverse party setting forth the material facts, shall issue a citation upon the guardian to show cause why he should not be substituted as a party.

(c) Status of Guardian; Continuance. If the guardian voluntarily becomes a party to the action or proceeding, or if the citation upon him is made absolute, he shall have all the rights and liabilities of a party to the action or proceeding. The court may order such continuances and extensions as may be necessary to afford him a reasonable opportunity to appear and prosecute or defend the action or proceeding.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 602 of the Fi-

duciaries Act of 1949, but limited to actions and proceedings in the orphans' court. See Procedural Rules 2352-2354 and 2375(7). No provision is made for service of citation or proof of service or notice which would be regulated by Sections 705, 706 and 711 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

Section 502. Death or Removal of Guardian.—An action or proceeding in the orphans' court to which a guardian is a party is not abated by his death or resignation or by the termination of his authority. The successor of the guardian may be substituted in the action or proceeding in the same manner as though the incompetent were a party.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 604 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, but limited to actions and proceedings in the orphans' court. See Procedural Rules 2352-2354 and 2375(4).

B. Claims; Rights of Creditors.

Section 511. Effect of Determination of Incompetency.—An incompetent shall be incapable of making any contract or gift or any instrument in writing after he is adjudged incompetent and before he is adjudged to have regained his competency. This section shall not impair the interest in real estate acquired by a bona fide grantee of, or bona fide holder of a lien on, real estate, in a county other than that in which the decree establishing the incompetency is entered, unless the decree or a duplicate original or certified copy thereof is recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county in which the real estate lies before the recording or entering of the instrument or lien under which, the grantee or lienholder claims.

Comment. The first sentence is suggested by Section 5 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §945. The words "incapable of making any contract or gift, or any instrument in writing" are suggested by similar language in the 1907 Act as it is the intention that the existing case law on the subject shall be preserved. Thus, it would remain possible for an incompetent in some circumstances to execute or revoke a will: cf. Mohler's Est., 343 Pa. 299. The second sentence is suggested by similar language protecting the rights of grantees and lienholders in Section 13 of the Wills Act of 1947 and in Section 216 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. also Section 16 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, as amended, 50 PS §733, and the Act of 1913, P. L. 358, 50 PS §734.

Section 512. Specific Performance of Contracts.—

(a) Application to Court. If any person makes a legally binding agreement to purchase or sell real or personal estate and is adjudged incompetent before its consummation, his guardian shall have the power to consummate it, but if he does not do so, the court, on the application of any party in interest and after such notice and with such security, if any, as it may direct, in its discretion, may order specific performance of the agreement if it would have been enforced specifically had there been no adjudication of incompetency.

(b) Execution and Effect of Deed or Transfer. Any necessary deed or transfer shall be executed by the guardian or by such other person as the court shall direct. The title of any purchaser under an agreement in which the incompetent was the vendor shall be the same as

though the incompetent had conveyed or transferred such property while competent.

(c) Indexing in Judgment Index. When any petition for specific performance of an agreement to purchase or sell real estate is filed, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas where the real estate or any part of it lies, upon the receipt of a certificate of such fact by the prothonotary of the court where the petition was filed, shall enter the petition upon the judgment index against the defendants and shall certify it as *lis pendens* in any certificate of search which he is required to make by virtue of his office.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 620 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 513. Notice to Commonwealth and Political Subdivisions.—When the Commonwealth or a political subdivision thereof has a claim for maintaining an incompetent in an institution, the guardian within three months of his appointment, shall give notice thereof to the Department of Revenue or to the proper officer of such political subdivision, as the case may be.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 623 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

ARTICLE VI.

ACCOUNTS, AUDITS, REVIEWS, DISTRIBUTION— RIGHTS OF INCOMPETENT AND DISTRIBUTEES.

A. Accounts.

Section 601. Accounting Required.—A guardian shall file an account of his administration of real and personal property promptly at the termination of his guardianship, or at such earlier time or times as shall be directed or authorized by the court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1081 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Sections 40, 41 and 42 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §§756-758, and Section 1 of the Act of 1909, P. L. 391, 20 PS §2853.

Section 602. Where Filed.—All accounts of guardians shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1082 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Where the guardian has received payments from the United States Veterans' Administration, notice and copies of accounts should be given and supplied as required by the Act of 1929, P. L. 647, 20 PS §788.

Section 603. Notice to Parties in Interest.—The guardian shall give written notice of the filing of his account and of its call for audit or confirmation to the former ward if he has been declared competent, and otherwise to his succeeding guardian or personal representative and to such other persons as the court by general rule or special order may direct.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 703 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Notice should be given to the United States Veterans' Administration when required by the Act of 1929, P. L. 647, 20 PS §788.

B. Audits.

Section 611. Confirmation of Accounts.—The account of

a guardian shall be confirmed by the court or by the prothonotary, as local rules shall prescribe, if no objections are presented within a time fixed by general rule of court. If any party in interest shall object to the account, or shall request its reference to an auditor, the court, in its discretion, may appoint an auditor.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 712 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 612. Recognition of Claims.—Upon the audit of the account of the guardian of a person who has died during incompetency, the auditing judge or auditor passing on the account shall not pass upon any claims against the estate of the incompetent other than necessary administration expenses, including compensation of the guardian and his attorney. All claims remaining unpaid at the incompetent's death shall be presented to the personal representative.

Comment. Section 612 is intended to clarify existing case law which remains in some confusion because of uncertainty as to when the claim should be presented to the guardian and when to the personal representative. Except when distribution can be made under Section 202 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, all questions concerning claims, other than those paid by the guardian prior to death and those incurred for necessary administration expenses, should be presented to the personal representative, for ultimate consideration by the orphans' court.

Section 613. Statement of Proposed Distribution.—A guardian filing an account shall file a statement of proposed distribution or a request that distribution be determined by the court or by an auditor, as local rules may prescribe. The statement of proposed distribution shall be in such form, and such notice thereof shall be given by advertisement or otherwise, and objections thereto may be made, as local rules prescribe.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 713 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 614. Decree of Distribution.—No account shall be confirmed, or statement of proposed distribution approved, until an adjudication or a decree of distribution is filed in conformity with local rules by the court or by the prothonotary of the court, expressly confirming the account or approving the statement of proposed distribution and specifying or indicating by reference to the statement of proposed distribution the names of the persons to whom the balance available for distribution is awarded and the amount or share awarded to each.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 714 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

C. Review

Section 621. Rehearing; Relief Granted.—If any party in interest shall, within five years after the final confirmation of any account of a guardian, file a petition to review any part of the account, or of an auditor's report, or of the adjudication, or of any decree of distribution, setting forth specifically alleged errors therein, the court shall give such relief as equity and justice shall require: Provided, That this section shall not authorize review as to any property distributed by the guardian in accordance with a decree of court before the filing of the petition. The court or master considering the petition may

include in his adjudication or report findings of fact and of law as to the entire controversy, in pursuance of which a final order may be made.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 721 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

D. Distribution.

Section 631. Award Upon Final Confirmation of Account.—A guardian shall be relieved of liability with respect to all real and personal estate distributed in conformity with a decree of court or in accordance with rule of court after confirmation of an account.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 733 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 632. Recording and Registering Decrees Awarding Real Estate.—A certified copy of every adjudication or decree awarding real estate or an appropriate excerpt from either of them may be recorded, at the expense of the estate, in the deed book in the office of the recorder of deeds of each county where the real estate so awarded lies, and if recorded, shall be indexed by the recorder in the grantor's index under the name of the incompetent and in the grantee's index under the name of the distributee, and shall be registered in the survey bureau or with the proper authorities empowered to keep a register of real estate in the county: Provided, That no adjudication or decree awarding real estate subject to the payment of any sum by the distributee shall be recorded or registered unless there is offered for recording, concurrently therewith, written evidence of the payment of such sum.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 736 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. It differs from Section 736 in that recording and registering decrees is made permissive rather than mandatory. This is because title will remain in the incompetent until his death under Section 103.

E. Rights of Incompetent and Distributees.

Section 641. Liability of Guardian for Interest.—A guardian who has committed a breach of duty with respect to estate assets shall, in the discretion of the court, be liable for interest, not exceeding the legal rate on such assets.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 754 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 642. Disposition of Trust Income.—Except as otherwise provided by the trust instrument, the trustee of an inter vivos or testamentary trust, with the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the trust, may pay income distributable to an incompetent beneficiary for whose estate no guardian has been appointed directly to the incompetent, or expend and apply it for his care and maintenance or the care, maintenance and education of his dependents.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 984 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 dealing with disposition of minor's income.

Section 643. Distributions of Income and Principal During Incompetency.—All income received by a guardian of the estate of an incompetent, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, may be expended in the care and maintenance of the incompetent without the necessity of

court approval. The court, for cause shown, may authorize or direct the payment or application of any or all of the income or principal of the estate of an incompetent for the care, maintenance or education of the incompetent, his spouse, children, or those for whom he was making such provision before his incompetency, or for the reasonable funeral expenses of the incompetent's spouse, child, or indigent parent. In proper cases, the court may order payment of amounts directly to the incompetent for his maintenance or for incidental expenses and may ratify payments made for these purposes.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1084 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Sections 20 and 21 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §§753, 754, Section 6 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, 50 PS §961 and the Act of 1915, P. L. 661, as amended, 71 PS §1781.

ARTICLE VII.

FOREIGN GUARDIANS.

A. Powers and Duties.

Section 701. In General.—A foreign guardian may institute proceedings in the Commonwealth (subject to the conditions and limitations imposed on nonresident suitors generally) and may exercise all the other powers of a local guardian. Except in the case of powers with respect to securities, for which special provision is made in Section 702, the maintenance of a proceeding or the exercise of any other power by a foreign guardian shall be subject to the following additional conditions and limitations:

(1) Copy of Appointment. The foreign guardian shall file with the register of the county where the power is to be exercised or the proceeding is instituted, or the property concerning which the power is to be exercised is located, an exemplified copy of his appointment or other qualification in the foreign jurisdiction.

(2) Affidavit. The foreign guardian shall execute and file an affidavit with the register of said county stating that, after diligent search and inquiry, the estate of which he is guardian is not, to his knowledge or so far as he has been able to discover, indebted to any person in the Commonwealth, and that he will not exercise any power which he would not be permitted to exercise in the jurisdiction of his appointment. The affidavit shall be attached to the copy of appointment.

(3) Taxes. When the foreign guardian exercises a power to sell or mortgage any Pennsylvania real estate, all taxes due thereon to the Commonwealth or to any subdivision thereof must be paid or provided for.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1101 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 as amended. Cf. Sections 17 and 18 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, 50 PS §§735, 736.

Section 702. Security Transfers.—When there is no guardianship in the Commonwealth, a foreign guardian, upon submission of a certificate of his appointment, shall have all the powers of a similar local guardian with respect to stock, bonds and other securities of a Pennsylvania corporation or a Federal corporation located in Pennsylvania and shall not be required to comply with the conditions and limitations of section 701.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1102 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 as amended.

Section 703. Service of Process.—The acceptance by a foreign guardian of the privilege extended by the laws of the Commonwealth of exercising any of his powers within the Commonwealth shall constitute the Secretary of the Commonwealth his attorney-in-fact upon whom service of process and notices may be made in any suit or proceeding instituted in the courts of the Commonwealth arising out of, or by reason of, the exercise of any of his powers or the performance or nonperformance of any of his duties as such fiduciary.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1103 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 704. Proof of Authority in Court Proceedings.—Upon commencing any proceeding in any court of the Commonwealth, the foreign guardian, in addition to the requirements of section 701, shall file with the court in which the proceeding is commenced, an exemplified copy of his official bond, if he has given a bond. If the court believes that he should furnish security or additional security in the Commonwealth or in the domiciliary jurisdiction, it may, at any time, order the action or proceeding stayed until sufficient security is furnished.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1104 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 705. Effect of Local Proceedings.—No person who, before receiving actual notice of local administration or of application therefor, has changed his position by relying on the powers granted to foreign guardians by this act shall be prejudiced by reason of the application for or grant of local administration.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1105 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

B. Distribution to Foreign Fiduciaries.

Section 711. To Foreign Personal Representative.—When a share of an incompetent's estate administered in the Commonwealth is distributable to a deceased nonresident creditor or other distributee, the court may award it to his domiciliary personal representative or to some other person performing the function of a personal representative, unless it shall appear that the rights of any resident of the Commonwealth may be adversely affected or the court shall determine that, for any reason, ancillary administration within the Commonwealth is advisable.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1111 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 712. To Foreign Trustee, Guardian or Committee.—When a share of an incompetent's estate administered in the Commonwealth is distributable to a nonresident minor, a trustee subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign court, or a nonresident incompetent, the court may award it to the guardian or committee of the nonresident appointed in the foreign jurisdiction, or to such trustee: Provided, That the court shall be satisfied that adequate security or other protection has been provided in the domiciliary jurisdiction by the domiciliary law for the protection of the persons beneficially interested in the share so awarded.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1112 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. Cf. Act of 1868, P. L. 94, 50 PS §762.

C. Transfer of Administration.

Section 721. Award to Foreign Guardian When Incompetent Becomes a Nonresident.—When the incompetent for whose estate a guardian has been appointed by the court is or becomes a nonresident of the Commonwealth, the court, upon satisfactory proof that it will be for the best interests of the incompetent and that no rights of a resident of the Commonwealth will be adversely affected and that removal of the property will not conflict with any limitations upon the right of the incompetent to such property, may direct the locally appointed guardian to transfer the assets of the incompetent within his control to a duly qualified guardian or guardians in the jurisdiction where the incompetent resides.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1121 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPEALER

Section 801(a). Specific Repeals.—The following acts and parts of acts and all amendments of each are hereby repealed as respectively indicated:

(1) The act, approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (Pamphlet Laws 589), entitled "An act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards," absolutely.

Comment. Article IX of the Mental Health Act of 1951 entitled "Guardian of the Person" supplies the portions of the 1836 and subsequent acts which deal with control of the persons of incompetents.

(2) Section one of the act, approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 663), entitled "A supplement to the act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards; to punish aldermen and justices of the peace for misdemeanors; relating to arbitrations in the district court in the city and county of Philadelphia; relative to deeds of assignment; relative to judgment liens; relating to limitation of actions; and relating to liens and terre tenants; and for the more effectual punishment of the crime of arson," absolutely, and Section two thereof insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. Section 1 (50 PS §794) deals with sale of timber; Section 2 (50 PS §705), with costs and witness fees.

(3) Section 7 of the act, approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one (Pamphlet Laws 713), entitled "An act to annul the marriage contract between William Mead and Eliza his wife, to the uniformed militia of Perry and Luzerne Counties, to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to the sale of the real estate of John Berge, deceased, to lunatics and habitual drunkards, and to the Susquehanna Canal Company," insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. This section (50 PS §697) states who may apply for a commission of lunacy or drunkenness when there are no relatives residing in the Commonwealth.

(4) The act, approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-five (Pamphlet Laws 31), entitled "An act relating to the committees of the estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §760) gave committees of

lunatics and habitual drunkards the same powers as guardians of minors in partition proceedings.

(5) Section one of the act, approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 30), entitled "An act to confer upon the committee of a lunatic, or a habitual drunkard, the power to institute actions of partition, and prosecute those already commenced," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §761) gave the committees of lunatics or habitual drunkards the right to institute partition proceedings. This has been suspended by Procedural Rule 2075 (2).

(6) The act, approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (Pamphlet Laws 94), entitled "An act respecting the estates of non-resident lunatics," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §762) gave the foreign committee the power to remove property from the Commonwealth. This is covered by Article VII hereof.

(7) The act, approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws 122), entitled "An act limiting the time within which inquisitions of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed," insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. The right to trial by jury is preserved by Section 4 of the Act of 1907, P. L. 292, which is saved from repeal in clause (14) hereof.

(8) The act, approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (Pamphlet Laws 154), entitled "An act to enable married women whose husbands are lunatics to dispose of their separate estates," absolutely.

Comment. The purpose of this act (50 PS §799) can be accomplished under Section 443 hereof.

(9) The act, approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (Pamphlet Laws 14), entitled "An act enabling wives of lunatics to release their right of dower in the real estate of their husbands," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §796) is no longer necessary. The competent spouse may join with the guardian in making the conveyance. If any doubt remains it is dispelled by clause 4 of Section 443.

(10) The act, approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws 137), entitled "An act giving priority in the trial of lunacy cases traversing inquisitions of sheriff's juries in the courts of this Commonwealth," insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. The purpose of this act (50 PS §711) is now accomplished by Rules 214 and 215 of the Procedural Rules.

(11) The act, approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws 138), entitled "An act providing for the taking, filing and reviewing of the testimony taken before sheriff's juries in inquisitions of lunacy in and by the several courts of this Commonwealth," insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. This act (50 PS §707) is more properly the subject of a rule of court.

(12) The act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws 301), entitled "An act regulating applications for commissions to inquire into the lunacy or habitual drunkenness of inmates of any soldiers' and sailors' home, almshouse, home for the friendless, or other charitable institution," insofar as it affects estates of incompetents.

Comment. The subject of this act (50 PS §712) would seem to be covered by the more general language of Section 301 hereof.

(13) The act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws 325), entitled "An act entitled an act providing for the sale of *the real estate of lunatics, at private sale, and empowering courts of common pleas to order, direct and approve such private sales," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §793) is supplied by Section 443 of this act.

(14) The act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws 292), entitled "An act to provide for the protection of insane persons, feeble-minded persons, and epileptics, and the appointment of a guardian for the said insane persons, feeble-minded persons, and epileptics, unable to care for their own property; authorizing the guardian to support the wife and children of the said insane persons, feeble-minded persons, and epileptics; defining the powers of the guardian, and authorizing the sale of real estate of the ward," absolutely, except section four thereof which is hereby saved from repeal.

Comment. This act (50 PS §§ 941-964), dealing with the estates of weak-minded persons and making reference to the Act of 1836, P. L. 589, is supplied by the new act. Section 4 of the 1907 act has been saved from repeal to preserve the right to trial by jury.

(15) The act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws 185), entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the protection of persons unable to care for their *own property,' approved the twenty-fifth day of June, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; authorizing the appointment of guardians of the estates of weak-minded persons non-resident of this Commonwealth, and extending to said guardians the powers conferred upon guardians of weak-minded persons by the said act, approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and its supplements, so far as relates to the real and personal property of said non-resident weak-minded persons, situate in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §§991-994) is supplied by Article VII hereof.

(16) The act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen (Pamphlet Laws 358), entitled "An act relating to the competency as

* "the" omitted in original.

* "own" omitted in original.

evidence of certain findings in processings in lunacy," absolutely.

Comment. This act (50 PS §734) is not required since no provision is made for establishing incompetency at an earlier date.

(17) Clauses 1 and 8 of subsection (a) of section 2 of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws 388), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court and the court of common pleas as to sales, mortgages, conveyances on ground-rent, leases, extinguishment of ground-rents, partition, exchange, squaring and adjusting of lines between adjoining owners, consolidation and combination of mining lands and the leasing thereof, the joining by owners of undivided interests in making and taking conveyances in order to change the route or location of any right of way or passage over adjoining or other lands, and the subdivision of premises so as to command the highest price or greatest rents, and, for such purpose, the laying out or dedication of roads, streets, and alleys, or the vacation of such as have not been accepted by the public authorities, where the court shall be of opinion that such decree will be to the interest and advantage of all those interested; and where the legal title is held by minors, lunatics, habitual drunkards, or weak-minded persons, a married person whose spouse is a lunatic, or has abandoned him or her for one year or has been absent and unheard of for seven years; by corporations having no capacity to convey or by any unincorporated association, by any religious, beneficial, or charitable society or association, incorporated or unincorporated, and the title is subject to forfeiture if real estate is held in excess of the amount prescribed by its charter or by law; by a corporation, or individual or individuals, and is subject to a trust of any description whatever; by any person as to whom a presumption of death may have arisen, or any interest wherein is held by any person under legal disability to dispose thereof; where the legal title is an estate tail or is subject to the lien of debts of a decedent not of record, contingent remainders, executory devises, or remainders to a class, some or all of whom may not be in being or ascertained; where estates shall have been devised or granted for special or limited purposes, where there is a power of sale but the time may not have arrived for its exercise; any preliminary act may not have been done to bring it into exercise, the time limited for its exercise may have expired, or any one or more persons required to consent or join in its exercise may be non compos mentis, have removed out of the state, have died, refuse to act, unreasonably withhold consent, or be absent and unheard of; where there has been or shall be a defective appointment in any deed or will, and the necessary power is not given to the executor, devisee, or appointee to make sale and conveyance; where a trust has been created, and no power conferred on the trustee to do any of the acts which the court is hereby empowered to authorize or confirm; and to the effects of such decrees," insofar as they apply to estates of incompetents.

Comment. These clauses are repealed to make it clear that when there is a guardian for the incompetent, pro-

† "corporation" in original.

cedures provided for by the act should be followed rather than those under the Revised Price Act.

(b) General Repeal. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

(c) Saving Clause. This act shall not repeal or modify any of the provisions of the following acts or parts of acts or any of their amendments:

(1) The act, approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (Pamphlet Laws 780), entitled "An act authorizing persons, whose wives, or husbands, are non compos mentis, to sell, mortgage, lease for years and convey, upon ground rent, real estate held in their own right."

Comment. This act (50 PS §795) must be preserved because there are circumstances where no guardian has been appointed for the incompetent spouse.

(2) The act, approved the sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws 99), entitled "An act relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and procedures of the court of common pleas as to sale, mortgage, conveyance upon ground rent, and lease for years of real estate, where the legal title is held by a married person whose spouse is an habitual drunkard, and providing for the disposition of the proceeds thereof."

Comment. This act (50 PS §§797, 798) is the companion act to the Act of 1886, P. L. 780, and deals with the estates of habitual drunkards.

Approved the 28th day of June, A. D. 1951.

JOHN S. FINE.

REGISTER OF WILLS ACT OF 1951

HISTORY OF REGISTER OF WILLS ACT OF 1951 SENATE BILL NO. 17

Introduced by the Honorable Donald P. McPherson, Jr.
(By Request)

In the Senate

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, January 15.
Reported as amended, March 29.
Passed first reading, March 29.
Over in order, April 2, 3, 4.
Passed second reading, April 9.
Passed third reading and final passage, April 10 (49-0).

In the House

Referred to Committee on Judiciary, April 16.
Reported as committed, May 22.
Passed first reading, May 23.
Amended, May 24.
Passed second reading with amendments, May 24.
Passed third reading and final passage, June 4 (206-0).
Vote by which bill passed third reading and final passage reconsidered, June 5.
Amended, June 5.
Passed third reading with amendments, June 5.
Passed finally, June 6 (206-0).

In the Senate

Senate concurred in House amendments, June 18 (50-0).

Approved by the Governor, June 28, 1951

Act No. 159

REGISTER OF WILLS ACT OF 1951

No. 159

An Act

Relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of registers of wills, and regulating proceedings before them, and the costs thereof, the effects of their acts, and appeals therefrom.

Comment. This is substantially the same as the title to the 1917 act. It omits "qualification" of registers because Section 1 of the 1917 act, relating to the register's oath and bond, has not been re-enacted herein for the reasons stated in the comment to Section 601 (3).

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The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

Section 101. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as the Register of Wills Act of 1951.

Comment. This is similar to Section 25 of the 1917 act.

Section 102. Definitions.—The following words when used in this act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section.

(1) "Register" means the register of wills having jurisdiction.

Comment. This is the same as the definition of "register" in the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, and in the Orphans' Court Act of 1951, except that the words "to grant letters testamentary or of administration" are omitted.

(2) "Court" means the orphans' court having jurisdiction.

(3) "Clerk" means the clerk of the orphans' court having jurisdiction.

Comment. The definitions of "court" and "clerk" are the same as in the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, and in the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

(4) "Personal representative" means an executor or administrator of any description.

Comment. This is the same as the definition of "personal representative" in the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(5) "Letters" means letters testamentary or letters of administration of any description.

* "(a) and (b)" omitted in original.

Comment. The Statutory Construction Act of 1937, P. L. 1019, 46 PS 601, includes no definition of letters. Its frequent use throughout the act requires its inclusion here.

(6) "Will" means a written will, codicil, or other testamentary writing and a nuncupative will.

Comment. The Statutory Construction Act provides merely that "'Will' includes codicil."

Section 103. Effective Date.—This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

Comment. There being no qualification of the language employed, the act clearly applies in all cases, regardless of the date of death of the decedent.

Section 104. Severability.—If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Comment. This is similar to Section 106 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, Section 18 of the Estates Act of 1947, and Section 104 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

ARTICLE II.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS.

Section 201. Register's Jurisdiction.—Within the county for which he has been elected or appointed, the register shall have jurisdiction of the probate of wills, the grant of letters to a personal representative, and any other matter as provided by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 3 of the 1917 act.

Section 202. Deputy Register.—Every register shall appoint a deputy or two deputies who shall have power to perform the duties of the office in his behalf and for whose conduct he and his surety shall be accountable. In case of a vacancy in the office of register, the first deputy shall exercise all the powers of the register until a successor is appointed or elected.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 2 of the 1917 act, as amended in 1945, amplified to indicate more clearly the place of authority in the case of vacancy in the office of register. Before the 1945 amendment, the reference to "deputy" was in the singular. Sections 224 and 233 of the General County Law of 1929, 16 PS 224, 233, applying to all but first-class counties, and providing for a single deputy, are repealed and partially repealed in Section 601 (a) hereof to avoid any inconsistency with this section.

Section 203. Witnesses—Testimony.—The register shall have power to—

(1) Subpoenas. Issue a subpoena to any person in any county of the Commonwealth to appear or produce papers or records before him.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9 of the 1917 act and by Section 741 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951. It was not considered advisable to list in detail the circumstances when a subpoena may be issued or the procedure to be followed upon failure to obey the subpoena. See

Section 205, *infra*, for the procedure to enforce a subpoena.

(2) Administering Oaths. Administer oaths and affirmations to parties and witnesses appearing before him and to designate any clerk or clerks in his employ to administer such oaths and affirmations to parties and witnesses appearing before them.

Comment. This should be compared with Section 604 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951, and Sections 304 and 311 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. There is no comparable provision in the 1917 act. The authority to designate clerks to administer oaths is included to give recognition to the practice in Philadelphia County where such delegation of authority is necessary because of the volume of business involved.

(3) Depositions. Issue commissions or rules to take the depositions of witnesses in another county or outside of the Commonwealth. The practice relating thereto shall conform to the practice in the local orphans' court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 10 of the 1917 act. The second sentence is new and should be considered in connection with Section 742 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

Section 204. Witness Fees.—Witnesses appearing before the register in obedience to the register's subpoena shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage as are allowed by law to witnesses in the orphans' court.

Comment. This is suggested by the last sentence of Section 9 of the 1917 act.

Section 205. Enforcement of Subpoenas, Orders and Costs.—Should any person refuse to comply with any subpoena or order of the register or to pay all costs, the register shall forthwith certify the record of the proceedings to the court. The court, upon petition of any party in interest, shall compel payment of the costs and shall enforce obedience to the subpoena or order in the same manner as in cases of subpoenas and orders issued or made by the court.

Comment. This is suggested by the portions of Sections 8 and 9 of the 1917 act which deal with the enforcement of the production of a will or the appearance of witnesses. It was considered advisable to refer enforcement to the orphans' court in all cases. See Orphans' Court Act of 1951, Sections 301(14), 751-756. This section makes unnecessary a special reference to enforcement of payment of the register's costs as provided in Section 23 of the 1917 act.

Section 206. Caveat.—

(a) Bond. When a caveat has been filed, the register shall not delay the probate of a will or the grant of letters for more than ten days after the filing of the petition for probate or for grant of letters, or after the filing of the caveat, whichever shall be later, unless within such ten-day period a party in interest shall file with the register his bond in the name of the Commonwealth with sufficient surety in such amount, not less than five hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars, as the register considers necessary, conditioned for the payment of any costs which may be decreed against the caveator.

(b) Failure to Give Bond. If no bond is filed within the

ten-day period, the caveat shall be considered abandoned, except as the register, for cause shown, shall extend the time.

(c) Costs. The register, or the court upon appeal, shall determine the amount of costs occasioned by a caveat and direct by whom they shall be paid. If all or part of the costs shall be finally decreed to be paid by the caveator, any party interested in the costs may bring suit on the caveator's bond as provided by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20 of the 1917 act but differs from Section 20 in that it is confined to a caveat alone and does not deal with appeals. Also it more clearly designates the time for the beginning of the ten-day period. Under existing practice it has been difficult to determine whether the ten-day period begins when a letter is filed with the register or only after a more formal caveat is filed. The allowance of a ten-day period after the filing of the petition for probate or for grant of letters will give persons the opportunity to examine the will and then to file a bond if they decide to contest the will.

Section 207. Certification of Records to Court.—Whenever a caveat shall be filed or a dispute shall arise before the register concerning the probate of a will, the grant of letters or the performance of any other function by the register, he may certify, or the court upon petition of any party in interest may direct the register at any stage of the proceedings to certify, the entire record to the court, which shall proceed to a determination of the issue in dispute. No letters of administration pendente lite shall be granted by the register after proceedings have been removed to the court except by leave of court.

Comment. This includes the substance of Sections 18 and 19 of the 1917 act, combined into a single abbreviated section as a matter of style. Section 17 of the 1917 act, under which a register may award an issue for jury trial, has not been included. When the register is convinced that an issue should be awarded for jury trial, he should certify the record to the orphans' court. The record so certified may include the testimony taken before the register and the court in its discretion may award an issue thereon without further hearing: Orphans' Court Act of 1951, Section 744.

Section 208. Appeals.—

(a) When Allowed. Any party in interest who is aggrieved by a decree of the register, or a fiduciary whose estate or trust is so aggrieved, may appeal therefrom to the court within two years of the decree: Provided, That the executor designated in an instrument shall not by virtue of such designation be deemed a party in interest who may appeal from a decree refusing probate of it. The court, upon petition of a party in interest, may limit the time for appeal to six months.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 21(a) of the 1917 act. As in the case of Section 771 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951, the persons entitled to appeal are more clearly indicated. The prohibition against the executor, as such, appealing from refusal of probate is believed to be declaratory of case law: Faust Est., 364 Pa. 529; Knecht's Est., 341 Pa. 292; Winters' Est., 57 D. & C. 433.

(b) Bond. Anyone appealing from a decree of the

register shall, within ten days after filing his appeal, file with the register his bond in the name of the Commonwealth with sufficient surety in such amount, not less than five hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars, as the register considers necessary, conditioned for the payment of any costs that may be decreed against him. If no bond is filed within the ten-day period, the appeal shall be considered abandoned.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(a) of the 1917 act and should be compared with Section 206(a) hereof dealing with caveats.

(c) Effect of Appeal. No appeal from a decree of the register shall suspend the powers of prejudice the acts of a personal representative to whom letters have been granted.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 21(b) of the 1917 act. It seemed advisable to refer to "a decree" rather than decrees involving the validity of a will or the right to letters as in the 1917 act. Compare Sections 520 and 547 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 and Section 772 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

(d) Excepted Appeals. This section shall not apply to appeals for inheritance tax purposes, nor to appeals specially regulated by law.

Comment. This subsection is added to avoid any possible conflict with appeals on inheritance tax matters for which special provision is made in the tax laws. See Act of 1919, P. L. 521, Section 13, as amended, 72 PS 2327.

Section 209. Bill of Costs.—The court may establish a bill of costs to be charged for the services of the register not otherwise provided by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 22 of the 1917 act and is similar to Section 503 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951. It seemed inadvisable to make any distinction between counties with or without separate orphans' courts as was done in the 1917 act. The Act of 1947, P. L. 933, as amended, 20 PS 2045, lists the fees of registers in counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes.

ARTICLE III.

PROBATE

Section 301. Place of Probate.—The will of a decedent domiciled in the Commonwealth at the time of his death shall be probated only before the register of the county where the decedent had his last family or principal residence. If the decedent had no domicile in the Commonwealth, his will may be probated before the register of any county where any of his property is located.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 4 of the 1917 act. It is consistent with Section 301 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, and Section 305(1) of the orphans' Court Act of 1951. The second sentence differs from the 1917 act which restricted the right to letters in such circumstances to the county "where the principle part of the goods and estate of such decedent within this Commonwealth shall be".

Section 302. Manner of Probate.—All wills shall be proved by the oaths or affirmations of two competent witnesses, and

(1) Will Signed by Testator. In the case of a will to which the testator signed his name, proof by subscribing

witnesses, if there are such, shall be preferred to the extent that they are readily available, and proof of the signature of the testator shall be preferred to proof of the signature of a subscribing witness.

Comment. There is no statutory precedent for this clause, but it conforms with Section 4 of the Wills Act of 1947. It should now be clear that when a subscribing witness is not readily available, the testator's signature may be proved by others without resort to proof of the witnesses' signatures. Compare *Miller v. Carothers*, 6 S. & R. 215.

(2) **Will Signed by Mark or by Another.** In the case of a will signed by mark or by another in behalf of the testator, the proof must be by subscribing witnesses, except to the extent that the register is satisfied that such proof cannot be adduced by the exercise of reasonable diligence. In that event other proof of the execution of the will, including proof of the subscribers' signatures, may be accepted, and proof of the signature of a witness who has subscribed to an attestation clause shall be *prima facie* proof that the facts recited in the attestation clause are true.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 2(2) and 2(3) of the Wills Act of 1947. The validity of such a will depends on the circumstances under which it was executed including its subscription by two witnesses. Proof of the signatures of subscribing witnesses would not of itself prove a compliance with the requirements of the Wills Act of 1947, unless the attestation clause recited a compliance therewith. Cf. *Hunter, O. C. Commonplace Book*, pp. 437, 440. Non-subscribing witnesses present at the execution of the will, of course, would be competent to prove compliance with the statutory requirements.

(3) **Nuncupative Will.** In the case of a nuncupative will the witnesses shall have been present when the will was declared, and shall have reduced it to writing or directed it to be reduced to writing.

Comment. This suggested by Section 3(a) of the Wills Act of 1947.

Section 303. Limit of Time for Probate.—

(a) **Original Probate.** A will, other than a nuncupative will, may be offered for probate at any time.

Comment. This conforms with the first portion of Section 16(b) of the 1917 act. The reference to nuncupative wills is included to avoid inconsistency with Section 3(a) of the Wills Act of 1947, and Section 304, *infra*. "Original probate" means the first probate of any testamentary writing of the decedent in Pennsylvania. It should be compared with "subsequent probate" mentioned in subsection (c) of this section which refers to the probate of a subsequent writing which revokes, in whole or in part, a writing originally probated.

(b) **Conclusiveness of Original Probate.** The probate of a will shall be conclusive as to all property, real or personal, devised or bequeathed by it, unless an appeal shall be taken from the probate as provided in Section 208.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 16(a) of the 1917 act. Regardless of its all-inclusive language, this subsection would not of course be applied strictly where fraud (cf. *Culbertson's Est.*, 301 Pa. 438) or uncertainty of the pro-

bate record (cf. *Rockett Will*, 348 Pa. 445) is involved. No special provision is made for refusal of probate as in Section 16(a) of the 1917 act. That is covered by Section 208 hereof.

(C) **Effect Upon Grantee or Mortgagee.** A will offered for original or subsequent probate more than two years after the decedent's death shall be void against a bona fide grantee or mortgagee of real estate of the decedent if the conveyance or mortgage is recorded before the will is offered for probate. This subsection shall not apply to a will of a person dying before the effective date of this act offered for original probate within three years after the decedent's death.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 16(b) of the 1917 act, but reduces the period from three years to two years. The last sentence avoids possible constitutional objections.

Section 304. Nuncupative Wills.— A nuncupative will shall not be admitted to probate, nor shall letters thereon be issued, unless notice has first been given to those who would be entitled to the estate in case of intestacy.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 6 of the 1917 act. The 1917 act prohibited probate of a nuncupative will within fourteen days of decedent's death. It is not considered advisable to delay the time for probate if provision is made for adequate notice to those who would be entitled to letters of administration. The requirements for nuncupative wills are found in Section 3 of the Wills Act of 1947.

Section 305. Wills in Foreign Language.— A writing not in English shall not be filed for probate or for any other purpose in the office of the register unless there is attached to it and filed with it a translation into English, sworn to be correct. The register shall attach the translation to the original and shall file them in his office, and in all cases where a recording is now or hereafter may be required, both the original and the translation shall be recorded. A writing filed in violation of this section shall not constitute notice to any person.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 12 of the 1917 act. It should be compared with Section 504 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

Section 306. Wills Probated Outside the Commonwealth.— A duly authenticated copy of a will proved outside of the Commonwealth according to the law of the place of probate may be offered for probate before any register having jurisdiction, and letters testamentary or of administration with a will annexed may be granted thereon as though the original will had been offered before such register. If, in addition to such copy, there shall be produced a duly authenticated copy of the record of the probate proceeding of the original instrument, the will shall be entitled to probate in this Commonwealth and appropriate letters shall be issued thereon without the production or examination of the witnesses to prove such will, unless the record shows or it is satisfactorily proved that an essential requirement of Pennsylvania law for a valid will has not been met. In such event, the probate proceedings may be supplemented by the submission of additional evidence to the register.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 7 of the 1917

act. It is intended that probate proceedings in Pennsylvania may be supplemented by the production of additional evidence before the register without the necessity of changing the probate records of the jurisdiction where the will was originally proved. Authentication of wills probated outside of the Commonwealth is governed by Act of Congress, 28 USCA 1738 and 1741.

Section 307. Enforcing Production of Will.—The register, at the request of any party in interest, shall issue a citation to any person alleged to have possession or control of a will of a decedent requiring him to show cause why it should not be deposited with him. In the absence of good cause shown, the register shall order the will to be deposited with him.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8 of the 1917 act. Provisions for enforcement are found in Section 205, *supra*. No special procedure is provided for service of the citation or for the hearing before the register. Presumably it will follow the practice in similar cases before the orphans' court.

ARTICLE IV.

LETTERS—ACCOUNTS.

Section 401. Bonds of Personal Representatives.—If any register shall grant letters without having taken such bond as may be required by law, he and his surety shall be liable to pay all damages which shall accrue to any person by reason thereof. Nothing herein stated shall be deemed to relieve the personal representative from liability which would otherwise be imposed upon him by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8(d) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917. The statement that letters issued without bond are void is omitted because it is believed that they should not be void insofar as other persons acting upon the faith thereof are concerned.

Section 402. Revocation of Letters.—

(a) When No Will. The register may revoke letters of administration granted by him whenever it appears that the person to whom letters were granted is not entitled thereto.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 5 of the 1917 act.

(b) When A Will. The register may amend or revoke letters testamentary or of administration granted by him not in conformity with the provisions of a will admitted to probate.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 5 of the 1917 act. Provision for amendment of letters will make it possible for the register to adjust his records when it is decided that a person improperly appointed should finish his administration in a different capacity. Cf. *Friese's Est.*, 317 Pa. 86, 91.

Section 403. Transmission of Accounts to the Court.—All accounts filed with the register shall be transmitted to the court for audit and confirmation on dates fixed by the court by general rule or special order and shall be advertised as required by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 46(d) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 which in addition made provision for the advertisement of accounts. This is now covered by Section 505 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

ARTICLE V.

RECORDS AND CERTIFIED COPIES.

Section 501. Wills.—All probated wills shall be indexed and recorded by the register, and shall remain in his office, except for the period required to be in the custody of a higher court. The recording may be accomplished by photographic or other mechanical process.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 11 of the 1917 act. Compare Act No. 432 of 1951 which authorizes the orphans' court, upon petition therefor, to permit a document or documents, in the custody of registers, of persons deceased for more than 50 years, to be delivered to a museum, or organization with similar facilities, for public display.

Section 502. Inventories and Appraisements.—The register shall index and record all inventories and appraisements filed with him. The recording may be accomplished by photographic or other mechanical process.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 13 of the 1917 act.

Section 503. Certified Copies.—Every register, upon the request of any person paying the fee therefor, shall make and certify under the seal of his office true copies of his records or of papers filed with him or of proceedings before him. Such certified copies shall be as good evidence as the original in any judicial proceeding in the Commonwealth.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 14 of the 1917 act. The last sentence is suggested by Sections 11 and 13 of the 1917 act.

Section 504. Recording Proceedings in Another County.—Copies of wills and probate proceedings and records of the grant of letters of administration and proceedings relating thereto, duly certified by the register, may be filed in the office of the register in any county where real estate of the decedent* is located. The register with whom such papers are filed shall forthwith record the same, and the record thereof shall be as valid and effectual in law as the original, or its duly certified copy, or its record be for all purposes of vesting title, of evidence, and of notice.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 15 of the 1917 act. Permission to file and record the grant of letters of administration has been added because of the administrator's authority under the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 to convey real estate.

ARTICLE VI.

REPEALER.

Section 601(a). Specific Repeals.—The following acts and parts of acts and all amendments of each are hereby repealed as respectively indicated:

(1) Section 37 of the act, approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-two (Pamphlet Laws 135), entitled "An Act relating to Registers and Registers' Courts," absolutely.

Comment. This section except for this repeal would still apply to Beaver County. It was not supplanted by Section 7 of the Act of 1868, P. L. 3, repealed in clause (2) hereof. A proviso in Section 11 of the Act of 1868, P. L. 3,

* "testator" in original.

stipulated that it should not apply inter alia to Beaver County.

(2) Section 7 of the act, approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (Pamphlet Laws 3), entitled "An Act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of this Commonwealth," absolutely.

Comment. This section has applied only to Northampton County, the only county of the fourth class, other than Beaver County, not having a separate orphans' court. The Act of 1947, P. L. 933, as amended, expressly saved from repeal by subsection (c) hereof sets forth the fee bill of registers in counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes. Section 22 of the Register of Wills Act of 1917 provided that in the counties having separate orphans' courts "the said courts shall establish a bill of costs." Under Section 209 of this Act, the orphans' court "may establish a bill of costs to be charged for the services of the register not otherwise provided by law."

(3) Section 1 of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws 415), entitled "An Act relating to the qualification, jurisdiction, powers, and duties of registers of wills, and regulating proceedings before said registers, and the costs thereof, the effects of their acts, and appeals therefrom," except insofar as it applies to counties of the first class; and Sections 2 to 23, both inclusive, of the same act, absolutely.

Comment. While the subject matter of Section 1 of the 1917 act on the oath and bond of the register is included within the scope of the General County Law of 1929, it must nevertheless be preserved because the General County Law of 1929 does not apply to Philadelphia County. When legislation dealing with Philadelphia County is revised, Section 1 of the Register of Wills Act of 1917 can be repealed absolutely. Section 24 of the 1917 act is preserved from repeal because it provides for fees to be collected for the Commonwealth upon the grant of letters and is not incorporated in the new act.

(4) Section 224 of the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (Pamphlet Laws 1278), entitled "An Act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto," insofar as it applies to registers of wills; and Section 233 of the same act, absolutely.

Comment. These sections apply to all but first-class counties and overlap to some extent the provisions of Section 202 of this Act. The partial repeal of Section 224 and the absolute repeal of Section 233 will eliminate any possible conflict of interpretation.

(b) General Repeal. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

(c) Saving Clause. This act shall not repeal or modify the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (Pamphlet Laws 933), entitled "An Act prescribing the fees to be received by registers of wills in counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class."

Approved—The 28th day of June, A. D. 1951.

JOHN S. FINE.

ORPHANS' COURT ACT OF 1951

HISTORY OF ORPHANS' COURT ACT OF 1951 SENATE BILL No. 25

Introduced by the Honorable Rowland B. Mahany

In the Senate

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, January 15.
Reported as amended, March 29.
Passed first reading, March 29.
Over in order, April, 2, 3, 4.
Amended, April 9.
Passed second reading with amendments, April 9.
Passed third reading and final passage, April 10 (48-1).

In the House

Referred to Committee on Judiciary, April 16.
Reported as committed, May 22.
Passed first reading, May 23.
Passed second reading, May 24.
Over in order, June 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20.
Amended, June 25.
Passed third reading with amendments, June 25.
Passed finally, June 26 (205-0).

In the Senate

Senate nonconcurred in House amendments, July 9 (50-0).
House insisted on its amendments nonconcurred in by the Senate, July 11.
Senate insisted on its nonconcurrence in House amendments and appointed Messrs. Mahany, Kephart and Rosenfeld a Committee of Conference, July 16.
House insisted on its amendments and appointed Messrs. McKinney, Tompkins and Schmidt a Committee of Conference, July 17.
Report of the Committee of Conference, presented to the Senate, July 17.
Report of the Committee of Conference, presented to the House, July 17.
Report of the Committee of Conference adopted by the Senate, July 30 (44-0).
Report of the Committee of Conference adopted by the House, July 31 (207-0).

Approved by the Governor, August 10, 1951
Act No. 263.

ORPHANS' COURT ACT OF 1951 No. 263

An Act

Relating to the orphans' courts; conferring exclusive jurisdiction on such courts over the administration and distribution of decedents' estates, trust estates, minors' estates, and absentees' estates; providing for the organization of orphans' courts, the procedure therein, the powers and duties of the judges thereof, and appeals therefrom.

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ARTICLE I.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

Section 101. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as the Orphans' Court Act of 1951.

Section 102. Definitions.—The following words, when used in this act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Clerk" means the clerk of the orphans' court having jurisdiction.

(2) "Court" means the orphans' court having jurisdiction.

(3) "Register" means the register of wills having jurisdiction to grant letters testamentary or of administration.

(4) "Fiduciary" includes personal representatives, guardians, and trustees, whether domiciliary or ancillary, individual or corporate, subject to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

(5) "Trust" means any trust, whether testamentary or inter vivos, subject to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court

Comment. The denitions in clauses (1) to (5) are identical with definitions in the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(6) "Inter vivos trust" means an express trust other than a trust created by a will, taking effect during the lifetime or at or after the death of the settlor. It includes:

Comment. The definition of inter vivos trust becomes important because under Section 301(3) hereof the orphans' court is given exclusive jurisdiction thereof, except in Philadelphia Conuty. Heretofore the jurisdiction of the orphans' court over inter vivos trusts has been indefinite,

the case law defining inter vivos trusts being found largely in lower court opinions.

(i) A life insurance trust;

Comment. Life insurance trusts are included by definition rather than by seperate provisions as in Section 9(o) of the 1917 act.

(ii) A trust created under a deed, agreement, or declaration except as hereinafter excluded;

Comment. Existing case law makes no distinction between written and oral trusts: *Tober's Est.*, 82 Pitts. L. J. 91; *Gorkiewicz's Est.*, 43 D. & C. 40; 45 D. & C. 91. There will be many instances where the trust is not wholly evidenced by the written instrument.

(iii) A common trust fund or mortgage investment fund created by a corporate fiduciary for the investment of funds held by it as fiduciary or co-fiduciary;

Comment. The court which has jurisdiction of most of the trusts which hold investments in the common fund is considered best fitted to administer it: *Cf. Keppelman's Est.*, 27 Berks 299.

(iv) A tentative trust; and

Comment. Existing case law is not clear concerning the orphans' court's jurisdiction of tentative trusts: *Cf. Brown's Est.*, 343 Pa. 230; 352 Pa. 1; *Tunnell's Est.*, 325 Pa. 554; *Smith's Est.*, 141 Pa. Superior Ct. 571.

(v) Similar trusts.

It does not include:

(vi) A resulting or constructive trust created by operation of law;

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *Shaffer's Est.*, 21 D. & C. 90; *In re Stief*, 32 D. & C. 289. It should not be construed as limiting the jurisdiction of the orphans' court in regard to property of an estate or trust within its jurisdiction: *Cf. Restatement, Trusts* §§45, 55.

(vii) A trust for creditors;

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *Musser's Acct.*, 39 D. & C. 475; *Leinenbach's Pet.*, 24 D. & C. 443; *Weber's Trust*, 50 D. & C. 538

(viii) An escrow relationship;

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *Jernigan's Trust*, 55 Montg. 231; *Moorshead, Trustee*, 1 Del. Co. L. J. 45 (*staw party*).

(ix) A temporary trust to hold disputed property;

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *In re Stief*, 32 D. & C. 289.

(x) A principal and agent relationship;

Comment. There is no distinction whether or not the relationship is created by letter of attorney: *Miller's Est.*, 19 D. & C. 141; *Jenkin's Est.*, 20 D. & C. 671.

(xi) A trust primarily for the benefit of business employees, their families or appointees, under a stock bonus, pension, disability or death benefit, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan;

Comment. Pension and profit sharing trusts are of sufficient importance to justify a seperate listing. The definition here included conforms with Sections 4(b)(3) and

6(6) of the Estates Act of 1947 and the Act of June 5, 1947, P. L. 477. In the only known reported Pennsylvania decision dealing with an employees' pension trust, jurisdiction was assumed by the common pleas court: *Luden, Inc., Employees' Trust Fund*, 42 Berks 1, 72 D. & C. 566.

(xii) A trust for bondholders;

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *Reading National Bank & Trust Co.'s Acct.*, 22 D. & C. 654

(xiii) A mortgagee in possession relationship; and

Comment. This accords with existing case law: *Reading National Bank & Trust Co.'s Acct.*, 22 D. & C. 654.

(xiv) Similar trusts or fiduciary relationships.

Section 103. Effective Date.—This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

Comment. Inasmuch as there are no exceptions, and the Orphans' Court Act of 1917 is repealed in Section 801 (a) (5), it is clear that this act applies to the administration of all estates and trusts within the orphans' court, regardless of the date of death or of the creation of the trust.

Section 104. Severability.—If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Comment. This is similar to Section 18 of the Estates Act of 1947 and Section 106 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

ARTICLE II.

ORGANIZATION OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Section 201. Orphans' Court in Every County.—In each county of the Commonwealth there shall continue to exist, as heretofore, a court of record, which shall be called "The Orphans' Court of County."

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1 (a) of the 1917 act.

Section 202. Counties Having Separate Orphans' Courts.—The separate orphans' courts heretofore established shall continue to exist in the Counties of Allegheny, Berks, Cambria, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Washington, Westmoreland, and York. Each separate orphans' court shall have the number of judges provided by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1 (b) of the 1917 act, altered to include additional counties now having separate orphans' courts, and to omit reference to the method of election and salaries, which are now taken care of by separate legislation. As thus altered, Section 202 will avoid conflict with other separate legislation on those subjects.

Section 203. Counties Having No Separate Orphans' Courts.—The orphans' court of each county in which no separate orphans' court is established shall be composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of that county.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1 (c) of the 1917 act.

Section 204. Court of Record; Seal.—The orphans' court of each county, whether separate or not, shall be a court of record with all the qualities and incidents of a court of record at common law. Its proceedings and decrees in all matters within its jurisdiction shall not be reversed or avoided collaterally in any other court, but they may be reversed, modified or altered on appeal. Each orphans' court shall have a seal engraved with the same device as is on the great seal of the Commonwealth and with the name of the court.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 2 and 6 of the 1917 act.

Section 205. Sessions; Terms.—Each orphans' court shall be in session as often as its judges shall think necessary or proper. There shall be no terms of the orphans' court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 11 of the 1917 act. The last sentence is declaratory of existing case law: *Kretzer v. Murry*, 297 Pa. 451.

Section 206. Rules.—Rules and forms of procedure, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth and with rules of the Supreme Court, may be made and prescribed by each orphans' court for the conduct of proceedings before it.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 10 of the 1917 act. Existing Supreme Court rules are those adopted December 30, 1942, effective the first Monday of July, 1943, 345 Pa. lv.

ARTICLE III.

JURISDICTION.

Section 301. Exclusive Jurisdiction.—The orphans' court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of:

(1) Decedents' Estates. The administration and distribution of the real and personal property of decedents' estates.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9 (d) and 9 (e) of the 1917 act.

(2) Testamentary Trusts. The administration and distribution of the real and personal property of testamentary trusts whether created before or after the effective date of this act, except any testamentary trust created before the effective date of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917, jurisdiction of which already has been acquired by another Pennsylvania court. Another court which has acquired jurisdiction of the trust may transfer it to the orphans' court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9(b) of the 1917 act. The exception for testamentary trusts created before the effective date of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 is required because it was not until the Act of 1917 that the jurisdiction of the orphans' court over testamentary trusts became exclusive. See comments of the Commissioners to Section 46(g) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 which refers to *Simpson's Estate*, 253 Pa. 217, as an example of an instance where the common pleas as late as 1916 was found to have exclusive jurisdiction of a testamentary trust.

(3) Inter Vivos Trusts. The administration and distribution of the real and personal property of inter vivos trusts whether created before or after the effective date of this act, except any inter vivos trust created before the ef-

fective date of this act, jurisdiction of which already has been acquired by another Pennsylvania court. Another court which has acquired jurisdiction of the trust may transfer it to the orphans' court. The jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County over the administration and distribution of the real and personal property of inter vivos trusts shall be concurrent with the several courts of common pleas as heretofore.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9(n) and 9(o) of the 1917 act. The definition of inter vivos trusts in Section 102(6) is essential to an understanding of this clause (3).

(4) Minors' Estates. The administration and distribution of the real and personal property of minors' estates.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9(a) of the 1917 act and by Section 59(a) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917.

(5) Absentees' and Presumed Decedents' Estates. The administration and distribution of the real and personal property of absent persons and of presumed decedents.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 9(c) of the 1917 act. See also Article XII of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. It is to be noted that death is not a jurisdictional requirement: cf. Hutton, *Death as a Jurisdictional Fact Before the Register of Wills and the Orphans' Court in Pennsylvania*, 53 Dick. L. R. 108.

(6) Fiduciaries. The appointment, control, settlement of the accounts of, removal and discharge of, and allowance to and allocation of compensation among, all fiduciaries of estates and trusts of which the court has jurisdiction, except that the grant of letters testamentary and of administration to personal representatives shall remain within the jurisdiction of the register as heretofore.

Comment. See Section 9(d) and 9(l) of the 1917 act, and *Kelley v. McGurl*, 13 D. & C. 350. Cf. Section 53 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 and Section 331 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(7) Guardian of Persons of Minors. The appointment, control and removal of the guardian of the person of any minor.

Comment. See Section 1011 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949 and Section 59 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917.

(8) Custody of Minors. The determination of the right to the custody of a minor in connection with any proceeding for his adoption or for the appointment of a guardian of his person.

Comment. This is suggested by the Act of 1949, P. L. 793, adding Section 9(q) to the Orphans' Court Act of 1917.

(9) Specific Performance of Contracts. To enforce specifically the performance by either party of any agreement made by a decedent to purchase or sell real or personal property.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(b) of the 1917 Fiduciaries Act, which has no counterpart in Section 620 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. See also Orphans' Court Act of 1917, Section 9(i).

(10) Legacies, Annuities and Charges. Proceedings for the enforcement of legacies, annuities and charges placed on real or personal property by will, inter vivos trust, or orphans' court decree, or for the discharge of the lien thereof.

Comment. See Article VIII of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. "Enforcement" rather than "payment" is used to make it clear that clause (10) is not limited to money legacies, annuities or charges.

(11) Construction of Administrative Power. The construction of an administrative power as to real estate proposed to be exercised by a fiduciary subject to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

Comment. This has no statutory precedent. It is included here to make it clear that the orphans' court has jurisdiction to determine the extent of the testamentary or statutory power of a fiduciary subject to its jurisdiction to possess, lease, sell, exchange or exercise a similar administrative power in regard to real estate. Clause (11), being restricted to administrative powers, does not apply to dispositive powers such as powers of appointment.

(12) Disposition of Title to Real Estate to Render It Freely Alienable. The disposition of any interest in real estate of one disabled from dealing with it when title to it has been acquired by descent or will, or is an estate or trust subject to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9(g) of the 1917 act. See also Section 1 of the Revised Price Act of 1917.

(13) Title to Personal Property. The adjudication of the title to personal property in the possession of the personal representative, or registered in the name of the decedent or his nominee, or alleged by the personal representative to have been in the possession of the decedent at the time of his death.

Comment. This is intended to obviate, whenever possible, a preliminary dispute as to whether the orphans' court has jurisdiction to determine the title to the disputed property. There is no statutory precedent for it. In some cases, a right to trial by jury may exist. See Section 745, *infra*.

(14) Appeals and Proceedings from Registers. Appeals from and proceedings removed from registers.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 9(m) of the 1917 act. Sections 207 and 208 of the Register of Wills Act of 1951 provide for appeals and certification of proceedings to the orphans' court.

(15) Birth Records. Matters relating to birth records, as provided by law.

Comment. See Act of 1951, P. L. 383, 35 PS §§481-484, and Act of 1941, P. L. 405, 35 PS §§491-496. Clauses 15-18 are included in this section for purpose of notice only. The subjects are covered by separate statutes and there is no intention to interfere therewith.

(16) Adoptions. Adoptions, as provided by law.

Comment. See Adoption Act of 1925, P. L. 127, as amended, 1 PS §1. In Philadelphia adoptions are in the Municipal Court: 17 PS §693.

(17) Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses, as provided by law.

Comment. See 48 PS §§1-19.

(18) Inheritance and Estate Taxes. Matters relating to inheritance and estate taxes, as provided by law.

Comment. See Inheritance Tax Act of 1919, P. L. 521, Sections 13, 15, 72 PS §§ 2327, 2351, as amended.

The provisions of clauses (8) and (16), in so far as they relate to adoptions, shall not apply to the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County. Exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of adoptions shall remain in the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Section 302. Concurrent Jurisdiction.—Title to Real Estate.—The orphans' court shall have concurrent jurisdiction of the determination of the persons to whom the title to real estate of a decedent or of the creator of an estate or trust subject to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court has passed by devise or descent or by the term of the trust instrument: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to restrict the exclusive jurisdiction of the orphans' court to distribute real estate in an estate or trust within its jurisdiction.

Comment. This section is intended to eliminate any doubt concerning the jurisdiction of the orphans' court to deal with real estate for the purposes of Sections 734, 756, 983, and 1083 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 303. Conflict of Laws.—Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to interfere with the rules of law applicable to the determination of the question whether Pennsylvania courts have jurisdiction of the subject matter enumerated in this act.

Comment. There is no statutory precedent for this section which is intended to make it clear that this act does not attempt to assume jurisdiction in cases where, under the applicable rules of conflict of laws, jurisdiction would be in the courts of another state.

Section 304. Incidental Powers.—The orphans' court shall have all legal and equitable powers required for or incidental to the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Comment. This is suggested by what was originally Section 9(n) of the 1917 act.

Section 305. Venue of Decedents' and Minors' Estates.—When a Pennsylvania orphans' court has jurisdiction of a decedent's or a minor's estate, except as otherwise provided by law, the venue for all purposes shall be as follows:

Comment: The words "for all purposes" are included to make it clear that sales of real estate in all instances are to be authorized by the court of the indicated county rather than the court where the real estate lies.

(1) **Decedents' Estates.** In the case of a decedent's estate, in the county where the letter was granted to the personal representative, and in the absence of such letters, then where the decedent had his last family or principal residence, and if the decedent had no domicile in the Commonwealth, then in any county where any of his property is located.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 301 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(2) **Minors' Estates.** In the case of a guardian of a minor appointed by the court, in the county whose court appointed the guardian. In the case of a guardian of a minor not appointed by the court, or when there is a minor's estate but no guardian, in the county whose court which at the time proceedings are first initiated would have jurisdiction to appoint a guardian of the estate.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 9(a) of the Orphans' Court Act of 1917 and 59(a) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917. See also Section 18(b) of the Wills Act of 1947 and Act of 1945, P. L. 253, 20 PS §1178, which provide for the appointment of a guardian by will and inter vivos instrument. Case law on the jurisdiction of testamentary guardians is somewhat confused. *Rively's Est.*, 7 Del. 522, holds that jurisdiction is in the court of the county where the guardian resides. It is considered advisable that insofar as possible, only one court have jurisdiction of the assets of a minor, and that this court be the court of the county where the minor resides. This will assure that all applications for maintenance or other purposes of the minor will come before the same court.

Section 306. Venue of Trust Estates. When a Pennsylvania orphans' court has jurisdiction of any trust, testamentary or inter vivos, except as otherwise provided by law, the venue for all purposes shall be in the county where at the time being is the situs of the trust. The situs of the trust shall remain in the county of the court which first assumed jurisdiction of the trust, unless and until such court shall order a change of situs under the provisions of this act.

Comment. Contrary to prior law, the venue "for all purposes" is the county where the trust has its situs. Thus, petitions dealing with trust real estate should be presented to the court of the county where the trust has its situs rather than where the trust real estate is located.

Section 307. Situs of Testamentary Trust. The situs of a testamentary trust shall be in the county where letters were granted to the personal representative, and in the absence of such letters, then in a county where such letters could have been granted, and if no such letters could have been granted, then in a county in which any trustee resides or is located.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 46(g) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917.

Section 308. Situs of Inter Vivos Trust.—

(a) **When Provided For in Trust Instrument.** If the trust instrument expressly provides for the situs of the inter vivos trust, its situs shall be at the place within or without the Commonwealth which is in accord with such provision.

Comment. Since the original situs of an inter vivos trust is largely within the control of the settlor, it was deemed advisable to recognize the right to provide for it in the trust instrument.

(b) **Not Provided For in Trust Instrument.** If the trust instrument does not expressly provide for the situs of the inter vivos trust, its situs shall be:

(1) **Resident Settlor.** In the case of an inter vivos trust whose settlor is domiciled in the Commonwealth (i) in the settlor's lifetime, either in the county of his principal residence or in the county in which any of the trustees resides or is located, and (ii) after the settlor's death, either in the county in which letters have been granted to his personal representative, or in a county in which letters could have been granted, or in a county in which any trustee resides or is located.

(2) **Nonresident Settlor.** In the case of an inter vivos

trust whose settlor (i) is not domiciled in the Commonwealth at the time when during his lifetime the first application is made to a court concerning the trust, or (ii) was not domiciled in the Commonwealth at his death if the first application to a court concerning the trust was made thereafter, in a county in which any trustee resides, and if there is no such trustee, then in a county where property of the trust is located.

Comment. There is no statutory precedent for this subsection. Confusion should not arise between counties because, under Section 306, jurisdiction after it is once assumed is confined to one county. The Act of 1931 which gave the orphans' court concurrent jurisdiction with the common pleas over inter vivos trusts was silent upon the matter of venue. Section 15 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 628, 20 PS §2741, in dealing with trusts subject to the jurisdiction of the common pleas, provided that the court of common pleas of the county in which any such trustee resided or was located at the commencement of the trust should have jurisdiction of inter vivos trusts. This act has been applied by analogy in the orphans' court. Cf. *Mathew's Trust*, 339 Pa. 219; *Cassone's Est.*, 19 D. & C. 272. Under the procedure hereinabove provided, it is believed that in most instances it will be possible to place the jurisdiction of inter vivos trusts in the same county where the decedent-settlor's estate is being administered without making a hard-and-fast rule to cover all cases. If the decedent's estate and trust estate are administered in the same county, the difficulties of adjusting the rights of creditors and taxing authorities and of interpreting inter-related testamentary and inter vivos provisions will be substantially reduced.

Section 309. Change of Situs—Order of Court.—A court having jurisdiction of a testamentary or inter vivos trust, on application of a trustee or of any party in interest, after such notice to all parties in interest as it shall direct and aided if necessary by the report of a master, and after such accounting and such provision to insure the proper payment of all taxes to the Commonwealth and any political subdivision thereof as the court shall require, may direct, notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this act, that the situs of the trust shall be changed to any other place within or without the Commonwealth if the court shall find the change necessary or desirable for the proper administration of the trust. Upon such change if situs becoming effective by the assumption of jurisdiction by another court, the jurisdiction of the court as to the trust shall cease and thereupon the situs of the trust for all purposes shall be as directed by the court.

Comment. The right of the court to change situs, when altered circumstances make a change desirable, may be particularly important in trusts of long duration, where the new circumstances could not have been anticipated and provided for.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDGES.

Section 401. Powers.—Any judge of an orphans' court, learned in the law, whether or not the court is separate and whether or not it consists of more than one judge, may hear and determine all matters of which the court has jurisdiction. His determination thereof shall be a final

decree, unless exceptions thereto are authorized by rule of court or the decree discloses that it is not intended as such.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 1(b) and 1(c) of the Orphans' Court Act of 1917.

Section 402. Sitting in Other Courts.—Subject to regulation by the Supreme Court, any judge of an orphans' court may hear and determine any matter in any court of record except an appellate court with statewide jurisdiction on call by the president judge of the court in which he is to sit, and any judge of a court of common pleas may hear and determine any matter in an orphans' court on call by its presiding judge. A judge shall not be required to accept any such call.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the 1917 act. See Act of 1911, P. L. 101, 17 PS §§226-229, 20 PS §2127, for the mechanics regulating the assignment and payment of services of judges to different districts. That act apparently deals only with fiscal matters and does not empower an orphans' court judge to hear and determine matters in a common pleas court of the same judicial district. For the situation when there is an entire vacancy in the orphans' court, see Act of 1925, P. L. 328, 20 PS §2141.

Section 403. Powers When the Court is Not in Session.—Any judge of an orphans' court, learned in the law, shall have power, whether or not the court is in session, to administer ex parte business and to issue process.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 15 of the 1917 act. Cf. Supreme Court Equity Rule 4.

Section 404. When President Judge Unable to Act.—Whenever the president judge of an orphans' court is unable to act, the judge next oldest in commission who is able to act shall have the powers of the president judge.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 4(c) of the 1917 act.

ARTICLE V.

CLERK; SHERIFF.

A Clerk.

Section 501. Duties.—The clerk shall have custody of the records and of the seal of the court, shall faithfully perform, under the direction of the court, all the duties of his office, and may appoint an assistant clerk or clerks, but only with the consent and approval of the court. He shall attest in the name of the president judge alone all process, subpoenas, certificates, copies of records and other documents which shall be issued out of the court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8(a) and 8(b)1 of the 1917 act. The General County Law of 1929, 16 PS §220, et seq., provides when the register shall be the clerk of the orphans' court. Cf. 20 PS §2182, 2183, regarding counties of over 150,000. The last sentence is based on Section 13 of the 1917 act.

Section 502. Dockets.—The clerk shall keep in the dockets provided for that purpose a record of all proceedings of the court. Local rules may prescribe the recording of all or parts of instruments filed with the court or the clerk, or may prescribe that any instrument be filed in duplicate, and that the duplicates be bound

into volumes and preserved in lieu of recording, or may prescribe that any instrument be copied by photographic or other mechanical process.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8(b)2 of the 1917 act.

Section 503. Bill of Costs.—Each orphans' court may establish a bill of costs to be charged for the services of the clerk not otherwise provided for by law.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8(c) of the 1917 act. Fees in counties of 5th-8th classes are fixed by law: 20 PS §2223.

Section 504. Translation of Foreign Language Documents.—A writing not in English shall not be filed in the court or in the office of the clerk unless there is attached to it and filed with it a translation into English sworn to be correct. A writing filed in violation of this section shall not constitute notice to any person.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 8(b)3 of the 1917 act.

Section 505. Advertisement of Accounts.—

(a) Requirement of Notice—Contents of Notice. The clerk shall give notice by advertisement of the time when accounts filed with him and with the register will be presented to the court for confirmation, stating in the advertisement the names and capacities of the respective accountants.

(b) Manner of Advertisement. The notice shall be advertised at least once a week during the four weeks immediately preceding the time for presentation of the accounts to the court in the case of accounts filed with the register, and at least once a week during the two weeks immediately preceding the time for presentation of the accounts to the court in the case of accounts filed with the clerk—

(1) In the legal publication, if any, designated by rule of court for the publication of legal notices, and

(2) In at least one newspaper of general circulation published within the county, and if no such newspaper is published in that county, then in one such newspaper published nearest to that county.

(c) Cost of Advertisement. The expense of the advertisement and of the proof thereof shall be charged to the estate or trust and allowed to the clerk, who shall pay the publications costs to the newspapers upon delivery of the proofs of publication.

Comment. This is suggested by Sections 46(d), 46(i) and 47(a) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917.

Section 506. Money Paid Into Court.—The clerk shall have custody of all funds paid into court. Pending the distribution thereof, the clerk may invest the funds but shall have no duty to do so. Any such investment, except as the court shall otherwise direct, shall be restricted to obligations of the United States or the United States Treasury, or of the Commonwealth.

Comment. See Section 803 of the 1949 Fiduciaries Act as an instance when money is paid into court. Cf. Section 506 of the 1949 Fiduciaries Act for analogous language. See Act of 1878, P. L. 156, 12 PS §621, which is repealed insofar as it applies to the orphans' court by Section 801(4). For fees to be received by the clerk, see 20 PS §§2222, 2223.

B. Sheriff.

Section 511. Powers and Duties.—The sheriff shall serve process and execute orders directed to him pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Comment. There is no statutory precedent for this section.

Section 512. Fees.—The fees and allowances of the sheriff shall be as provided by law or in the absence thereof as fixed by rule of court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 19 of the 1917 act.

ARTICLE VI.

MASTERS, AUDITORS, EXAMINERS, GUARDIANS AD LITEM AND TRUSTEES AD LITEM.

Section 601. Appointment; Purpose.—The court may appoint:

(1) Masters. A Master to investigate any issue of fact and to report his finding of fact, conclusions of law and recommendations to the court.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(b)1 of the 1917 act.

(2) Auditors of Accounts of Fiduciaries. Except in the circumstances prohibited by law, an auditor to examine and audit an account and to determine distribution.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 47(b) and (c) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917. Cf. Sections 711 and 712 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(3) Auditors to State Accounts. An auditor to state an account when a proper account cannot be obtained from a fiduciary or other person required to state an account.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 17(i)2 of the Orphans' Court Act of 1917. It becomes an important power when a fiduciary, because of physical or mental inability, is unable to state an account, or when there is no fiduciary or other person having an obligation to state an account. See Smith's Est., 324 Pa. 575; Witman's Ap., 28 Pa. 376; Welsh's Est., 24 Dist. 489. No provision is made for the appointment of an auditor by the Supreme Court as provided in Section 22(b) of the 1917 act. Cf. Bennett Est., 366 Pa. 232.

(4) Examiners of Assets. By general rule or special order, an examiner or examiners to make periodic or special examination of assets of estates or trusts, and to require all persons in whose custody or control such assets may be held to present them for examination.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 46(b) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917. No special provisions is made here for an examiner taking oral depositions outside of the Commonwealth, as provided in Section 20(b)3 of the 1917 act. See Section 742 of this act.

(5) Guardians and Trustee Ad Litem. On petition or on its own motion, a guardian or a trustee ad litem to represent the interest, not already represented by a fiduciary, of (i) a person not sui juris, or (ii) an absentee, or (iii) a presumed decedent, or (iv) an unborn or unascertained person.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 17(j) of the 1917

act added by amendment in 1943. See also Sections 704 and 1085 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

Section 602. Compensation.—Any person appointed by the court as master, auditor, examiner, guardian ad litem, or trustee ad litem, shall be compensated by reasonable fees fixed by the court and paid from such sources as the court shall direct.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 46(b) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 relating to compensation to be paid to examiners.

Section 603. Subpoenas.—Masters, auditors and examiners shall have the power to issue subpoenas with or without a clause of duces tecum to witness to appear before them when necessary for the performance of any of their duties. If any person who has been duly subpoenaed fails to obey the subpoena, the master, auditor or examiner issuing the subpoena may report the neglect or refusal to the court. The court upon receiving such report shall have power to issue an attachment in the same manner as is provided in the case of subpoenas issued by it.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 4 of the Act of 1948, P. L. 506, 17 PS §1745.

Section 604. Power to Administer Oaths.—Masters, auditors and examiners shall have the power to administer oaths to parties and witnesses.

Comment. This is suggested by the last clause of Section 47(c) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917.

ARTICLE VII

PROCEDURE

A. Institution of Proceedings and Original Process.

Section 701. Petitions.—All applications to the court shall be by petition in the form prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Comment. Compare Pennsylvania Rules of Orphans' Court, Section 3, and Section 17 of the 1917 act.

Section 702. Accounts.—The court may decide or dispose of any question relating to the administration or distributing of an estate or trust and exercise any of its powers in respect thereof upon the filing of an account or in any other appropriate proceeding. The account may be a complete accounting of the estate or trust or of only the transactions which raise the question to be determined.

Comment. There is no statutory precedent for this section. The last sentence may be an extension of existing case law. But see *Cassatt Est.*, 105 Pa. Superior Ct. 14, where the record reveals that the accounting there involved included only the stock transaction giving rise to the apportionment dispute.

Section 703. Writs of Habeas Corpus.—In any proceeding for the adoption of a minor or for the appointment of a guardian of his person, the court may award a writ of habeas corpus.

Comment. This is suggested by Act of 1949, P. L. 793. See Section 301 (8), *supra*.

Section 704. Citation.—Jurisdiction of the person shall be obtained by citation to be awarded by the court upon application of any party in interest. The citation shall direct the party named therein to file a complete answer

under oath to the averments of the petition on or before a day certain, which shall be not less than ten days after the service thereof, and to show cause as the decree of the court shall provide.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 17(a) of the 1917 act.

Section 705. Service of Citation.—A citation to obtain jurisdiction of a person may be served by any adult person, or by the sheriff of the county wherein the citation issued, or by deputation of the sheriff of the county where the service may be had in any county of the Commonwealth, in the same manner as a writ of summons in an action of assumpsit in the court of common pleas. When no other time is specially fixed by the court, the order awarding the citation shall be void unless the citation is issued within six months.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 17(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (g) and (h) of the 1917 act, and by Section 602(c) of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949. See Rules of Civil Procedure, Sections 1009 and 1010. When a citation is employed for purpose of notice, including notice to non-resident of the Commonwealth, it may be served as provided in Section 711.

Section 706. Proof of Service.—Proof of service shall be by affidavit of the person or the return of the sheriff making service, and shall set forth the same information as a sheriff's return in an action of assumpsit.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 17(f) of the 1917 act.

B. Notice

Section 711. Manner of Service; Proof.—Notice of any proceeding in the court may be given within or outside the Commonwealth by personal service, by registered mail, by publication, or otherwise, as the court shall direct by general rule or special order. Notice may be in the form of a citation served as provided in this section.

Comment. See Pa. Rules of Orphans' Court, Section 5, Rule 1, and Section 12 of the 1917 act.

C. Action Upon Default of Respondent

Section 721. Power of Court.—Should the respondent fail to comply with the requirements of any citation or notice, the court, upon proof of service thereof, shall have the power to make such order as may be just and necessary.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 17(i) 1 and 2 of the 1917 act.

D. Summary Decree; Injunction

Section 731. Decree Without Prior Hearing—Attachment—Sequestration.—The court, without a prior hearing, may allow the issuing of a writ of attachment of the person or a writ of sequestration, or both, against any one who the court is satisfied is about to leave the Commonwealth or conceals his whereabouts to the prejudice of the complainant or to an estate or trust within the jurisdiction of the court. On the return of the writ the court may proceed as on the return of a citation or make such order as it shall deem appropriate. An attachment or sequestration issued without a prior hearing may be dissolved at any time by the court upon the respondent's giving

security, to the satisfaction of the court, for his appearance on a day certain to answer the petition and to abide the orders and decrees of the court in the premises.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(b) 6 and 7 of the 1917 act. See *infra*, Sections 752 and 753 when summary action is not required.

Section 732. Injunctions.—The court may issue injunctions for the protection of property within its jurisdiction in the same manner as the court of common pleas of the same county.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 16 of the 1917 act.

E. Witnesses; Evidence; Hearings: Trials.

Section 741. Subpoenas.—The court may issue subpoenas with or without a clause of *duces tecum* into any county of the Commonwealth to witnesses to appear before it or any master, auditor, or examiner appointed by it.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(a) and (c) of the 1917 act. Section 20(a) of the 1917 act was based on Section 22 of the Act of 1836, P. L. 784, 17 PS §2079. Section 22 of the 1836 act makes no special mention of subpoenas *duces tecum* but apparently applies to them also: Cf. *Abernathy v. Pittsburgh Press Co.*, 91 Pitts. 187. Cf. Register of Wills Act of 1917, Section 9, which includes reference to subpoenas *duces tecum*. Under Section 603 of this act, subpoenas can be issued by masters, auditors, and examiners. The fact that there is authorization to issue subpoenas from both sources is not considered objectionable.

Section 742. Depositions and Discovery.—The court, by general rule or special order, may prescribe the practice relating to dispositions, discovery, and the production of documents. To the extent not provided for by general rule or special order, the practice relating to such matters shall conform to the practice in the local court of common pleas.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(b)2 and 3 and 20(c) of the 1917 act. See also Supreme Court Rules, Section 3, Rule 6. Supreme Court Equity Rules, Rule 60, and Rules 4001-4025 of the Procedure Rules.

Section 743. Perpetuation of Testimony and Court Records.—The court, by general rule or special order, may prescribe the practice relating to the perpetuation of testimony and to the perpetuation of lost or destroyed court records. When proved, such court records shall have the same legal effect as original records would have had. Notice of proceedings for the perpetuation of testimony and for the perpetuation of lost or destroyed court records shall be given in such manner as the court shall direct.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(d) of the 1917 act. See *Hyndman Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 399, and *Baker v. Weiss*, 43 D. & C. 707, as instances where the court authorized the taking and perpetuation of testimony.

Section 744. Testimony in Proceedings Removed from Register.—On appeal from the register, or in a proceeding removed from the register, the court may find, upon the testimony taken before the register, that a substantial dispute of fact exists and require a jury to decide the issue of fact. In all other cases, the court shall hear the testimony *de novo* unless all parties appearing in the proceed-

ing agree that the case be heard on the testimony taken before the register. In any event, the court may require witnesses already examined and other witnesses to appear before it.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 20(e)1 and 2 of the 1917 act. It differs in that it expressly approves the Philadelphia practice of permitting the court to award an issue based on testimony taken before the register. The court could not refuse an issue, however, without a hearing unless the parties agree the court may act on the testimony taken before the register.

Section 745. Jury Trial.—

(a) Will Contest. When a substantial dispute of fact shall arise concerning the validity of a writing alleged to be testamentary, any party in interest shall be entitled to a trial of this fact by a jury.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 21(b) of the 1917 act and is included herein to insure that the right to trial by jury in such circumstances is preserved. The absolute right to trial by jury in will contests was not a right recognized at common law: See *Hutton, Wills in Pennsylvania*, p. 385, et seq.; *Fleming's Est.*, 265 Pa. 399. Since the Constitution (Article I, Section 6) merely guarantees that "Trial by jury shall be as heretofore" and since there is doubt as to the extent of this right in will contests before the effective date of the Constitution, it seems advisable to preserve the legislative provision and not depend solely upon the constitutional guarantee. The court may award an issue for jury trial based on testimony taken before the register, but may not deny an issue without a hearing. See Section 744, *supra*.

(b) Title to Property. When a substantial dispute of fact shall arise concerning the decedent's title to property, real or personal, any party in interest shall be entitled to a trial of this fact by a jury.

Comment. This subsection is in conformation of existing case law: *DiPaola Est.*, 350 Pa. 408; *Moyer's Est.*, 341 Pa. 402; *Cross's Est.*, 278 Pa. 170.

(c) Waiver of Right. A person entitled to a trial by jury may make demand in writing therefor prior to the hearing of the issues of fact. The right to trial by jury is waived if such a demand is not so made, or if the person claiming the right fails to appear at the hearing or fails to object to trial by the court before the introduction of evidence is commenced.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(a) of the Model Probate Code, and is consistent with case law: *Grossman Bros. v. Goldman*, 85 Pa. Superior Ct. 205. The right to dispense with jury trial by agreement is recognized in Art. V, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

(d) When Not of Right. When there is no right to trial by jury or when the right is waived, the court in its discretion may require a jury to decide any issue of fact, and the verdict in such case shall have the same effect as though a trial by jury had been allowed as a matter of right to a party in interest.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 21(a) of the 1917 act, but differs therefrom in that the verdict of the

jury, unless a new trial or judgment n.o.v. is granted, would be conclusive, not merely advisory.

Section 746. Trials in the Orphans' Court.—

(a) Jury. Jury trials in any case begun before or certified or appealed to the orphans' court shall be tried in the orphans' court. The court shall draw a jury and preside at the trial of the issue and shall have all the powers of a judge in trials by jury in cases at law in the court of common pleas. The panel of jurors drawn for service in the common pleas court of the county in which the orphans' court is located shall be available for such service in the orphans' court when required, and in counties where there is a separate orphans' court, the orphans' court and the court of common pleas shall, by appropriate rules, provide for and regulate the manner in which the jurors shall be made available and sent to the orphans' court when required for the trial of issues therein.

(b) Rules of Court. Unless and until the orphans' court otherwise directs, the appropriate rules of the common pleas court of the same county shall apply to jury trials of issues in the orphans' court, and matters relating to such trials shall be heard and disposed of by the orphans' court.

(c) Effect of Verdict. The verdict of the jury in the orphans' court shall have the same effect as the verdict of a jury in a case at law in a court of common pleas.

Comment. This section is suggested by Section 21(d) of the 1917 act. It is intended that the jury trial shall be conducted in the orphans' court and have the same effect as a verdict of a jury in the common pleas court. No special provision is made for the certification of the verdict or judgment to the prothonotary. Ample provisions are made in Sections 751-756 for the enforcement of orders and decrees by the orphans' court.

F. Enforcement of Orders and Decrees.

Section 751. Methods of Enforcement.—Compliance with an order or decree of the court may be enforced by—

- (1) attachment of the person;
- (2) sequestration of real or personal property;
- (3) execution on personal property;
- (4) attachment execution; or
- (5) execution on real estate.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(a) of the 1917 act.

Section 752. Procedure on Attachment of the Person.—

(a) Direction of Writs. A writ of attachment of the person shall be directed to and executed by the sheriff of the county in which the court is located or of any county where the person to be attached is located.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(b)1 and 2 of the 1917 act.

(b) Discharge of Person Attached for Contempt. Any person attached for contempt may be discharged from custody by the court upon purging himself of contempt to the satisfaction of the court by whose order he was attached.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(b)8 of the 1917 act.

Section 753. Procedure on Sequestration of Real or Per-

sonal Property.—A writ of sequestration of real or personal property of an estate or trust, or of the respondent, to enforce an order or decree of the court in the administration of the estate or trust shall be allowed by the court as fully as in any court of equity, and shall be directed to and executed by the sheriff of the county in which the court is located or of any county where property to be sequestered is located. The court, by general rule or special order, may prescribe the practice relating to sequestration of real and personal property. To the extent not provided for by general rule or special order, the practice relating to sequestration shall conform to the practice in the local court of common pleas.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(b) of the 1917 act. Since the procedure for sequestration, as set forth in the 1917 act, has been employed very infrequently, and can be included in rules of court if deemed necessary, Section 753 has been set forth in an abbreviated form. The language employed is suggested in part by Section 2 of the Act of 1818, P. L. 285, 7 Sm. L. 131, 39 PS §200.

Section 754. Procedure on Execution on Personal Property.—Writs of execution on personal property shall be allowed by the court and directed to and executed by the sheriff of the proper county. The proceedings thereon shall be the same as on execution on personal property issued out of the court of common pleas of the same county.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(a)3 and Section 18(d) of the 1917 act.

Section 755. Procedure on Attachment Execution.—Writs of attachment shall be allowed by the court and directed to and executed by the sheriff of the proper county. The proceedings thereon shall be the same as attachment executions issued out of the court of common pleas of the same county.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(a)4 of the 1917 act.

Section 756. Procedure on Execution on Real Estate.—

(a) Filing in Common Pleas. The prothonotary of any court of common pleas shall, on demand of the fiduciary or of any party in interest, file and docket a certified transcript or extract from the record showing that an orphans' court has adjudged an amount to be due by any person, and such transcript or extract shall constitute a judgment against such person from the time of its filing with the same effect as if it had been obtained in an action in the court of common pleas. If the amount adjudged to be due shall be increased or decreased on appeal, the prothonotary shall, if the decree of the appellate court is certified to him, change his records accordingly, and if the appellate court has increased the amount, the excess shall constitute a judgment from the time when the records are so changed.

(b) Satisfaction and Discharge. If the orphans' court shall order such person to be relieved from any such judgment, the prothonotary shall, on demand of any party in interest, enter on his records a certified copy of such order, which shall operate as a satisfaction of the judgment.

(c) Executions. Execution may be issued on the judgment out of the court of common pleas against the real estate of such respondent by any interested party for the recovery of so much as may be due him, in the same

manner as upon a judgment rendered by the court of common pleas.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 18(e) of the 1917 act altered to conform to the style adopted in Section 755 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

G. Costs.

Section 761. Allowance and Allocation.—The allowance and allocation of costs incident to proceedings before the court or to the administration of estates or trusts within the jurisdiction of the court shall be as now or hereafter provided by law, and in the absence thereof, as fixed by the court by general rule or special order.

Comment. This section has no counterpart in the 1917 act.

H. Appeals.

Section 771. Right of Appeal.—Any party in interest who is aggrieved by a final order or decree of the orphans' court, or a fiduciary whose estate or trust is so aggrieved, may appeal therefrom to the proper appellate court. An appeal in like manner may be taken from a decree of distribution of the orphans' court which is not final within the meaning of this section, provided the orphans' court shall certify that the decree is sufficiently definite to determine the substantial issues between the parties.

Comment. The first sentence of Section 771 is suggested by the first portion of Section 22(a) of the 1917 act. It is not intended that a fiduciary who is a mere stakeholder shall have the right to appeal, but it is intended that he shall have the right to appeal from an allowance of a claim against the estate. The second sentence is added to change the rule established by case law (cf. Hood's Est., 323 Pa. 253; Brusstar's Est., 123 Pa. Superior Ct. 45), which in some instances has caused unnecessary delay to the appeal when a schedule of distribution has been directed.

Section 772. Effect of Appeal.—No appeal from an order or decree of an orphans' court concerning the validity of a will or the right to administer shall suspend the powers or prejudice the acts of a personal representative acting thereunder. The reversal or modification of any decree of an orphans' court in a proceeding in which the court has jurisdiction of the sale, mortgage, exchange or conveyance of real or personal estate shall not divest any estate or interest acquired thereunder by a person not a party to the appeal.

Comment. This is suggested in part by Section 22(a) of the 1917 act. Cf. Fiduciaries Act of 1949, Sections 520, 547, 950, 967, 1045(c), 1066. See also Section 21(b) of the Register of Wills Act of 1917 and Section 208(c) of the Register of Wills Act of 1951.

Section 773. Disposition of Cases on Appeal.—The Supreme and Superior Courts of the Commonwealth shall, in all cases of appeal from a decree of the orphans' court, hear, try and determine the same as to right and justice may belong, and decree according to the equity thereof, and may place or allocate the record costs, including printing costs, upon an appellant or appellee or upon the estate or trust.

Comment. This is suggested by Section 22(b) of the 1917 act.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPEALER.

Section 801. (a) Specific Repeals.—The following acts and parts of acts and all amendments of each are hereby repealed as respectively indicated:

(1) Section four of the act, approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (Pamphlet Laws 506), entitled "An act to establish a uniform line along the river Delaware, in front of the incorporated districts of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, in reference to county bridges, changing the name of Andrew Jackson Glarfke, to Andrew G. Jackson, to issuing subpoenas for witnesses by auditors, exempting the real estate of the Pennsylvania society for promoting the abolition of slavery, from taxation, in reference to fees of constables in Schuylkill county, in reference to the removal of the barn of Amos George, in the township of Blockley, county of Philadelphia, and to change the name of Dallas township, Lehigh county, to Washington, and relative to the commissioners of Kensington and Richmond, in Philadelphia county," insofar as it applies to auditors appointed by orphans' courts.

Comment. This is covered by Section 603 of this act.

(2) Section six of the act, approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (Pamphlet Laws 3), entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of this Commonwealth," absolutely.

Comment. This is a fee bill.

(3) The act, approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (Pamphlet Laws 49), entitled "An act to further provide for the enforcement of decrees in the orphans' courts," absolutely.

Comment. This act which provides for the enforcement, by attachment, of a decree of the orphans' court for the payment of money is no longer required. See Section 755 of this act.

(4) The act, approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L. 156), entitled "An act to authorize the investment of money paid into court pendente lite," insofar as it applies to monies paid into the orphans' court.

Comment. This is covered by Section 506 of this act.

(5) The act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 363), entitled "An act relating to the organization, jurisdiction, and procedure of the orphans' courts; the powers and duties of the judges thereof; and appeals therefrom," absolutely, except the part of the last paragraph of section nine thereof, which was added by the act, approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-one (P. L. 227), entitled "An act to further amend section nine of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 363), entitled 'An act relating to the organization, jurisdiction, and procedure of the orphans' courts; the powers and duties of the judges thereof; and appeals therefrom,' by imposing liability on

executors, administrators or trustees for real estate broker's commissions in certain cases," which is not repealed hereby.

Comment. Provisions for the allowance and division of brokers' fees are not properly part of the Orphans' Court Act. They should be preserved in this form until later legislative action thereon. Another portion of Section 9 not included in this act, or saved from repeal, because not considered essential reads: "The right to empower and authorize testamentary trustees to continue to hold real estate charged with a charitable purpose, notwithstanding provisions of the will of the testator, where in the judgment of the court, it will enable the testamentary trustees eventually to accomplish the main intent of the testator."

(6) Section twenty-four of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 447), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein, the survival of causes of action and suits thereupon by or against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the rights, powers, and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees therefor; appeals in certain cases; and, also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents," except insofar as it saves the jurisdiction of other courts in actions which were pending at the time of the approval of said act, and subsections (b), (d), (g) and (i) of section forty-six and subsection (a) of section forty-seven thereof, absolutely.

Comment. These sections were saved from repeal by the Fiduciaries Act of 1949, Section 1401(a) (1) (i). Section 24 of the 1917 Fiduciaries Act is covered by Section 301(10) hereof; 46(b) by Section 601 hereof; 46(d) by Section 505 hereof; 46(g) by Section 301(2) and 301(6) hereof; 46(i) by Section 505 hereof; and 47(a) by Section 505 hereof.

(b) General Repeal. All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

(c) Saving Clause. This act shall not repeal or modify any of the provisions of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 963), entitled "An act prescribing the fees to be received by the clerks of orphans' courts of counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth class," or its amendment.

Comment. This is a fee bill.

Approved the 10th day of August, A. D. 1951.

JOHN S. FINE.

ESTATE TAX APPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1951

HISTORY OF ESTATE TAX APPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1951

Senate Bill No. 303

Introduced by the Honorable John M. Walker (By Request)

In the Senate

Referred to Committee on Judiciary General, March 6.
Reported as committed, April 10.

Passed first reading, April 10.

Passed second reading, April 11.

Recommitted to Committee on Judiciary General, April 16

Re-reported as committed, May 1.

Passed third reading and final passage, May 2 (49-0).

In the House

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means, May 7.

Returned to House and referred to Committee on Judiciary, June 4.

Re-reported as committed, July 17.

Passed first reading, July 30.

Passed second reading, July 31.

Over in order, August 1, 6, 7.

Passed third reading and final passage, August 13 (205-1).

Approved by the Governor, August 24, 1951

Act No. 338

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ESTATE TAX APPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1951
 No. 338

An Act

Relating to the apportionment of estate taxes and providing procedure for enforcement of contribution or exoneration.

Comment. The Act of 1937, P. L. 2762, is an amendment to the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 and added Section 48.1 thereto. The title thereto reads:

"An act to add section 48.1 to the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447), entitled [here follows the title of the 1917 act], by providing for the apportionment of estate taxes in certain cases."

In *Moreland Est.*, 351 Pa. 623, at p. 633, the court relied upon the title of the Fiduciaries Act of 1917 as well as of the amendatory act in concluding that "this is sufficiently broad to include provisions concerning the tribunal, and the ways and means, by which such apportionment is to be made." See also *Mellon Est.*, 347 Pa. 520, at p. 533, where it was held that the title of the 1937 Act gives adequate notice of proration of interest as well as of the tax.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Definitions.—The following words when used in this act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Person" includes a corporation, partnership, and association, as well as a natural person, whether acting in a separate or in a fiduciary capacity.

Comment. This is suggested by the Statutory Construction Act, §101(84), 46 PS 601.

(2) "Estate Tax" means gross Federal estate tax, including interest and penalty thereon.

Comment. The 1937 Act has been interpreted to apply to interest as well as to the tax: *Mellon Est.*, 347 Pa. 520. So interpreted, it has been held that where there are present and remainder interests, interest on estate tax should be paid from principal: *Widener Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 126; *Castner's Est.*, 59 D. & C. 370; cf. *Rieck's Estate*, 98 Pitts. L. J. 525. See Section 3(b) and comment thereto. Pennsylvania inheritance and other state death taxes are included in the apportionment to the extent that they are credits, because the tax which is apportionable is the gross Federal tax before any credit for state taxes.

(3) "Persons interested in property includible in gross estate" includes persons liable for payment of estate tax and persons whose property is subject to a lien for the estate tax. It includes personal representatives, guardians and trustees, individual or corporate.

Comment. The words "persons interested in property includible in gross estate" as defined in this clause are intended to embrace anyone who falls within the definition of "executor" found in Section 930 of the Internal Revenue Code, any transferee who may be liable under

Section 900 and any person whose property may be taken or is subject to lien for the tax under Sections 826 and 827 of the Code. Cf. *Mellon Est.*, 347 Pa. 520.

(4) "Gross Estate" means all property of every description required to be included in computing the estate tax.

Comment. This is suggested by a similar definition in the New Jersey tax apportionment act. The term as used here is intended to be identical with the term used in Section 811 of the Internal Revenue Code and to include the same items which are contained in that section.

(5) "Fiduciary" includes executors, administrators of any description and trustees.

Comment. A more embracing definition is not required for purposes of this act.

Section 2. Equitable Apportionment.—Estate tax, except as provided in subsection (a) of section three, shall be apportioned equitably, as near as may be in accordance with the principles hereinafter stated, among all persons interested in property in gross estate, whether resident or nonresidents of the Commonwealth, and they shall pay the amounts apportioned against them.

Comment. There is no general provision in the Federal statutes requiring an apportionment, but Section 826(b) of the Internal Revenue Code makes provision for equitable contribution from the decedent's estate when the tax is paid by someone other than the executor; Section 826(c) empowers the executor to secure contribution from insurance beneficiaries; and Section 826(d) empowers the executor to secure contribution from recipients of property over which decedent had power of appointment. It is not contemplated that insurance companies would be "persons interested in property includible in gross estate." Since their relationship to the decedent was contractual their policies, except as they should agree otherwise out of consideration for the beneficiaries, would remain as heretofore: *Moreland Est.*, 351 Pa. 623; cf. *May Est.*, 94 Pitts. L. J. 209. "Whether residents or nonresidents" is suggested by similar provisions in the New York and New Jersey Acts. Cf. *Knight Est.*, 66 D. & C. 267, 72 D. & C. 109; *Bedall Trust*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 149. The reference to Section 3(a) is included to make it clear that a testator or settlor, within the indicated limits, may provide that there shall be no apportionment. The words "equitably, as near as may be" are intended to indicate that the court is to have some latitude in applying the principles set forth in the act.

While Pennsylvania courts of equity undoubtedly have the right without legislative authority to decree apportionment (*Mellon Est.*, 347 Pa. 520; *Jones' Est.*, 54 D. & C. 364; cf. *Jeffrey's Est.*, 333 Pa. 15), it nevertheless seems advisable to give statutory recognition thereto.

Section 3. General Rules.—

(a) Powers of Testator or Settlor. A testator, settlor, or possessor of any appropriate power of appointment may direct how the estate tax shall be apportioned or allocated or grant a discretionary power to another so to direct. Any such direction shall take precedence over the provisions of this act insofar as the direction provides for the payment of the estate tax or any part thereof from property, the disposition of which can be controlled by the instrument containing the direction or delegating the power to another.

Comment. The comparable wording of the 1937 Act is "except in a case where a testator otherwise directs in his will." The right to direct otherwise by will is also recognized in Section 826(c) and 826(d) of the Internal Revenue Code in regard to life insurance and appointed property. Numerous Pennsylvania cases indicate the difficulty in finding the intention of the testator under the particular wording and circumstances involved: See *The Apportionment of the Federal Estate Tax in Pennsylvania*, 54 Dick. L. R. 432, at p. 446, and cases cited therein.

It is the intention of this clause, for example, that the decedent-donor may by will relieve appointive property of tax by directing its payment from his own estate, but the creator of the power could not relieve it by directing payment from the decedent-donor's estate. Cf. *Schoen Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 113. However, a general power of appointment would be construed to include a discretionary power of apportionment which would empower the decedent-donor to direct apportionment of all taxes against the appointive property, including those attributable to other interests.

(b) Present and Remainder Interests. When estate tax shall be apportioned in a situation involving both a present and future interest, the amount apportioned, including interest and penalties, shall be paid entirely from principal, even though the holder of the present interest also has rights in the principal.

Comment. This subsection is most important and is directed toward the avoidance of complicated apportionments between principal and income: Cf. *Crane's Est.*, 314 Pa. 193; *Mack Est.*, 98 Pitts. L. J. 81; *Wyndham Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 136. The words "including interest and penalties" are intended to change the method of apportionment thereof introduced by Section 11(4) of the Principal and Income Act of 1947, repealed by Section 8 hereof insofar as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

(c) Separate Apportionment of Interest and Penalties—Special Circumstances. When the orphans' court shall find that it is inequitable to apportion interest and penalties in the same manner as the principal of the estate tax by reason of special circumstances, it may direct apportionment of interest and penalties in a manner different from principal.

Comment. This exception is intended to enable the court in special circumstances to place the burden of interest and penalties on the persons who occasioned the delay or benefited most by it. Thus, penalty for a late return might be placed by the court on the testamentary estate if the executor is to be surcharged for his negligence; but if interest on estate tax has accrued because of a contest over the valuation of assets in an inter vivos trust, a greater portion of interest might be charged against the trust. However, it should be borne in mind that all persons against whom tax is apportioned benefit by reduced tax rates when any valuations are reduced or when assets are excluded from the gross estate. In exceptional cases the court might find it equitable to apportion some of the interest and penalties against income.

Section 4. Method of Apportionment.—

(a) Basis of Apportionment. Apportionment of the estate tax, except as provided in section three, shall be made among the persons interested in property includible in gross estate in the proportion that the value of the interest of each such person bears to the value of the net estate before exemption. The values used in determining the amount of tax liability shall be used for this purpose.

Comment. This establishes a general rule for fair apportionment of the tax. Each interest which is included in the taxable estate must bear its pro rata share of the tax. Uncertainty is reduced by adopting the values used for determining the tax.

(b) Treatment of Deductions and Credits. The following principles shall apply with respect to deductions and credits allowable:

(1) Deductions Allowed by Federal Revenue Laws in Determining the Value of Decedent's Net Estate. Any interest for which deduction is allowable under Federal revenue laws in determining the value of decedent's net estate, such as property passing to or in trust for a surviving spouse and charitable, public or similar gifts or bequests to the extent of the allowed deduction, shall not be included in the computation provided in subsection (a) of section four hereof, and to that extent no apportionment shall be made against such interest, except that when such an interest is subject to a prior present interest which is not allowable as a deduction, the estate tax apportionable against the present interest shall be paid from principal.

Comment. Clause (1) makes it clear that the surviving spouse or charity would not pay tax on property qualifying for a marital or charitable deduction respectively. See *Harvey Est.*, 350 Pa. 53; *Wilkinson's Est.*, 37 D. & C. 243; *Morris Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 141; cf. *North's Est.*, 50 D. & C. 703. A deduction would not be allowed for property passing under a postnuptial agreement except to the extent it might qualify for marital deduction: *Stadtfeld Est.*, 359 Pa. 147.

(2) Property Previously Taxed and Gift Tax. Any deduction for property previously taxed and any credit for gift taxes or taxes of a foreign country paid by the decedent or his estate shall inure to the proportionate benefit of all persons liable to apportionment.

Comment. There is no comparable provision in the 1937 Act. A similar provision is included in the New York and New Jersey acts, the former codifying the decision of *in re Blumenthal*, 293 N. Y. 707, 56 N. E. 2d 588. It is the intention of this clause that such deductions and credits should be taken into account only in determining the tax to be apportioned, and should not inure to the exclusive benefit of the recipients of prior-taxed property or donors of lifetime gifts.

(3) Credit for State Taxes. Any credit for inheritance, succession or estate taxes or taxes in the nature thereof in respect to property or interests includible in the gross estate shall inure to the benefit of the persons or interests chargeable with the payment of such taxes to the extent or in proportion that the tax paid or payable reduces the estate tax.

Comment. There is no comparable provision in the 1937 Act. It is consistent with *Mellon Est.*, 347 Pa. 520; *Wyndham Est.*, 1 Fiduc. Rep. 136; and *Rieck's Est.*, 98 Pitts.

L. J. 525, and is made to apply to credit for all local taxes. See Utilization and Apportionment of the Federal Estate Tax Credit, 98 U. of Pa. L. R. 102. In practical operation this clause would mean that the gross Federal tax is apportioned; and if the total inheritance taxes paid under the Act of 1919 and under the laws of other jurisdictions exceed the total Federal credit, for example by 10%, only 10/11 of the inheritance tax paid by each legatee would be allowed to him as a credit against the amount calculated as his contribution toward the gross Federal tax.

(4) Inheritance or Death Tax Effect. To the extent that property passing to or in trust for a surviving spouse or any charitable, public or similar gift or bequest does not constitute an allowable deduction solely by reason of an inheritance tax or other death tax imposed upon and deductible from such property, it shall not be included in the computation provided for in subsection (a) of section four hereof, and to that extent no apportionment shall be made against such property.

Comment. This clause is an innovation having as its purpose the avoidance of the complicated calculations otherwise required. The Federal taxing authorities in giving credit for charitable legacies or marital deduction do not allow a deduction of the portion of such legacies used to pay a Pennsylvania inheritance tax or other death tax: I. R. C. 812(d), 812(e) (1) (E) (i); cf. Rieck's Est., 98 Pitts. L. J. 525. Thus, a Federal estate tax is imposed on the portion of the legacies being used to pay the inheritance tax, which estate tax in turn, except for this clause, might be apportioned against the legacies qualifying for the deduction hereby reducing the deduction, and so on ad infinitum. While the rule here provided places a burden on other taxable shares, the slight additional burden is more than overbalanced by the practical considerations involved.

Section 5. Enforcement of Contribution or Exoneration.—

(a) Fiduciary's Duty. The fiduciary charged with the duty to pay the tax shall be entitled, and it shall be his duty to recover, from persons liable to apportionment or from whoever is in possession of property includible in the gross estate not in the fiduciary's possession, the amounts of tax apportionable thereto.

Comment. The rights here granted are necessary because of the personal representatives personal liability for payment of the tax levy; 26 U. S. C. A. 822(b). The clauses of the Federal statute permitting proration against insurance proceeds [I. R. C. 826(c)] and property taken by taxable power of appointment [I. R. C. 826(d)] appear to be permissive only. The duty here imposed is undoubtedly consistent with Pa. law. See Berkowitz Est., 36 Luz. 125.

(b) Suspending Distribution. Distribution of property includible in the gross estate to any person, other than a fiduciary charged with the duty to pay the tax, shall not be required of any fiduciary until the tax apportionable with respect thereto is paid, or if the tax has not been determined and apportionment made, until adequate security for such payment is furnished to the person making such distribution.

Comment. This subsection is consistent with cases awarding appointed property to the executor of the donee of the power pending determination of its liability for tax: Curran's Est., 312 Pa. 416, cf. Harris' Est., D. & C. 378. See Hansen's Est., 344 Pa. 12, as an instance where distribution was awarded to testamentary trustees upon giving requisite security before tax was determined, and Cardeza's Est., 51 D. & C. 461, as an instance where distribution to a legatee was delayed for several years while the amount of Federal tax was being established. Compare also Section 617, 618 and 619 of the Fiduciaries Act of 1949.

(c) Court Decrees. The orphans' court, upon petition or at an accounting or in any appropriate action or proceeding, shall make such decrees or orders as it shall deem advisable apportioning the tax. It may also direct a fiduciary to collect the apportioned amounts from the property or interest in his possession of any persons against whom such apportionment has been made and direct all other persons against whom the tax has been or may be apportioned or from whom any part of the tax may be recovered to make payment of such apportioned amounts to the fiduciary. When it is ascertained that the fiduciary holds property of the person liable to apportionment insufficient to satisfy the apportioned tax, the court may direct that the balance of the apportioned amount of tax shall be paid to the fiduciary by the person liable. Should an overpayment of the tax be made by any person or on his behalf, the court may direct an appropriate reimbursement for the overpayment. If the fiduciary cannot recover the tax apportioned against a person benefited, such an unrecovered amount shall be charged in such manner as the orphans' court may determine.

Comment. Mellon Est., 347 Pa. 520, illustrates the advisability of permitting the apportionment to be made upon petition as well as in proceedings already before the court. See also Elliott's Est., 58 Montg. Co. L. R. 114; Knight's Est., 166 D. & C. 267. It is clear that a fiduciary who has paid the estate tax could petition the court and be authorized to receive contributions from those against whom the tax is apportioned. Also under Mellon Est., the Commonwealth is not a necessary party entitled to notice, regardless of the fact proration may deprive it of an estate from which to collect the tax. Subsection (c) omits the word "summarily" included in the 1937 Act to avoid any implication that the due process requirement of adequate notice is to be dispensed with: Cf. Moreland Est., 351 Pa. 623. What is adequate notice will depend on the circumstances of each case. The decree could not direct a life insurance company to pay the tax, if to do so would change its obligations under its contract: Moreland Est., supra. Proceedings under this subsection must await the final assessment of tax (Lucey Est., 63 D. & C. 645; Cardeza's Est., 51 D. & C. 461) and should be instituted before the estate is distributed: Parker Est., 348 Pa. 211. The last sentence recognizes the difficulties of enforcement, particularly when the decree must be enforced outside of the Commonwealth. See annotation 16 A. L. R. 2d 1282.

Section 6 Severability.—If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of this act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances

shall not be affected thereby, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Section 7. Short Title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Estate Tax Apportionment Act of 1951."

Section 8. Repeals.—Section forty-eight point one of the act, approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (P. L. 477), entitled, as amended, "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors, and of trust estates; including the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, liabilities, accounts, discharge and removal of executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, herein designated as fiduciaries; the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents; widow's and children's exemptions; debts of decedents, rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof, the lien thereof, sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof, judgments and executions therefor, and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof; contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate; legacies, including legacies charged on land; the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges; the appraisement of real estate devised at a valuation; the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised; the abatement and survival of actions, and the substitution of executors and administrators therein; the survival off causes of action and suits thereupon by or against fiduciaries; investments by fiduciaries; the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents; the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries; refunding bonds; transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries; the right, powers, and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries; the appointment, bonds, rights, powers, duties, and liabilities of trustees durante absentia; the recording and registration of decrees, reports and other proceedings, and the fees thereof; appeals in certain cases; and, also, generally dealing with the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the *estates of decedents," as added by the act, approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 2762), is hereby repealed.

Subsection four of section eleven of the act, approved the third day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-seven (P. L. 1283), entitled "An act concerning the ascertainment of principal and income; and the apportionment of receipts and expenses among tenants and remaindermen," is hereby repealed insofar as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

All other acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 9. Effectice Date.—The provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon final enactment; and shall apply to the apportionment of estate taxes with respect to any estate for which the original Federal estate tax return is filed thereafter, regardless of when the decedent died.

Comment. The 1937 Act provided "the provisions of this act shall become effective immediately upon its final

* "estate" in original.

enactment." This was interpreted to apply retroactively. As so interpreted, it was determined to be constitutional because it did not disturb vested rights; Jeffrey's Est., 32 D. & C. 5, 333 Pa. 15; Stockler's Est. (No. 1), 30 Berks 149. The similar act in New York State was determined to be not in violation of the U. S. Constitution: Riggs Gdn. v. Del Drago, 317 U. S. 95. The 1937 Act created no new substantive rights; it merely clarified existing rights and implemented their enforcement by giving the orphans' court jurisdiction over persons found liable, including persons who would not otherwise be before the court and who as ordinary debtors would not be subject to its jurisdiction: Stadtfeld Est., 359 Pa. 147; Jones' Est., 54 D. & C. 364.

Approved the 24th day of August A. D. 1951.

JOHN S. FINE.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Washington 25, D. C.

February 2, 1951.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING VETERANS

To Members of the State Legislature:

As a legislator of your State, I know that you are in close touch with the people of your communities. I am, therefore, writing to ask assistance in a matter affecting veterans and their families.

March 1, 1951, is the deadline for filing World War II prisoner of war, civilian interne and survivor claims, under the War Claims Act of 1948. Through the State Veterans' Agency, the veterans' organizations and regional offices of the Veterans' Administration, claims forms and information have been available in your State during the past year.

However, according to our records, apparently 30,000 persons who are eligible to the benefits provided by the War Claims Act have not filed claims thus far. Some of these no doubt live in your State but do not know they have benefit rights. Many of them may be the eligible survivors of deceased prisoners of war or of civilian internees. Every effort must be made in these next few weeks to get the word to them so they can receive the money to which they are entitled. To be paid these benefits, it is imperative that they file their claims with the War Claims Commission by March 1st.

Anything you, as a Member of your Legislature, can do to inform ex-prisoners of war and civilian internees or their families of their rights under the War Claims Act will be appreciated by them and by the War Claims Commission.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

F. BYRNE AUSTIN,
Executive Director

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Washington 25, D. C.

Background Information

BENEFITS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES UNDER WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948, AS AMENDED

Note: This material is intended to aid prisoner of war and civilian internee claimants to know their rights under the War Claims Act of 1948; and to serve as a quick source of facts for veterans' service officers, State veterans' agencies, veteran and internee organizations, writers, speakers, etc. needing such information. . . This revision supercedes the two previous Background statements issued by the War Claims Commission, and may be quoted with or without credit.

War Claims Act of 1948, Public Law 896, 80th Congress, amended by Public Law 75, 81st Congress.

War Claims Commission, responsible for administering sections of the Act concerning prisoners of war and civilian American internees in certain Pacific areas. Organized September 14, 1949. Offices: Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C.

War Claims Commissioners: Three members, appointed by the President.

Daniel F. Cleary, Chairman; Chicago attorney, Air Force Major, World War II; Retraining Specialist, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, U. S. Department of Labor; Senior Attorney, Office of Legislation, Veterans Administration.

Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, member, Carlsbad, New Mexico; member of the 80th Congress from New Mexico; rancher, educator, served two 4-year terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Myron Wiener, member, New York, N. Y.; attorney and businessman; for almost ten years member of Shanghai, China law firm, also Acting Judge of U. S. Consular Court and Commissioner U. S. Court for China, Shanghai; former Chief, China Legal Section, Office of Internal Trade, Department of Commerce; civilian internee in the Philippines in World War II. Took office June 8, 1950 to fill vacancy.

Only World War II prisoners of war and certain specified civilian American internees are eligible for benefits under the War Claims Act of 1948.

Prisoner of War — “. . . any regularly appointed, enrolled, enlisted or inducted member of the military or naval forces of the United States who was held as a prisoner of war for any period of time subsequent to December 7, 1941, by any government of any nation with which the United States has been at war subsequent to such date.” (Section 6 of the Act.)

Internee — “. . . ‘civilian American citizen’ . . . any person who, being then a citizen of the United States, was captured by the Imperial Japanese Government on or after December 7, 1941 at Midway, Guam, Wake Island, the Philippine Islands, or any Territory or possession of the United States attacked or invaded by such government, or while in transit to or from any such place, or who went into hiding at any such place in order to avoid capture or internment by such government . . .” (Section 5 of the Act.)

NOTE: Prisoners of war in all theatres are eligible. In-

ternees in the specified Pacific areas are eligible, not in the European theatre.

When and How to File Claims

The deadline for filing claims is March 1, 1951.

All completed claims forms should be sent to the War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Each claim is numbered as it is received and is acknowledged. Many more claims have been received than could be acknowledged immediately but each claimant can expect to receive an acknowledgement card with his claim number stamped on it. This card should be kept until a final settlement of the claim is made. Insofar as possible, claims are adjudicated in numerical order.

Processing a claim requires considerable time and the information supplied by the claimant must be checked against military and other records related to the claim. Processing claims can be further delayed by letters of inquiry concerning the status of claims, since clerical staff which should work on processing must be used to answer the letters.

Only claims filed on official claims forms can be considered for adjudication. No reproduction of the claims form can be substituted for the official claims forms. Letters or other communications cannot be accepted as claims.

Change of Address

If a claimant has a change of address before his or her claim is settled, the War Claims Commission should be notified immediately. The full name, old address, new address and claim number (if one has been assigned) should be sent—over the claimant's personal signature—to the War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Where to Secure Claims Forms

State agencies have been designated by the Governors to assist in the statewide distribution of the forms. In some cases these are the State department of veterans' affairs, the Adjutant General's or Attorney General's office, the employment security agency, or the State welfare department.

The 70 regional offices of the Veterans Administration.
The War Claims Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Amount of Benefits

Prisoners of War—\$1 for each day a member of the U. S. Armed Forces was held prisoner of war on which the enemy failed to provide the amount and quality of food required under the Geneva Convention of 1929 Prisoner of war benefits are in addition to any other benefits to which a veteran or his survivors may be entitled. They are also in addition to military pay received by prisoners of war under the Missing Persons Act.

Internees—\$60 for each month of confinement if over 18 years of age at the time; if under 18 years of age, \$25 a month. . . . Civilians who have been paid under the Missing Persons Act are not eligible for benefits under the War Claims Act of 1948.

Benefits Cannot be Assigned. War Claims benefits can be paid only to the claimant. A war claims benefit is not negotiable and cannot be assigned by the claimant to another individual, company or bank.

No Court Review. Decisions of the War Claims Commission are final and not subject to court review.

Appeals. The Commission can reverse or modify its findings upon appeal from the claimant. Request for appeal must be made within six months of the decision on a claim.

Where the Money Comes From. Cash for benefit claims comes out of the War Claims Fund which consists of liquidated enemy assets.

Maximum Fees for Attorneys or Agents

It is not essential for an applicant to have an attorney or agent in order to file a claim under the War Claims Act of 1948.

The War Claims Commission has ruled that if an applicant desires the assistance of an attorney or agent, the following schedule of maximum fees must be observed:

—not to exceed 1% of the amount awarded the claimant for attorney's or agent's services in connection with filing out and filing a claim for living ex-prisoner of war or living civilian internee;

—not to exceed 2% of the amount awarded the claimant for attorney's or agent's services in connection with filing out and filing a claim for survivor of deceased prisoner of war or deceased civilian internee;

—not to exceed 10% (including any previously allowed fee) of the total amount awarded the claimant for attorney's or agent's services in cases requiring the securing of additional written or oral testimony or appeal.

Penalty for Payment of Excessive Fees. Claimant forfeits all rights under the Act. Attorneys or agents are also subject to penalties.

Number Eligible for War Claims Benefits (estimated)

220,000 Living Ex-Prisoners of War, U. S. and Philippine Military Forces

120,000 U. S. Military Forces in all theatres

100,000 Philippine Army of the Commonwealth

48,000 Deceased Prisoners of War, U. S. and Philippine Military Forces

13,000 U. S. Military Forces in all theatres

35,000 Philippine Army of the Commonwealth

10,000 Living and Deceased American Civilian internees, specified Pacific area.

The Act provides survivors benefits if the proper relationship is established.

Personal Injury and Property Damage

The War Claims Commission is not authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948 to receive claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of World War II. Recommendations have been made to the Congress which, if approved, would extend the benefits of the Act to cover such claims . . . Copies of the report of the Commission containing the recommendations, House Document 580,

2nd session, 81st Congress, may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., price 25 cents.

Personal injury, disability and death benefits provided for in the War Claims Act are handled by the Bureau of Employee's Compensation, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., to which all inquiries, claims, and correspondence should be addressed.

CLX—568—Revised.

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE GRANTS FOR POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

(Act 413, P. L. 1191 of 1945 and Act 186, P. L. 406 of 1947)

STATE PLANNING BOARD'S ACTION TOWARD TERMINATION OF POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROGRAM

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Commerce, State Planning Board
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

January 9, 1951

REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE GRANTS FOR POST-WAR PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING

(Act 413, P. L. 1191 of 1945 and Act 186, P. L. 406 of 1947)

STATE PLANNING BOARD'S ACTION TOWARD TERMINATION OF POST-WAR PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROGRAM

HISTORY

In 1945 the General Assembly appropriated to the Post-War Planning Commission (Act No. 413) \$1,000,000 to be distributed, under certain conditions, to political subdivisions of the Commonwealth which might request financial assistance in preparing plans and specifications for necessary and worthwhile post-war public works. More than 500 applications for funds were received from the political subdivisions and were analyzed by both the State Planning Board and the Post-War Planning commission. Approximately two-thirds of these were approved by the Commission and the Governor.

The 1947 Session of the General Assembly abolished the Post-War Planning Commission (Act No. 185) and transferred to and conferred on the State Planning Board (Act No. 186) certain powers and duties of the abolished Commission so that obligations covered by prior agreements with political subdivisions could be discharged.

Section 5 of Act 413 of 1945 states that "The Commission shall make a detailed report to the General Assembly within one week after it convenes of all agreements entered into by it, and the status of the work undertaken as a result of said agreements." Since duties of the Post-War Planning Commission have been transferred to the State Planning Board, it may be inferred that the Board should submit such a report to the 1951 Session of the General Assembly.

EXPLANATION OF APPENDICES

Tabulations are included in this report which show the current status of the appropriation. Appendix A lists the allocations to the various county areas of the State. The column "Approved Grants" shows the total amount of those grants within each county which were originally approved by the Post-War Planning Commission. The Governor approved all signed agreements referred to him by the Commission. A small number of the applicants did not sign agreements after grants were approved.

Appendix A shows that the amount "Paid" up to this date totals \$667,919. These payments have aided in the cost of preparing plans and specifications for public works projects having a construction value of more than \$100,000,000.

Money that is listed as "Unallocated or Cancelled," totaling \$181,675.65, could not be distributed because of lack of requests from political subdivisions, and also includes applications denied for valid reasons, and whole or partial cancellations after agreements had been signed. These funds cannot be reallocated for the purpose of the original program and therefore will be available for re-appropriation.

"Unpaid Grants" are those awaiting the fulfillment of responsibilities by political subdivisions under the terms of agreements which have been signed. Efforts of the State

Planning Board have been directed toward the early consummation of these agreements and negotiations are in process with many of the civil divisions which are identified with the amount of the grant shown for each in Appendix B.

COMMENTS

The original intent of the program was to supply incentives to the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth to prepare detailed plans and specifications for worthwhile public works, so that there would be no delay in instituting construction of the projects following the end of World War II if unemployment became a problem. The program was intended to supplement the employment-creating efforts of private enterprise through necessary and worthwhile public works. Since the post-war unemployment which was feared never materialized the need for the program appears to be ended.

CURRENT OBJECTIVES

At a meeting of the State Planning Board on December 8, 1950, it was unanimously agreed that this program of the former Post-War Planning Commission should be terminated at the end of the current biennium, May 31, 1951, and that appropriate action be taken to notify all participants of this intention.

APPENDIX TO THE

Appendix A
STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS—(By County)

January 9, 1951

County Areas	Allocation	Approved Grants	Paid	Unallocated or Cancelled	Unpaid Grants
Adams	\$ 3,983.00			\$ 3,983.00	
Allegheny	142,577.00	\$142,577.00	\$100,467.39	22,751.00	19,358.61
Armstrong	8,190.00	3,484.00		8,190.00	
Beaver	15,833.00	15,833.00	11,782.89	4,050.11	
Bedford	4,122.00	1,354.00	1,329.00	2,768.00	25.00
Berks	24,432.00	24,432.00	10,532.00	8,900.00	5,000.00
Blair	14,177.00	11,300.00	10,500.00	3,677.00	
Bradford	5,113.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	3,513.00	
Bucks	10,880.80	10,880.00	8,569.31	2,310.69	
Butler	8,847.00	8,847.00	7,917.00		930.00
Cambria	21,561.00	14,157.00	9,755.00	7,404.00	4,402.00
Cameron	692.00			692.00	
Carbon	6,236.00	6,236.00	6,236.00		
Centre	5,314.00	5,314.00	1,400.00		3,914.00
Chester	13,699.00	13,699.00	5,509.20		8,189.80
Clarion	3,880.00	3,824.50	2,500.00	1,380.00	
Clearfield	9,302.00	2,847.50	1,707.50	7,594.50	
Clinton	3,491.00	3,491.00	3,491.00		
Columbia	5,193.00	5,193.00			5,193.00
Crawford	7,237.00	7,237.00	7,237.00		
Cumberland	7,556.00	7,556.00	6,017.00		1,539.00
Dauphin	17,920.00	17,920.00	10,671.08		7,248.92
Delaware	31,389.00	31,389.00	27,889.00		3,500.00
Elk	3,479.00	3,235.00	3,125.00	354.00	
Erie	18,271.00	18,271.00	11,482.04	5,622.28	1,166.68
Fayette	20,303.00	12,440.00	5,890.00	8,613.00	5,800.00
Forest	586.00	0	0	586.00	0
Franklin	7,008.00	7,008.00	4,200.00	0	2,808.00
Fulton	1,078.00	0	0	1,078.00	0
Greene	4,512.00	4,512.00	2,152.00	1,000.00	1,360.00
Huntingdon	4,266.00	1,002.00	1,002.00	3,224.00	0
Indiana	8,066.00	7,560.00	0	5,906.00	2,160.00
Jefferson	5,464.00	2,419.00	2,419.00	3,045.00	0
Juniata	1,553.00	900.00	200.00	1,353.00	0
Lackawanna	30,428.00	18,725.00	15,020.00	12,058.00	3,350.00
Lancaster	21,465.00	14,642.00	9,042.00	6,823.00	5,600.00
Lawrence	9,785.00	9,785.00	8,000.00	1,785.00	0
Lebanon	7,337.00	7,337.00	2,500.00	0	4,837.00
Lehigh	17,932.00	17,932.00	17,586.73	345.27	0
Luzerne	44,597.00	44,597.00	25,934.00	0	18,663.00
Lycoming	9,458.00	9,458.00	6,815.00	0	2,643.00
McKean	5,724.00	5,724.00	0	3,849.00	1,875.00
Mercer	10,206.00	7,175.00	6,475.00	3,731.00	0
Mifflin	4,343.00	2,316.00	2,316.00	2,027.00	0
Monroe	3,010.00	3,010.00	3,010.00	0	0
Montgomery	29,216.00	29,216.00	19,876.00	2,500.00	6,840.00
Montour	1,562.00	768.00	768.00	794.00	0
Northampton	17,066.00	17,066.00	10,356.66	5,209.34	1,500.00
Northumberland	12,817.00	12,754.00	4,420.66	63.00	8,333.34
Perry	2,345.00	2,345.00	1,525.00	310.00	510.00
Philadelphia	195,081.00	195,081.00	190,807.67	0	4,273.33
Pike	753.00	0	0	753.00	0
Potter	1,838.00	1,838.00	1,838.00	0	0
Schuylkill	23,063.00	23,063.00	14,308.00	0	8,755.00
Snyder	2,041.00	1,940.00	1,940.00	101.00	0
Somerset	8,581.00	4,728.00	3,328.00	5,253.00	0
Sullivan	758.00	31.00	31.00	727.00	0
Susquehanna	3,423.00	2,860.00	1,200.00	1,563.00	660.00
Tioga	3,536.00	4,194.50	502.50	1,486.50	1,547.00
Union	2,045.00	2,045.00	2,045.00	0	0
Venango	6,460.00	2,834.00	2,834.00	3,626.00	0
Warren	4,322.00	4,322.00	3,000.00	0	1,322.00
Washington	21,298.00	15,365.75	13,705.75	5,632.25	1,960.00
Wayne	3,024.00	0	0	3,024.00	0
Westmoreland	30,647.00	26,812.00	20,014.83	6,490.50	4,141.67
Wyoming	1,687.00	1,687.00	0	1,687.00	0
York	17,982.00	17,982.00	13,138.79	3,843.21	1,000.00
TOTALS	\$1,000,000.00	\$904,151.25	\$667,919.00	\$181,675.65	\$150,405.35

Appendix B
UNPAID GRANTS

January 9, 1951

(Note: Progress of negotiations with the following political subdivisions indicate that payment of most of the grants will be made in the near future.)

County	Political Subdivision	Amount
Allegheny	West Mifflin Borough School District ..	\$ 3,095.47
	West Mifflin Borough School District ..	8,640.00
	Swissvale Borough	1,000.00
	North Braddock Borough	1,333.34
	Homestead Borough School District ...	3,000.00
	Homestead Borough School District ...	500.00
	Westview Borough School District	1,789.80
Bedford	County of Bedford	25.00
Berks	West Reading School District	5,000.00
Butler	Zellenople Borough	930.00
Cambria	Dale Borough	3,750.00
	Westmont Borough	652.00
Centre	Bellefonte Borough	1,408.00
	State College Borough	1,000.00
	State College Borough	1,506.00
Chester	Phoenixville Borough	1,200.00
	Tredyffrin Township School District ..	3,341.00
	Tredyffrin-Easttown Joint School District	3,648.80
Columbia	County of Columbia	5,193.00
Cumberland	Shippensburg Borough School District	1,539.00
Dauphin	Lower Paxton Township School District	2,300.00
	Susquehanna Township School District	2,163.92
	Swatara Township School District ...	1,885.00
	City of Harrisburg	900.00
Delaware	Haverford Township	3,500.00
Erie	Mill Creek Township School District ..	1,166.68
Fayette	Point Marion Borough Park Commission	800.00
	Uniontown City School District	5,000.00
Franklin	Chambersburg Borough School District	2,808.00
Greene	Rices Landing Borough	1,360.00
Indiana	Indiana Borough School District	1,800.00
	Indiana Borough School District	360.00
Lackawanna	Jermyn Borough School District	1,350.00
	Fell Township School District	2,000.00
Lancaster	South Lancaster County Joint School District	5,600.00
Lebanon	County of Lebanon	4,837.00
Luzerne	Kingston Borough School District	4,500.00
	Kingston Borough School District	800.00
	Kingston Borough School District	3,812.00
	Hanover Township School District	7,800.00
	Exeter Borough	500.00
	Jenkins Township	900.00
	Pittston City	351.00
Lycoming	Williamsport City School District	1,293.00
	Williamsport City School District	1,350.00
McKean	City of Bradford	1,250.00
	City of Bradford	625.00
Montgomery	Lower Merion Township	5,640.00
	Hatfield Borough Joint School District	1,200.00
Northampton	Hellertown Borough	1,500.00
Northumberland	City of Sunbury	5,333.34
	City of Sunbury School District	3,000.00
Perry	Marysville Borough School District	510.00
Philadelphia	Philadelphia City School District	3,033.33
	Philadelphia City School District	1,240.00
Schuylkill	Schuylkill Haven Borough	3,600.00
	Orwigsburg Borough	5,155.00
Susquehanna	Thompson Borough	660.00
	Thompson Borough	660.00
Tioga	Wellsboro Borough	300.00
	Mansfield Borough	1,247.00
Warren	Youngsville Borough	1,322.00
Washington	North Strabane Township School District	1,960.00
Westmoreland	Latrobe Recreation Board	3,666.67
	Mt. Pleasant Borough School District..	475.00
York	Red Lion Borough School District	1,000.00
TOTAL		\$150,405.35

THE REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION
ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

to the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA SESSION OF 1951

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created under Senate Resolution Serial No. 120, Session 1935, and continued under the provisions of the Act of March 24, 1937, P. L. 109, as amended March 10, 1949, P. L. 10, as a continuing agency for the development of facts and recommendations on all phases of reciprocity and interstate cooperation for the use of the General Assembly.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE
COOPERATION

ROOM 246, MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING

Harrisburg, Pa.

Affiliated With

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Central Office

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

FRANK BANE, Executive Director

Washington Office

1737 K. Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

T. G. DRISCOLL, Assistant Director

New York Office

522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

BREVARD E. CRIHFELD, Regional Representative

San Francisco Office

582 Market Street, San Francisco, California

STEWART WILSON, Regional Representative

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE
COOPERATION

Honorable NORMAN WOOD, Chairman

Honorable EDWARD B. WATSON, Vice Chairman

Honorable MONTGOMERY F. CROWE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Senate Members

House Members

MONTGOMERY F. CROWE	HIRAM G. ANDREWS
JOHN H. DENT	CHARLES H. BRUNNER,
JOHN W. LORD, JR.	JR.
O. J. TALLMAN	CHARLES C. SMITH
EDWARD B. WATSON	HERBERT P. SORG
	NORMAN WOOD

Cabinet Members

CHARLIE R. BARBER

WILLIAM H. CHESTNUT

WILLIAM S. LIVENGOOD,

JR.

CHARLES M. MORRISON*

* Deceased.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Membership of Sub-committees

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. CONSERVATION | (c) Potomac River Basin
(Incopot) |
| Hon. Charles H. Brunner,
Jr., CHAIRMAN | Hon. Charles H. Brunner,
Jr., CHAIRMAN |
| Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe | Mr. H. Gard Knox |
| Hon. Milo F. Draemel | Hon. Edward B. Watson |
| Hon. Miles Horst | |
| 2. HEALTH AND WELFARE | 6. TAXATION |
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CHAIRMAN | Hon. O. J. Tallman,
CHAIRMAN |
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| M. Louise, Rutherford | |
| 3. HIGHWAY AND MOTOR
VEHICLE PROBLEMS | 7. CRIME |
| Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe, CHAIRMAN | Hon. John W. Lord, Jr.,
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| Hon. Ray F. Smock | Mr. Harrington Adams |
| Major E. J. Henry | Hon. Hiram G. Andrews |
| Mr. Robert I. Schreffler | Miss S. M. R. O'Hara |
| 4. TRAFFIC SAFETY | 8. UNIFORM LAWS |
| Hon. Norwan Wood,
CHAIRMAN | Hon. Hiram G. Andrews,
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| Mr. T. Elmer Transeau | Hon. T. McKeen Chidsey |
| Dr. Paul L. Cressman | Mr. S. Ed. Hannestad |
| Mr. Warren K. Meyers | Hon. William S. Liven-
good, Jr. |
| Col. C. M. Wilhelm | Hon. C. M. Morrison |
| 5. INTERSTATE WATERS | 9. LIQUOR PROBLEMS |
| (a) Interstate Commission
on the Delaware River
Basin | Hon. John H. Dent,
CHAIRMAN |
| Hon. Charles C. Smith,
CHAIRMAN | Hon. Charles C. Smith |
| Hon. Montgomery F. Crowe | Hon. Frederick T. Geider |
| Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn | |
| Mr. Francis A. Pitkin | 10. AVIATION |
| | Hon. Charles C. Smith,
CHAIRMAN |
| | Hon. O. J. Tallman |
| | Major William L. Ander-
son |
| (b) Ohio River Basin | 11. AGRICULTURE |
| Hon. Herbert P. Sorg,
CHAIRMAN | Hon. Edward B. Watson,
CHAIRMAN |
| Hon. Norris W. Vaux | Hon. Norman Wood |
| Dean Holbrook | Hon. Miles Horst |
| Hon. John H. Dent | Hon. William H. Chestnut |

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The report of the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation for the year 1949 and 1950 is presented for your approval. Heretofore, this Commission was directed by the Department of Commerce with legislative members serving on the Commission. By act 10 of the 1949 Session the Commission came under the guidance of

the General Assembly with five members appointed each from the Senate and the House and five other members appointed by the Governor.

Under the leadership of the Legislative members, the Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation assumed a role of real importance in interstate relations and reciprocity with other states.

NORMAN WOOD, Chairman.

Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation
Capitol Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The functions of the Commission are to carry forward the participation of the State as a member of the Council of State Governments, both regionally and nationally, to confer with officials of other States and of the Federal Government, to formulate proposals for cooperation between this State and the other States, and with the Federal Government, and to organize and maintain governmental machinery for such purposes.

Five principal methods are available, and each has been employed by the Commission to strengthen and perfect interstate and Federal-State relations:

- (1) The Interstate Compact.
- (2) Reciprocal or Concurrent Legislation.
- (3) Uniform or Model Legislation.
- (4) Administrative Agreement.
- (5) Administrative Cooperation.

The Commission is affiliated with the Council of State Governments which is located in Chicago. There is a Regional Office of the Council in New York City which serves the Eastern States, and another in San Francisco.

There is also a Regional Office of the Council in Washington, D. C., which maintains a bulletin service of all pending legislation which pertains to the interest of the States. This bulletin is mailed each month to the various State Commissions.

The work of this Commission is done by Committees. These are as follows:

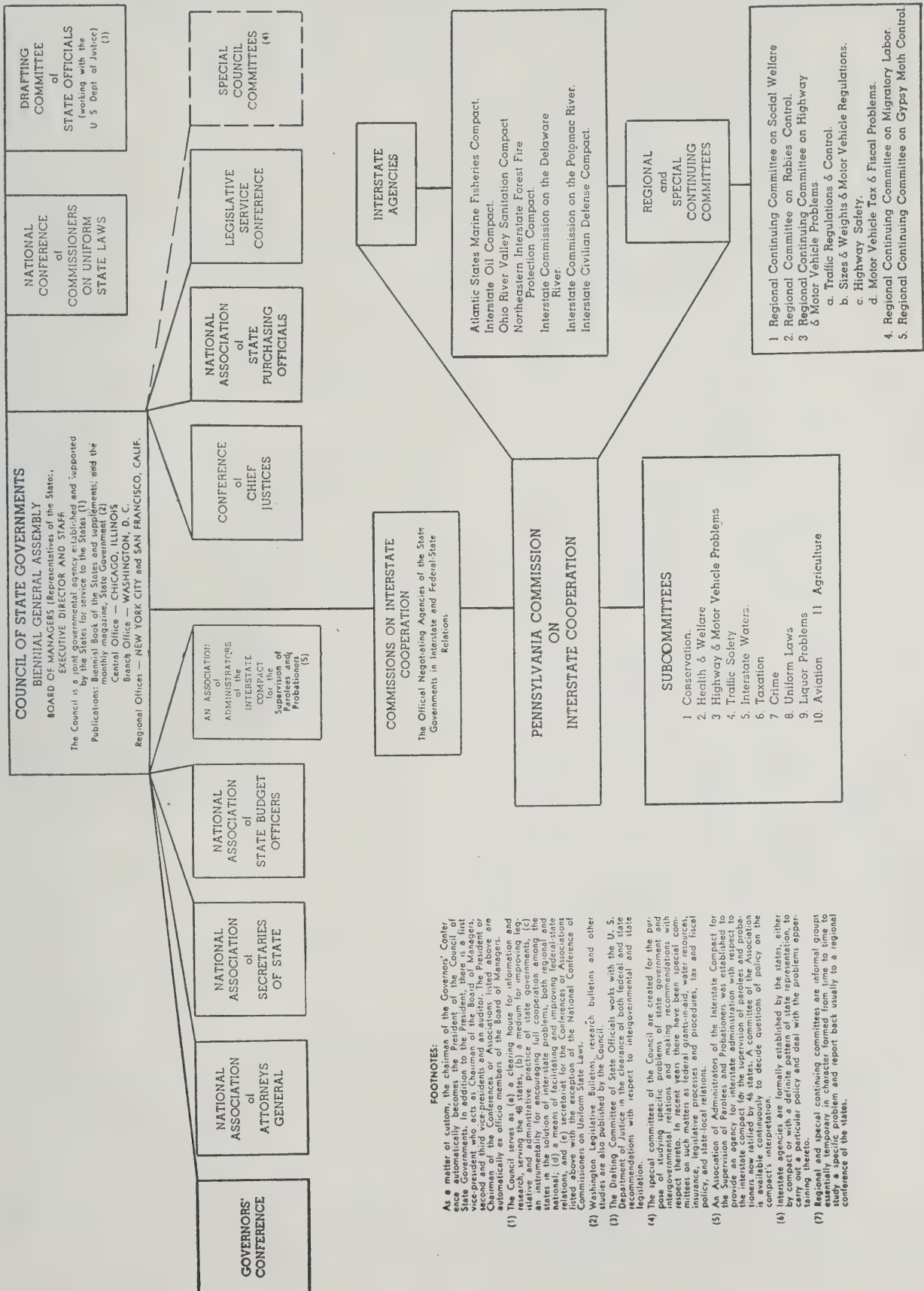
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Conservation | 6. Taxation |
| 2. Health and Welfare | 7. Crime |
| 3. Highway and Motor
Vehicle Problems | 8. Uniform Laws |
| 4. Traffic Safety | 9. Liquor Problems |
| 5. Interstate Waters | 10. Aviation |
| | 11. Agriculture |

PENNSYLVANIA'S PART IN INTERSTATE COOPERATION

The best government is that which is (1) efficient, and (2) controlled by those it governs.

To meet the first requisite, the government controls should be unified. That is why, for instance, the Secretaries of War and Navy have been merged, into a Secretary of National Defense; and why in New York State they have merged the functions of the Fish and Game Commissions and those of the Forests and Waters Bureau into a Department of Conservation.

But, in order to meet the second requisite, the government must be responsive to the electorate. An example of failing to do this very thing, is the failure of our Federal Government to carry out the recommendations of



FOOTNOTES:

As a matter of custom, the chairman of the Governors' Conference automatically becomes the President of the Council. In the past, the President of the Council has been a Governor, a vice-president who acts as Chairman of the Board of Managers, second and third vice-presidents and an auditor, the President or Chairman of the Conference, or a representative of the States. The Council serves as (a) a clearing house for information and research, serving the 48 states, (b) a medium for improving legislative and administrative practice of state governments, (c) a forum for the exchange of views and information among the states in the solution of interstate problems, both regional and national; (d) a means of facilitating and improving federal-state relations; and (e) a secretariat for the conferences of the Association of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

(2) Washington Legislative Bulletin, research bulletins and other studies are also published by the Council.

(3) The Drafting Committee of State Officials works with the U. S. Department of Justice in the preparation of uniform legislation and state legislation.

(4) The special committees of the Council are created for the purpose of studying specific problems of state government and recommending legislation thereon. In recent years there have been special committees on such matters as federal grant-in-aid, water resources, insurance, legislative process and procedure, tax and fiscal compact, legislative relations.

(5) An Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers was established to provide an agency for interstate administration with respect to parolees and probationers now ratified by 46 states. A committee of the Association is available continuously to decide questions of policy on the compact's interpretation.

(6) Interstate agencies are normally established by the states, either by statute or by executive order. They carry out a particular policy and deal with the problems pertaining thereto.

(7) Regional and special continuing committees are informal groups of state officials who study and discuss specific problems and report back usually to a regional conference of the states.

the Hoover Commission, which, if carried out, would save the tax payers of the United States as much as nine billion dollars.

While a single sovereignty thus achieves the first requisite, it endangers the second requisite, particularly in a country as large as the United States. For the impact of a single voter, or, indeed, of a single entire community, is small, due to the tremendous volume of voters and communities in the entire country. In addition, the differing conditions in the different sections of the country require governmental regulations. These differing regulations can be best selected and obtained by the sections which respectively feel their need.

Hence, there is need for separate States, in order to achieve the second above requisite—control of the government by those it governs. At the same time, in order to approximate the first requisite of efficiency and unity of control, these States must cooperate closely, both with themselves and with the Federal sovereignty. This was typified and achieved, on the brink of World War II, in unifying all controls of law enforcement throughout our Nation, at the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense, held in the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, August, 1940.

It is to achieve these two basic essentials of good government that Commissions on Interstate Cooperation were created in every State throughout the United States. These Commissions thus seek to create (a) cooperation between the States, (b) cooperation by the States on the one hand, with Federal Government on the other, these Commissions themselves clearing and acting through the Council of State Governments.

There is a saying "Pennsylvania has everything." And this is no exception in administration or legislation. On conferring with groups of states as to beneficial legislation, your Commission has found in many instances that Pennsylvania already has such laws on its books, or that the laws that we have are ahead of those of neighboring states. In all our dealings with other states, your Commission has worked to achieve a higher degree of efficiency, reduce duplication, and to achieve economy and stability in our coordinated system of federal, state and local governments, our states must cease relying upon the federal government to do things for them and their citizens which they can do for themselves as well as, or better than, the federal government. In order that the state and local governments may be enabled to assume those functions, the federal government should reduce those taxes which can be administered best by state and local government. On the other hand, the federal government should reduce and relinquish certain of its taxes, while, on the other, the States should avoid encroachments on tax fields peculiarly adaptable to Federal uses.

Your Commission has consistently stood for high standards, and in cases of reciprocity has insisted that other states meet standards that have already been established in Pennsylvania. And we have refused to lower the qualifications established in Pennsylvania, even when it will help neighboring states—unless such a move is for the benefit of our citizens.

Our great Governor, the Honorable James H. Duff, has established a record for conservation, stream clearance and anti-stream pollution that puts Pennsylvania to the forefront. He has become an authority on these subjects;

nationally quoted in magazines and newspapers all over the United States. His accomplishments have become a model for other states to follow or to establish long range programs attempting to do in their states what he has already done in Pennsylvania.

ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation met for organization on June 27, 1949, at 11 A.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Present at this meeting were Senators Crowe, Dent, Tallman and Watson, and Representatives Andrews, Smith, Sorg and Wood. At this meeting Representative Norman Wood was elected chairman; Senator Edward B. Watson, Vice-Chairman; and Senator Montgomery F. Crowe, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Commission met again on July 12th, 1949, Daylight Saving Time. Both meetings being held in the office of the Speaker of the House. At this meeting were Senators Watson, Tallman and Crowe; and Representatives Wood, Smith, Brunner and Andrews; also Mr. E. B. Criehtfield, Eastern Representative of the Council of State Governments and Mr. F. A. Pitkin, Executive Director of the State Planning Board and Chairman of INCODEL.

At this meeting various committees and activities of the Commission were discussed, and it was decided to have a meeting with the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board in reference to bringing the Pennsylvania license fee for out-of-state Distillers more in conformity with the fee charged by other states.

Various other meetings and conferences attended by the members of this Commission were:

- Aug. 25-26, 1949 North Eastern Conservation Meeting, Boston, Mass. Attended by Hon. Norman Wood, Hon. Charles H. Brunner, Jr., Miss M. Vashti Burr, Admiral Milo F. Draemel.
- Sept. 28-30, 1949 Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission—Hotel Roosevelt, New York. Attended by Hon. Edward B. Watson and Hon. Norman Wood.
- Sept. 29-30, 1949 Potomac River Basin Commission, Capon Springs, West Virginia. Attended by Hon. Charles H. Brunner, Jr.
- Sept. 29-30, 1949 Eastern States Welfare Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J. Attended by Hon. Norman Wood.
- Oct. 6, 1949 Eastern Migratory Labor Conference, Raleigh, N. C. Attended by Hon. Norman Wood.
- Oct. 20-21, 1949 Northeastern Highway and Motor Vehicle Conference, Hotel Roosevelt, New York. Attended by Dr. Paul L. Cressman, Col. C. M. Wilhelm, Major E. J. Henry, Robert I. Shreffler, Hon. M. F. Crowe and Hon. Norman Wood.
- Dec. 22-23, 1949. Northeastern Conference on Disability, Hotel Astor, New York. Attended by Dr. E. B. Logan, A. J. Caruso, T. J. Donaghy and Hon. M. F. Crowe.
- March 13, 1950. Eastern Gypsy Moth Control Conference, Washington, D. C. Attended by Hon. Norman Wood.
- Aug. 11, 1950. Liquor Control Conference, concerning license fees of out of state distillers. Attended by Hon. Frederick T. Gelder, A. W. Caley, Horace A. Segelbaum, B. E. Crisfield, Hon. Norman Wood and Hon. Charles C. Smith.
- Sept. 11-12, 1950. Interstate Commission on the Delaware

River Basin, meeting at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Attended by Hon. Weldon B. Heyburn, Hon. Milo F. Draemel, Hon. Franklin H. Lichtenwalter, Francis A. Pitkin, James Allen, M. Vashti Burr, Hon. Norman Wood, Hon. Charles C. Smith and Hon. M. F. Crowe.

Sept. 19-20, 1950. Regional Civilian Defense Conference, Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York. Attended by Francis A. Pitkin, Hon. Norman Wood, Hon. Charles C. Smith and Hon. M. F. Crowe.

Nov. 16-17, 1950. Regional Conference on Highway Safety and Motor Vehicle Problems, Hotel Roosevelt, New York. Attended by Hon. Ray F. Smock, Hon. Otto F. Messner, Major E. J. Henry, Dr. Paul L. Cressman, Robert I. Shreffler, Francis A. Pitkin, Hon. O. J. Tallman, Hon. Norman Wood and Hon. M. F. Crowe.

Dec. 7-8-9, 1950. General Assembly of the States, Council of State Governments, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill., attended by Francis A. Pitkin, Weldon B. Heyburn, M. Louise Rutherford, Hon. Norman Wood and Hon. Charles C. Smith.

Dec. 19, 1950. Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Office of the House Appropriation Committee, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Attended by Senators E. B. Watson and M. F. Crowe; Representatives H. G. Andrews, Norman Wood, Charles H. Brunner, Jr., and Charles C. Smith; B. E. Carihfield, Eastern Representative of the Council of State Governments; Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General and William Chestnut, Secretary of Labor and Industry.

Civilian Defense and pacts with other states was discussed at this meeting, and the Office of the Attorney General was directed to frame bills following the interstate form to fit into the Pennsylvania pattern. Such bills were to be co-sponsored on a bi-partisan basis. These bills have since been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Other legislation discussed was:

- Banking operations of savings and loan banks.
- Reemployment of those in military service.
- Federal old age and survivors enabling act.
- Budget of Federal grants and aid.
- Payrolls savings act.
- Hospitalization of mentally ill.
- Reciprocal transportation of mentally ill.
- Alcoholism bureau.
- Uniform reciprocal support act.
- State water pollution law.
- Highway safety and motor truck regulations.
- Offering evidence in a criminal case by public officials.
- Act regulating testimony of public officials in office.
- Burglary tools bill.
- Interstate crime control.
- Uniform pistol act.
- Custom application of insecticides.
- Forest Practices act.
- Federal Airport trends and uniform airport laws.
- Registration and protection of trade marks.
- Shore and beach erosion act.
- Uniform bus legislation.
- Uniform traffic regulations and control.

Regulation and control of inflammable liquids and dangerous articles.

Turnpike and thruway legislation.

Bus inspection reciprocity.

A check on legislation—Atlantic States Marine Fisheries; Incodel; Potomac and Ohio River Compacts.

Jan. 23, 1951. Pennsylvania Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Office of the House Appropriation Committee, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Attended by Harrington Adams, Deputy Attorney General, Hon. John H. Dent, William S. Livengood, Jr., Senators E. B. Watson and M. F. Crowe; Representatives Charles C. Smith, Herbert P. Sorg, Hiram G. Andrews and Norman Wood; B. E. Carihfield, Eastern Representative, Council of State Governments.

Topics discussed included:

- Civilian Defense Act.
- Air Warden Act.
- Registration of Communists.
- Deth Penalty for saboteurs.
- Act permitting local appropriations for civilian defense.
- Interstate military aid compacts.
- Old age and survivors enabling act.
- Interstate exchange of tax information.
- Hospitalization of mentally ill.
- Shore and beach erosion enabling act.
- Reciprocity liquor act.
- Uniform bus regulation of inspections.
- Uniform bass protection act.
- Uniform shad protection act.
- Interstate compact to regulate the dairy industry.
- Oil and gas conservation act.
- Well drillers act.
- Regulation of ground waters act.

Where it was considered essential, bills have been prepared either by various Departments or Bureaus for introduction in the present session of the Legislature. Complete data on other questions of interstate relations is available from your Commission or can be obtained through the Commission from the Council of State Governments. In no case has legislation been considered that will lower the high standards established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but improved for the good of our citizens.

Road Test One-MD

Report No. 1

GENERAL PROGRAM

Highway Research Board

2101 Constitution Avenue

Washington 25, D. C.

Approved June 30, 1950

Highway Research Board

Road Test One-MD

GENERAL PROGRAM

The research project covered by this program was proposed by the Interregional Council on Highway Trans-

portation which was formed at Columbus, Ohio, on December 5 and 6, 1949. The project which is identified as Road Test One-MD, is to be a study of the performance of a concrete pavement under operation of commercial type vehicles loaded to 18,000 and 22,400 pounds on single axles and 32,000 and 44,800 pounds on tandem axles. Each of these axle loads will be applied to a separate section of pavement at an average frequency of about one per minute on a 24-hour basis.

To determine the performance of the pavement under the different axle loads, surveys will be made of cracks as may develop in the pavement, and studies will be made of the soil conditions, of the characteristics of the concrete, and of stresses and strains in the slabs as shown by measurements of deflections and deformations.

The project has been arranged cooperatively by the State highway departments of Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia and the Bureau of Public Roads. The project will be administered and supervised by the Highway Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences through a Project Executive Committee consisting of Fred Burggraf, Associate Director, Highway Research Board, Chairman; H. S. Fairbank, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Public Roads; Albert S. Gordon, Executive Assistant to Chairman, State Roads Commission of Maryland; and T. J. Kauer, Director, Ohio Department of Highways, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee for the project includes one representative from each participating State, one representative from the Bureau of Public Roads, one representative from the Automobile Manufacturers Association, one representative from the American Trucking Association, and one representative from the Department of the Army. Other members appointed by the Highway Research Board are Fred Burggraf, Associate Director, to be Chairman; H. S. Fairbank, Chairman of the Highway Research Board's Department of Economics, Finance and Administration; and C. N. Conner, Chairman of the Board's Department of Design. The Chairman and Director of the Board are members ex-officio. W. N. Carey, Jr., is assigned as Executive Assistant to the Chairman.

The engineer in charge of the project is A. Taragin who has been assigned to the Highway Research Board for this job by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The cost of this project will be shared by the participating States in monetary contributions; by the Bureau of Public Roads in providing personnel and instruments for measurements of surface roughness, slab strains and deflections caused by the test loads, for soil surveys, and other necessary instrumentation and testing services, and in providing the service of the project engineer and three assistants; the petroleum industry in providing gasoline, oil and grease; and truck manufacturers of the Automobile Manufacturers Association in providing the test vehicles. The Department of the Army will provide test drivers after about September 1, 1950. Prior to that time, drivers will be hired locally. Aerial photography will be contributed by the Department of National Defense.

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to observe and measure

the effects of the frequent passages of vehicles of known axle loading at known speeds over a pavement of known composition and dimensions, constructed on foundations of known character.

Base of Operation

The base of operations will be a field office erected on the project, on US 301, 9 mi. south of La Plata, Maryland, and 45 mi. south of Washington, D. C. The field office phone number is La Plata 6771. Mr. A. Taragin, the project engineer can be reached at the field office or at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Mitchell on Washington road in La Plata, phone La Plata 3481.

Test Sections

The tests will be conducted on a 1.1-mi. section of US 301, located between Allens Fresh and Bel Alton, approximately 9 mi. south of La Plata and 4 mi. north of the Morgantown Bridge in Southern Maryland. The location of the project is shown on Figure 1. During the test period, traffic ordinarily carried by this road will use an alternate parallel road.

The pavement is reinforced, 24 ft. wide, and divided at the center with a longitudinal joint. The cross section is of the double parabolic type thickened at both the free and longitudinal joint edges. The depth of the cross section is 9-7-9 in. Expansion joints are spaced at intervals of 120 ft. with two intermediate contraction joints at 40-ft. spacing between them. The original width of the expansion joints was $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and the average measurement is now approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Load transfer devices of a cantilever plain dowel type were placed in all of the transverse joints. The load transfer assembly is commercially known as Dowell. One end of the dowels are bent in a manner to anchor them in the slab on one side of the joint while the other end projects as a cantilever into the slab on the opposite side. The dowels are $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter and are spaced at intervals of 15 in. c-c. The cantilever ends of the dowels project $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. into the concrete at contracting joints. At expansion joints the length of embedment is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. less the width of the joint. The length of direct bearing at expansion joints, excluding the expansion cap, is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in.

The longitudinal joint is a straight butt construction type with 4-ft. long tie bars spaced at intervals of 4 ft.

The reinforcement, welded wire fabric, is approximately 3 in. from the surface and contains No. 2 wires spaced 6 in. c-c. in the longitudinal direction and No. 2 wires 12 in. c-c. in the traverse direction. The weight of the fabric is 59.4 lb.

The 1.1-mi. test road has been divided into two sections; the south section being 0.5 mi. long, and the north section 0.6 mi. long. At each end of each section, turn-arounds of 50-ft. outside radius with 20-ft. bituminous roadways have been constructed to allow the test trucks to operate back and forth on the same lane. It is estimated that the vehicles will be able to negotiate these turn-arounds at 10 mph.

On the west lane of the south section, identified hereafter as test-lane 1, two single unit, two-axle trucks with rear axle loads of 18,000 lb. (Series I) will be operated. On the east lane of the south section, identified hereafter

as test-lane 2, two single unit, two-axle trucks with rear axle loads of 22,400 lb. (Series II) will be operated.

On the west lane of the north section, identified hereafter as test lane 3, two single unit, tandem-axle trucks with tandem loads of 32,000 lb. (Series III) will be operated. On the east lane of the north section, identified hereafter as test-lane 4, two single-unit, tandem-axle trucks with tandem loads of 44,800 lb. (Series IV) will be operated.

Each slab (12 by 40 ft.) will be identified by a number painted in the south end of the slab. Consecutive odd numbers will be used on test-lanes 1 and 3, and consecutive even numbers will be used on test-lanes 2 and 4. The numbers increase from south to north. Ten spots will be painted in each slab for reference points for precise level observations of variation in elevations.

TEST VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

Vehicles

Eight single-unit trucks will be used. The vehicles will

be grouped into four series with two vehicles in each series. Series I, which will operate on test-lane 1, will be two 4 x 2 single-unit trucks with rear axle loads of 18,000 lb. The Ford Motor Company and Reo Motors, Incorporated, are supplying the vehicles for this series.

Vehicles in series II operated on test-lane 2. These will be two 4 x 2 single unit trucks with rear axle loads of 22,400 lb. The General Motors Corporation and the Autocar Company are supplying these vehicles.

Vehicles in series III will be operated on test-lane 3. These will be 6 x 4 single-unit trucks with tandem axle loads of 32,000 lb. The White Motor Company and the International Harvester Company are supplying these vehicles.

Vehicles in series IV will be operated on test-lane 4. These will be 6 x 4 single-unit trucks with tandem axle loads of 44,800 lbs. The General Motors Corporation and the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation are supplying these vehicles.

TABLE I
DESCRIPTION OF TRUCKS FOR ROAD TEST ONE—MD

	Series I		Series II		Series III		Series IV	
	Truck No. 1	Truck No. 2	Truck No. 3	Truck No. 4	Truck No. 5	Truck No. 6	Truck No. 7	Truck No. 8
Make Model	Ford F-8	Reo E 22 SB	Autocar C-70 S	GMC HCR 723	Int. LF 211	White WC 2264	GMC HCW 854	Mack LJSW
Number of axles	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Number of axles driven	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Mfrs. GVW Rating	22,000	24,000	32,000	27,500	41,000	40,000	55,000	55,000
Gross weights in pounds:								
1st axle	6,020	5,950	6,600	6,550	8,000	7,820	9,050	8,930
2nd axle	18,160	17,950	22,400	22,450	16,000	16,140	22,500	22,520
3rd axle	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	16,140	22,500	22,520
Total	24,180	23,900	29,000	29,000	40,000	40,100	54,050	53,970
Max. net horsepower	127	126*	149*	154	146	137	165	173
Gross weight-horsepower ratio	190	190	195	188	274	292	327	312
Tire size	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x20	11:00x22
ply	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Spacing in inches between:								
Axles 1 and 2	159	150	164	165	169	154	183	172
Axles 2 and 3 (Tandem axles)	....	....	....	....	50	50	52	55
Outside body dimensions in ft.								
Length	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.0	16.0	16.5	18.0	15.4
Width	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.8
Over-all vehicle dimensions in ft.								
Length	21.6	21.5	22.3	22.0	25.5	25.5	28.0	28.5
Width	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

* Max. net HP assumed to be 90 percent of max. gross HP.

The trucks in each of the series have been selected so as to obtain the highest practicable rate of acceleration between 10 and 40 mph. Specifications of the test vehicles are given in Table 1.

Weights

The schedule of gross weights for the test trucks and the pay-load requirement are shown in Table 2. In order to provide the necessary test load, 215 1,000-lb. concrete blocks (30 by 24 by 16 in.) and ten 750-lb. concrete

blocks (22.5 by 24 by 16 in.) have been made at the Maryland State Roads Commission Garage in La Plata.

Gasoline and Oil

Based on 18 hours of continuous operation during each day, it is estimated that each truck will be driven 12,000 mi. per month. For all trucks, the monthly gasoline requirement is estimated at 24,610 gallons as shown in Table 3. For a project duration of six months, 147,600 gallons of gasoline will be needed. This gasoline and the necessary

motor oil and grease will be provided without charge by the petroleum industry.

TABLE 2

GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT SCHEDULE AND PAYLOAD REQUIREMENT

Truck series	Test truck number	Truck weights in thousands of pounds when		Payload in thousands of pounds
		Empty	Loaded	
I	1	9	24	15
	2	10	24	14
II	3	12	29	17
	4	11	29	18
III	5	16	40	24
	6	15	40	25
IV	7	18	54	36
	8	21	54	33
Total				182

TABLE 3

GASOLINE REQUIREMENT FOR ONE MONTH

Test truck number	Monthly mileage	Estimated consumption in M. P. G.	Monthly consumption in gallons
1	12,000	5.5	2,180
2	12,000	6.0	2,000
3	12,000	4.0	3,000
4	12,000	4.0	3,000
5	12,000	3.5	3,430
6	12,000	4.0	3,000
7	12,000	3.0	4,000
8	12,000	3.0	4,000
Total			24,610

Vehicle Service and Maintenance

Earl's Service, a commercial service station, will provide general service and repairs to all test trucks. Each vehicle will be serviced once a week. It is difficult to estimate other than minor repair costs. A lump sum has been set aside which is one-quarter of that normally encountered by fleet operators. Preventive maintenance will be conducted by the test drivers.

SCHEDULE OF TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Vehicles

The test vehicles will operate in lanes as previously described. Operation will follow the same pattern in each lane and the number of repetitions of load in test-lane 1 will be kept as near as possible to the number of repetitions in test-lane 2. Similarly repetitions in test-lanes 3 and 4 will be kept nearly equal to each other.

The 18,000-lb. rear axle load test trucks (series I) will operate in lane 1 as follows: Starting at one end of the lane, the two trucks will proceed towards the other end of the lane, one preceding the other about 200-ft. headway. They will attempt to accelerate as quickly as possible to forty mph. and when they approach the end of the lane, decelerate so as to negotiate the turnaround at about ten mph. They will then return in the same lane accelerating to forty mph. turn at the other end, and continue back and forth over the same lane.

Each lane will be marked with longitudinal stripes as follows: White stripes along the outside edge of the pavement and 8 ft. from the outside edge of the pavement; yellow stripes 2 ft. and 10 ft. from the outside edge of the pavement. These stripes will be used as guides for the trucks so that the following pattern of placement of the outside rear-axle tires will be maintained: One application with the outside tire at the edge of the pavement (truck centered between white stripes); one application with the outside tire 2 ft. in from the edge (truck centered between yellow stripes); three applications with the outside tire between the two positions (truck centered between the outside white and inside yellow stripes). Electrically-operated signal lights actuated by the sharp turns of the steering wheel at the turnarounds will indicate in the cab of the truck which position the driver should maintain for each run.

Operation in test-lanes 2, 3, and 4 will be identical to that described for test-lane 1.

Operation of all test vehicles will be continuous on a twenty-four hours per day, seven day per week basis, except as necessary for maintenance of the vehicles, meals and rest stops for the drivers and except as interrupted by special tests specifically authorized by the project engineer. It is expected that test traffic actually will be maintained for an average of 18 hours per day. Applications of load will be indicated and counted by means of photo-electric counters actuated by the passage of the test vehicles and checked by odometer readings in the trucks.

Before it was definitely decided to operate the vehicles back and forth in the same lane, the Advisory Committee gave careful consideration to the advisability of operating only in the normal direction of traffic. Normal operation was considered desirable in order that normal faulting at joints could occur. However in order to accomplish this end, it would be necessary either to build a two-lane return trip road the full length of the test pavement (or to improve and maintain the shoulders to a degree necessary to carry the test traffic), or to break the test road into four sections and run each test vehicle up one lane and back the other lane in the same section. The disadvantage of the first alternate is that a return trip road adequate to carry the test vehicles without requiring so much maintenance as to interfere with test traffic would be inordinately expensive and would no doubt take several months to complete. The main disadvantage of the second alternate is that the subgrade under the four separate sections would very likely not be uniform enough to permit direct comparison between sections.

Drivers

Drivers will work three eight-hour shifts starting at 2:00 A.M., 10:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. They will be allowed 30 min. for a meal and a 10-min. rest period each hour. They will work six out of seven days, and their free day as well as the shifts which they will operate will be rotated by the project engineer in whatever manner seems to be in the best interests of the project, except that the maximum consecutive duty time for any driver shall be 12 hr. and a minimum rest period of 8 hr. shall be allowed between tours of duty.

HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD
ROAD TEST ONE—MD
DAILY TRUCK RECORD

Truck No. Series Section Date 1950

Shift No.	Driver		Time			Odometer Reading			Applications		Gas Gallons	Oil Quarts
	Init.	Name	Start	Finish	Diff.	Start	Finish	Diff.	Start	Finish			Diff.
1												
2												
3												
TOTAL												

REMARKS: _____

Figure 2, Driver's Daily Truck Record

Drivers will be expected to perform preventive maintenance in accordance with instructions which will be issued by the project engineer.

At such time as Army test drivers are made available, they will be used in place of the hired drivers. The Army will assign their drivers without charge as their contribution to this project. The details as to test procedures, daily working shifts, etc., will be worked out between the project engineer and the officer in charge of the troops and will be as near as possible to the procedure outlined above for the hired drivers. If an occasion arises where special instructions to Army drivers or disciplinary action is necessary, the project engineer will not deal directly with the driver but will take up the matter with the officer in charge of the troops on the site at the time. It is expected that the Army will maintain on the site of the project at all times one person with authority to act immediately in such matters.

A daily record of operation will be kept by the drivers for each truck. The form of this record is shown in Figure 2.

INSURANCE

Public Liability and Property Damage

A schedule automobile liability insurance policy taken out in the name of the National Academy of Sciences for the Highway Research Board is designed to cover all automobile exposure and provides the following coverage: bodily injury, \$100,000-\$300,000; property damage, \$25,000. An additional interest endorsement is included naming the companies furnishing the test vehicles.

Workmen's Compensation

Personnel employed by the Highway Research Board for this project are protected in accordance with the workmen's compensation laws of the State of Maryland. Persons employed by the Federal Government and assigned to the Highway Research Board to work on this project are protected in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. Employees Compensation Act as amended.

TEST PROCEDURES

Crack Survey

A detailed survey will be made of the cracks in each slab prior to the beginning of operation with the test trucks. A solid, black line approximately one inch wide will be painted adjacent to each existing crack along its full length. With the progress of the test if new cracks or extensions of old cracks develop, they will be painted with contrasting lines one inch wide as follows:

Solid yellow line—At the end of 1½ months operation

Solid white line—At the end of 3 months operation

Dashed black line—At the end of 4½ months operation

Dashed yellow line—At the end of 6 months operation

Each slab will be checked for cracks every 2 or 3 days and the exact position of each crack as it develops will be recorded on a card with the date and number of applications when the crack was first noticed. An individual card record will be kept for each slab. The form used for these cards is shown in Figure 3.

Tests of Concrete

Road Surface Roughness—The Bureau of Public Roads

road surface roughness indicator will be used to obtain surface roughness data at the beginning and at the end of the test program and at such intermediate times as changes in surface roughness seem to warrant.

Measurements will be made in both directions along each normal wheel path. The wheel of the trailer unit will be kept 3 ft. from the outside edge of the pavement for one measurement and 3 ft. from the center joint for another, giving comparative data along the two normal wheel paths for each 12-ft. lane.

Strain—Using resistance type gages and oscillograph recording, strains in the concrete will be measured at the beginning and end of the test program at two locations.

At each location gages will be installed at a traverse expansion joint on the vertical face of the abutting slab ends in such a manner as to measure the bending strain in a direction parallel to the joint and as near to the upper surface of the pavement as feasible. The gages will be located so as to measure the maximum bending strain under the load imposed by the passing wheel. At each joint four gages will be installed, one on each of the two abutting slabs 3 ft. from each edge of the 12-ft. lane. The test vehicle will be operated so that the wheel will pass directly over the gage installation.

Data will be obtained for each of the four test vehicles at creep speed and at 15, 30 and 40 mph.

From these data, it will be possible to study the strain development as the wheel approaches, passes over and leaves the joint and to compare static and dynamic strains for the various types of vehicles, wheel loads, etc.

Corner Deflections—Resistance strain gage and oscillograph equipment will also be adapted to measure the entire deflection cycle of two slab corners at each of the expansion joints at which strains are to be measured. These data will be obtained simultaneously with the strain data.

Cores, beams, etc.—Records of tests made during the construction of the pavement have been made available by the Maryland Highway Department. Before starting test traffic, the following specimens will be cut from the pavement and tested to determine the physical properties of the concrete:

1. Twelve 6-in. diameter cores, four from the vicinity of each turnaround.

2. Four slabs, each approximately 4 ft. square, cut from the pavement at transverse expansion joints. Two of these will be taken from the central part of the 12-ft. traffic lanes, one immediately north of the north turnaround and one immediately south of the south turnaround. The other two will be taken from the central part of the heaviest traffic section and will be cut inward from the outside edge of the pavement for a distance of about 4 ft. in order to be representative of the area where the outside wheels of the test vehicles will travel.

The cores will be tested first to determine the static modulus of elasticity and, second, for compressive strength. Prior to making the modulus of elasticity determinations, the cores will be stored at a constant temperature of 73 F at 50 percent relative humidity for about two weeks. This will bring them to a stable moisture condition which, it is believed, approximates more closely that of the pavement during the summer and early fall than would either

**HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD
ROAD TEST ONE - MD**

Slab No. _____
Section No. _____

Date _____ to _____

Sub-base Thickness _____

LEGEND

B - Broken or Depressed Area P - Spall M - Mud Jack Hole	C - Crack Cf - Crack (faulting or moving) D - "D" Cracking Area	J - Joint (Exp. or Contr.) HC - Hairchecked Area
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Color _____	Date _____	Color _____	Date _____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

NRB FORM MD 2-2M

Figure 3. Individual Slab Crack Record Form

a saturated or oven dried moisture condition. After the modulus of elasticity determinations have been completed, the cores will be stored under water for 14 days prior to making the compressive strength tests. This is in accordance with standard procedure.

The four slabs will be sawed in a direction parallel

to the pavement edge so as to produce a number of flexure specimens, each approximately 8 in. wide. These specimens, taken from the central part of the heaviest traffic section (test-lane 4) like the cores, will be stored under conditions of constant temperature and humidity for 14 days after which sonic modulus of elasticity determinations

will be made. The specimens will then be placed under water for an additional 14 days after which the sonic modulus of elasticity determination will again be made. While in the saturated condition, the specimens will be broken in transverse bending in accordance with standard procedure. Modified cube compression tests will be made on the remnants of the flexure specimens.

The specimens taken from the sections near the turn-arounds will be tested for modulus of rupture as soon as possible. The preliminary wetting period for these tests will be 48 hours.

At the conclusion of the traffic tests, additional slabs will be removed at the same transverse joints, but from the area traversed by the inside wheels of the test trucks. These slabs will be cut into additional flexure specimens for testing in the same manner as described above, the purpose being to determine what effect, if any, the concentrated traffic loading will have on the physical properties of the concrete.

Soil Surveys

A preliminary soil survey will be made before the traffic tests are started. Borings for soil examination will be made at the edges of the pavement at intervals of approximately 200 ft. Special attention will be given to areas in which soil conditions indicate that early distress in the pavement may occur under traffic. In such areas, additional borings will be made and samples taken. Representative soil samples taken in the preliminary survey will be tested to determine moisture content, liquid and plastic limits, and grain size.

In conjunction with the core drilling to be done in the turn-around areas, samples of the subgrade soil will be taken through core holes, and under the slabs removed in the test area. In-place density tests of the subgrade in these areas will be made at depths of 6, 12 and 18 in. and soil samples will be taken for the laboratory tests indicated above.

After the completion of the traffic tests or at such points as may be desired during traffic tests, density measurements of the sub-base and subgrade will be made through core holes in the pavement or in areas where slabs are removed. Soil samples will be obtained for the determination of the moisture content, liquid limit, plastic limit, grain size, and moisture-density relationship. California bearing ratio values at several different densities and moisture contents will be determined in the laboratory for each significantly different sub-base and subgrade soil identified during the soil survey. Undisturbed samples of the subgrade for use in making tri-axial compression or direct shear tests will be obtained where the textural character of the soil will permit.

Differential Levels

In order to measure the differences in the slab deformations that may develop to the different loadings, differential level elevations will be observed at several points in each slab. For this purpose, the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce has installed 15 permanent bench marks at approximately 400-ft. intervals along the test road, and measured their elevations by first order leveling methods.

Using the elevations of the permanent bench marks, elevations will be determined at 10 points on each slab prior to starting traffic operation, 2 or 3 times during the

tests, and again at the conclusion of the tests. Additional elevations will be taken at such times and at such intervals as may be found necessary.

The 10 reference points will be painted on each slab as follows: three in., 5 ft., and 20 ft. from each transverse joint. Thus there will be five points along the pavement edge and five points along the longitudinal joint.

Photographic Records

Photographic records (still and motion pictures) will be made of the condition of the surface and of the cracks in the slabs prior to the beginning of traffic operations. The photography will be repeated at intervals during the test as may appear necessary, and at the completion of the tests. Photographic records will also be made of the various phases of the tests, of the vehicles, of the installations of instruments, and of other general items.

An informational motion picture will be prepared which will show the preparation for the tests, the conduct of the tests, and any pertinent operations and results which may be of general interest.

Through the cooperation of the Department of Defense, strip photographs will be obtained of the entire section of the test pavement. These photographs will be made at the start of the test, repeated twice during the test, and again at the completion of the test. The photographs will be obtained by flying at an elevation of about 300 ft.

INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Tests of concrete and soil surveys—The necessary instruments for these tests will be furnished by the Physical Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Differential levels—One level and 2 level rods.

Photographic records—instruments and equipment will be furnished by those responsible for these records.

Eight micro-switches assembled with eight stepping switches and necessary lights to indicate to the drivers the proper transverse positions of the trucks in the test-lanes.

Four photo-electric counters of the single beam type, one in the middle of each test-lane to count and record the number of load applications.

One passenger car for transportation for the project engineer.

One station wagon for road service and transportation.

Stop watches.

Miscellaneous supplies (such as load binders, chain to fasten load on trucks, flashlights, etc.).

General Supplies, such as field office furniture, forms, clipboards, pencils, etc.

Personnel Requirements

Engineer in charge of project.

Three assistant engineers to help supervise operations on a 24-hour day, 7-day week schedule.

Twenty-eight full time truck drivers.

Factory mechanic-observers, such as may be furnished by the truck manufacturers.

Personnel for concrete tests.

Personnel for soil surveys.

Personnel for photographic records.

Analysis of data

- (1) One engineer in charge of analysis and responsible for preparation of report.
- (2) Two clerks—statisticians.

OPERATING BUDGET FOR SIX MONTHS

1. General

Supervision, project engineer and 3 assistants		
Salaries	\$ 9,800	
Per diem	5,000	
Transportation	1,000	
Concrete Tests		
Laboratory tests	8,000	
Sawing slabs into beams	1,200	
Soil Surveys	5,000	
Differential Leveling	400	
Photography		
Still pictures	750	
Motion pictures	1,750	
Aerial photographs	3,000	
Instrumentation		
Lateral placement signals	550	
Photoelectric counters	1,000	
Analysis of Data and Preparing Report	8,000	
Publication of Report	3,000	\$ 48,450

\$48,450

2. Test Trucks

Four 2-axle trucks, 30% depreciation	9,000	
Four 3-axle trucks, 30% depreciation	15,000	
Service	500	
Repairs	5,000	
Signs on Trucks	150	

29,650

29,650

3. Gasoline, Grease and Oil

37,000

37,000

4. Test Drivers

Local drivers, 3 months	19,000	
Army drivers 3 months	25,000	

44,000

44,000

5. Pavements

By-pass road, construction and maintenance	19,000	
Turnarounds, construction and maintenance	11,000	
Barricades, striping, signs, etc. ..	1,000	

31,000

31,000

6. Test Weights for Loading Trucks ..

1,810

1,810

7. Insurance

660

660

8. Utilities

Field Office	250	
Telephone	150	
Power	485	
Office expense	400	

1,285

1,285

9. Highway Research Board Expense

2,500

2,500

10. National Academy of Sciences, Administration & Overhead

4,200

4,200

11. Contingent Fund

13,495

13,495

TOTAL

\$214,050

CONTRIBUTING ORGANIZATIONS

Cash Contributions

\$7,000 each from highway departments of Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia

\$84,000

Services and Equipment, estimated cash value	
Truck Manufacturers; Autocar, Ford, GMC, International, Mack, Reo, White	24,000
Bureau of Public Roads	41,050
Petroleum Companies; American, Atlantic, Cities Service, Esso Standard of N. J., Gulf, Ohio, Phillips, Pure, Shell, Sinclair, Socony Vacuum, Sun, Texas, Tidewater	37,000
Department of Defense—Army drivers	25,000
Aerial Photography	3,000
	\$214,050

ROAD TEST ONE—MD

REPORT NO. 2

PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS AND REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR MAY AND JUNE

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

July 1950

PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS

(These tests were made by the Physical Research Branch, Bureau of Public Roads)

(A) Road Surface Roughness Measurements

Initial data on the relative roughness of the pavement surface of the four lanes were obtained on June 12, 1950. These were measured in both directions in each wheel path in each lane, with observations made at 0.1-mile intervals. The average values were:

Lane 1	Outside wheel path	94.5 units per mile
	Inside wheel path	90.2 units per mile
Lane 2	Outside wheel path	103.2 units per mile
	Inside wheel path	107.5 units per mile
Lane 3	Outside wheel path	93.4 units per mile
	Inside wheel path	89.6 units per mile
Lane 4	Outside wheel path	99.6 units per mile
	Inside wheel path	95.0 units per mile

While Lane 2 and 4 are shown to be measurably rougher than Lane 1 and 3, the difference is not great. There is no consistent difference between the inside and outside wheel paths although there is some indication of a tendency for the inside wheel path to be the smoother. The data indicate that the surface smoothness of both lanes may be considered to be very good at the beginning of the tests.

(B) Concrete Beams

A total of 19 beams, approximately 7 inches in width were sawed by a local Building Supply Company from the four concrete specimens removed from the pavement for this purpose by the Maryland State Roads Commission.

The nine beams taken from slabs 302 and 6 on the north and south ends of the test area were tested after storage in water for 48 hours. The results of the flexure tests made on the beams, the compression made on the ends of the beams (modified cube test) after 48 hours storage in water and the sonic modulus of elasticity are given in the following table.

APPENDIX TO THE

Tests on Sawed Concrete Beams
Road Test One—MD
Project 71-2-999

July 27, 1950

Beam Number	D	B	Modulus of Rupture	Crushing Strength Modified Cube Test		Modulus of Elasticity Sonic E X 10 ⁶
	Inch	Inch	p. s. i.	p. s. i.	p. s. i.	p. s. i.
1-1	7.4	7.3	755	7470	-8370+	{5.865 6.299 5.931 6.337 5.676 6.002 6.236 6.301 5.800 6.257
1-2	7.2	7.3	735	8360	-8100	
1-3	6.8	7.2	655	7810	-7160	
1-4	6.8	7.3	795	8080	-7350	
1-5	6.8	7.1	680	8370+	-8110	
4-1	7.1	7.2	735	8370+	-8300	{5.403 5.719 5.790 6.082 5.900 6.083 5.987 6.052
4-2	7.2	7.2	790	8370+	-8180	
4-3	6.8	7.2	735	8210	-7760	
4-4	6.8	7.1	675	7480	-7520	
AVERAGE			728	7965		5.984

Beams were completely immersed in water for 48 hours immediately prior to testing. They were loaded at third points on a 24-inch span with bottom as made in tension.

Modified cubes were loaded with top and bottom, as made in a horizontal plane. They were loaded by 7x7-inch plates at top and bottom. Unit loads were calculated by dividing the total loads by 49 sq. in. No correction for height was made. All specimens were tested wet 72 hours after flexure tests.

Sonic E was determined on beams after 48 hours im-

mersion in water. The first value for each beam was determined on the vertical axis of the beam, as made, and the second value is for the side, as sawed.

The 10 beams sawed from the specimens taken from slabs 204 and 186 and the 12 six-inch diameter cores drilled from the portions of the roadway not subjected to traffic are to be tested later in accordance with an approved procedure.

(C) Preliminary Report on Soil Survey for Road Test One—MD

Slab locations, designated by the number painted on each individual concrete panel of the test pavement are used for reference points in this report. The detailed preliminary soil survey will be issued as a separate report later to complete the project records.

The following soil information is based upon soil test data obtained from auger borings made adjacent to the concrete pavement to a depth of approximately 30 inches. In a limited number of cases soil borings were made through the concrete pavement to examine the subgrade soil beneath the pavement. It was not possible to make the required number of borings to evaluate the actual subgrade conditions beneath the pavement but such a detailed study will be made after the traffic tests have been completed. For this reason the subgrade soil tests given in this report may or may not represent the subgrade beneath this test pavement.

The test data in Table No. 1 indicate the type of soils found in the test holes made adjacent to the concrete pavement. The slab numbers are used as reference points. Where one number is given the boring was made adjacent to the midpoint of the slab and in case of two slab numbers, the boring was made at the joint between the two adjacent pavement slabs.

Table 1. Summary of Soil Test Data Obtained from Auger Borings—Test Road One—MD

Slab No.	HRB group	Percent ret. 270	Slab No.	HRB group	Percent ret. 270	P. I.
304, 302 ¹	A-6(10)	38	15	155, 153	A-4(8)	7
297 ¹	A-6(12)	28	18	150	A-6(10)	15
290	A-6(9)	33	13	145, 143	A-6(12)	19
285, 283	A-6(8)	48	17	140 ¹	A-6(12)	18
280	A-6(6)	51	15	127 ¹	A-6(12)	18
275, 273	A-6(7)	50	14	120	A-6(8)	15
270	A-6(9)	47	19	115, 113	A-6(10)	15
265, 263	A-7-6(13)	36	21	110	A-7-6(12)	19
260	A-6(4)	56	11	105, 103	A-7-6(15)	24
255, 253	A-6(4)	56	12	100	A-7-6(17)	26
250	A-2-4(0)	71	4	95, 93	A-7-6(20)	33
245, 243	A-4(5)	45	9	90	A-7-6(14)	21
240	A-6(10)	24	15	85, 83	A-6(10)	15
235, 233	A-7-6(12)	29	19	80	A-6(11)	18
230	A-6(12)	38	21	75, 73	A-6(11)	18
225, 223	A-6(11)	36	18	70	A-1b(0)	6
220	A-6(11)	35	10	65, 63	A-2-6(0)	11
215, 213	A-7-6(11)	37	18	60	A-6(8)	18
210	A-6(10)	36	16	55, 53	A-6(8)	19
205, 203	A-6(11)	32	20	50	A-6(10)	15
200	A-7-6(17)	35	28	45, 43	A-2-4(0)	8
195, 193	A-7-6(12)	44	25	40	A-3(0)	NP
190	A-6(6)	53	14	35, 33	A-2-4(0)	6
185, 183	A-7-6(13)	37	21	30	A-6(8)	16
180	A-6(9)	41	17	25, 23	A-3(0)	NP
175, 173	A-7-6(11)	38	19	20	A-3(0)	NP
170	A-7-6(14)	32	23	13 ¹	A-1a(0)	NP
165, 163	A-6(11)	29	17	8, 6	A-6(12)	18
160	A-6(11)	30	16			

¹ Sample taken through concrete slab.

A study of the test data in Table 1 indicate that the majority of the soils are fine-grained plastic soils of the A-6 and A-7-6 soil groups. An estimation of the distribution of soils apt to be found beneath the test pavement is indicated in Table 2. A study of these data indicate that approximately 15 percent of the subgrade soils are likely to have granular characteristics as represented by the A-1, A-2, and A-3 soil groups.

Table 2. Estimation of Subgrade Soils Under Pavement
Based on Soil Samples Taken Along Pavement Edge
TEST ROAD ONE—MD

HRB Group	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-6	A-6	A-7-6	A-7-6
Group Index ¹	0	0	0	4-7	4-7	8-12	8-12	13-20
Percent of soil group ²	4	7	5	4	9	48	9	14

¹ The ranges indicated for group index were selected to summarize soil test data into arbitrary subgroups.

² The percentage distribution of soils indicated in the various subgroups is based upon the total number of samples taken from auger borings listed in Table 1. The soil test data represents soils taken from the upper 18 to 24-inch layer of soils below the elevation of the base of the concrete pavement.

Reference to Table 1 appears to indicate that with the exceptions of subgrade beneath slab numbers 252, 250, 249, 248, and perhaps 246, all the granular subgrade soils are located on the south end of the test road project.

The construction plans specified the use of an 18-inch granular subbase in this area. These locations referenced by slab numbers are from slab 12 to 44 and from 64 to 70. There appears to be a discontinuity of granular subgrade in the vicinity of slab number 30 which may extend beneath slab numbers 32, 29 and 28. A boring made adjacent to the center of slab number 30 indicates the presence of an A-6 soil.

It is estimated from the test data obtained for this project that slabs likely to have granular subgrade will be 12 to 28, 34 to 44, and 65 to 70, inclusive.

A summary of the soil test data was made with respect to the location of the pavement grade either in cut or near natural grade elevation or in fill sections. These data are indicated in Table No. 3. It appears that all fill sections are likely to contain fine-grain soils in the upper soil layer (18 to 24-inch) and that all the granular soils will be found in the cut sections. No granular material was found in locations where pavement was constructed at or near the natural ground elevation.

Table 3. Estimation of the Distribution of Subgrade Soils
With Respect to Cut and Fill Sections
ROAD TEST ONE—MD

HRB Group	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-6	A-6	A-7-6	A-7-6
Group Index ¹	0	0	0	4-7	4-7	8-12	8-12	13-20
Percent in fill ²	0	0	0	4	8	76	8	4
Percent in cut ²	6	12	9	3	9	31	9	21

¹ The ranges indicated for group index were selected to summarize soil test data into arbitrary subgroups.

² The percentage distribution of soils indicated in the various subgroups is based on the total number of samples taken from auger borings listed in Table 1. The soil test data represents soils taken from the upper 18 to 24-inch layer of soils below the elevation of the base of the concrete pavement.

(D) Strains and Deflections

The two joints selected for strain and deflection measurements are those between slabs 92 and 94 and between

slabs 200 and 202. There was no faulting or other indication of structural failure at either at the time of selection. Both were located on subgrade soils typical of the predominating types.

In accordance with the program, four resistance type gages were installed at each joint, one on each of the two abutting slabs at a distance of 3 feet from each edge of the 12-foot lane. At joint 200-202 one extra gage was attached on the surface near the free edge of the pavement and at a distance of 5 feet from the transverse joint being tested. At Joint 92-94 two gages were placed in this same position, that is, one on either side of and 5 feet from the joint.

The deflectometers were set up so as to measure the corner deflections of each of the two slabs which abutted at the joint.

The original program called for making the test at speeds of 0, 15, 30 and 45 mph. It was found that at zero speed, i.e., with the truck standing over the gage position some condition, probably the heat radiated from the underbody of the vehicle, caused the gages to behave in an erratic manner. To avoid this effect a "creep" speed with engine cut off was substituted from the static or zero speed condition. Furthermore, the maximum speed obtainable in the length of section available was less than 45 mph. with the larger trucks. For these reasons the tests were made at creep speed, 15, 30 and 40 mph. rather than as originally planned.

The tests were made during the night between the hours of 9:30 P. M. and 4:30 A. M., joint 200-202 being tested on the nights of June 15-16 and 16-17 while joint 92-94 was tested on the nights of June 20-21 and 21-22. The tests were made at night in order that, first, the temperature warping conditions in the pavement slabs might be as nearly constant as possible and, second, the load stresses in the vicinity of the joints might be more critical than would be the case during the day when the corner would be warped downward.

Two complete sets of tests were made at each joint. A detailed analysis has not yet been made of the data obtained, but certain general indications are apparent.

Regarding the stresses developed directly under the wheels at the joint edge, it is indicated that (1) as the speed of the vehicle increases there is a small reduction in load stress, the effect being most apparent between the creep speed and 15 mph., (2) the stresses for single and tandem axle trucks of the same axle loading are only slightly different and (3) stresses increase more or less directly with axle load. Assuming a modulus of elasticity value of 5,000,000 pounds per square inch, the general order of these load stresses in the joint edge is 150 to 200 pounds per square inch.

Regarding the tensile stresses along the pavement edge 5 feet from the joint, it is indicated that (1) there is an appreciable reduction in stress as the speed of the vehicle is increased (up to 40 mph.), (2) the stress produced by single and tandem axle trucks of the same axle loading are only slightly different and (3) the magnitude of stress increases more or less directly with the axle loading. The stress magnitudes were of the same general order as those observed at the transverse joint under the wheel load.

Static deflections measured at joint 92-94 were only slightly greater than those measured at creep speed. The

reduction in corner deflection at higher vehicle speeds was quite noticeable. For example, at joint 92-94 the deflection at creep speed was .050 inch while at a vehicle speed of 40 mph. it was .032 inch. This effect is of particular interest in relation to the effect of vehicle speed on the development of pumping joints.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR MAY AND JUNE

This report by Mr. A. Taragin, Project Engineer, reviews the progress made on Road Test One—MD for the period from May 4 to June 30, 1950, inclusive.

1. Full operations with all eight test trucks began on June 23.

2. The starting date depended on the delivery of the test trucks. The following tabulation shows when the trucks were delivered to the Bureau of Public Roads Research Laboratory where the instruments were installed:

Make	Number	Delivery date
Ford	1	May 4
Reo	2	May 20
Autocar	3	June 2
GMC	4	June 5
International	5	May 3
White	6	June 12
GMC	7	June 9
Mack	8	June 17

3. The trucks were loaded with test blocks at the Maryland State Roads Commission Garage at La Plata. Approximate loads were obtained at the garage with loadometers. The loaded trucks with a crane were then driven to a Virginia State Highway Department weighing station located 5 miles south of the test section. All axle and gross loads were then adjusted to within 200 pounds (six trucks are within 50 pounds) of the loads specified in the program for each vehicle.

4. Detour road was opened to general traffic on May 15, at the same time the test road was blocked off with barricades for the project duration.

5. First set of levels on all the 304 slabs was run May 15 to May 17.

6. The removal of 12 cores, four 4x4 foot slabs, and soil samples was completed by May 22.

7. Original crack survey (prior to any test truck traffic) was completed on June 6. The results of this survey and the new cracks developed as of June 30 are shown in Table 1.

8. Final arrangements for gas, oil, and grease was completed on June 8. A 1000-gallon tank with a pump was installed on June 10, near the field office.

9. First roughness measurements were made on June 12.

10. The turnarounds, except in the area of the original shoulders, were constructed of the following courses:

Course 1: 18-inch dirt fill with 12-inch gravel cushion

Course 2: 4-inch decomposed marble stone

Course 3: 4-inch gravel from a local pit

Course 4: 4½-inch gravel mixed in place with RT16 tar

Course 5: ¾ inch No. 3 slag chips on 0.3 gal. of RT-6 oil

All this comprising 43¼ inches compacted section was completed by June 9. The areas where the turnarounds crossed the shoulders were treated with courses 4 and 5 above.

11. Part time operations, to test instrumentations and the turnarounds, were started on sections 1 and 2 on June 12. It was discovered, only after 10 hours of operations (a total of 1200 applications by all four trucks) that the shoulders were on a very unstable base. Considerable movement of the subgrade has been experienced under the turnarounds, especially at the shoulder area. Because of this, continuous maintenance has been necessary on the turnarounds ever since operations began. As of June 30, the base has more or less reached stabilization and the Maryland State Roads Commission has agreed to pave the turnarounds with an asphaltic concrete leveling course 3 inches thick at its thinnest point over which they will place a 2 to 2½-inch asphaltic concrete wearing course.

12. Strain and deflection measurements on the north section (test lane No. 4) were made on the nights (9:30 P. M. to 4:30 A. M.) of June 15-16, and 16-17. On the south section (test lane No. 2) these tests were run on the nights of June 20-21, and 21-22.

13. The Navy took aerial photographs (not Sonne strips) with 60 percent overlap, in color on June 21 and repeated the flight on June 28.

14. Considerable interest has been shown in this project by the fact that on the average five to six persons visit the project daily. A popular article was published in Baltimore Evening Sun on June 21. A more technical article will appear in the July 15, 1950 issue of the Commercial Car Journal, Photographers and reporters for two other papers have visited the project. In every case the reporters have been requested to submit their stories to the Chairman of the Executive Committee or to the Project Engineer for approval before publication. The above two articles complied with this request.

15. A satisfactory crew of 28 local drivers have been assigned to drive the test trucks. Local drivers are plentiful. Approximately 90 drivers have so far applied for jobs. At present there is a reserve of about 30 applications for truck drivers.

16. Excellent cooperation has been received from the manufacturers of all the test trucks, in supplying parts not locally available and also in the interest shown by them in keeping the vehicles in good running order at all times.

17. Table 2, attached, gives a summary of truck operations on this project as of June 30, 1950. It is the intention of the Project Engineer to submit each month Tables 1 and 2 brought up to date.

TABLE 1
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD.

Item	Prior to beginning of tests (June 6, 1950)				New Cracks as of June 30, 1950			
	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4
1. Longitudinal Cracks								
Number	3	5	0	10	3	10	2	12
Total length—feet	9.6	10.9	0	24.8	4.7	17.9	4.5	16.9
2. Transverse Cracks								
Number	6	22	15	13	2	1	2	1
Total length—feet	40.7	144.0	117.5	106.6	1.2	5.7	7.3	2.0
3. Diagonal Cracks								
Number	18	23	1	4	1	0	1	1
Total length—feet	180.6	209.5	12.5	40.3	2.0	0	1.5	4.0
4. All Cracks (sum of 1, 2, & 3)								
Number	27	50	16	27	6	11	5	14
Total length—feet	230.9 ¹	364.4 ¹	130.0	171.7	7.9	23.6	10.8	22.9
	10	12	4	12	6	11	5	11
Number of slabs involved	27	47	65	83	0	2	0	0
5. Number of spalled places ²	16	12	6	8	1	0	1	0
6. Number of corner breaks	0	0	0	0	20,476	20,652	10,687	9,977
7. Number of load applications								
8. Total slabs in section	54	54	74	74	54	54	74	74

¹ Most of this length is on a fill section that has been mudjacked. ² Small areas adjacent to joints.TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD., AS OF JUNE 30, 1950

Item	Section 1				Section 2				Section 3				Section 4			
	6/12 to 6/30				6/12 to 6/30				6/12 to 6/30				6/12 to 6/30			
1. Period included—1950																
2. Total days operating	14				14				10				10			
3. Days operating 24-hours	8				8				8				8			
4. Net operating time—hr.	210				210				149				142			
5. Avg. operating time in one 24-hr. period.....	18.0				18.0				18.2				17.4			
6. Frequency of application																
a. Per 24-hr period	1,775				1,770				1,309				1,222			
b. Per hour of operating time	98				98				71				70			
7. Total number of applications	20,476				20,652				10,687				9,977			
8. Mileage driven on section	9,601				9,710				6,951				6,428			
9. Gasoline used—gallons	1,700				2,435				1,768				2,127			
10. Gas consumption—m.p.g.	5.77				4.13				3.95				3.02			

ROAD TEST ONE—MD

REPORT NO. 3

REPORT OF
OPERATIONS FOR JULYHighway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

August 1950

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 3

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR JULY

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One—MD for the month of July, 1950.

1. Normal operations continued with all trucks throughout the entire month. A summary of operations as of July 31, 1950 is shown in Table 1.

2. With few exceptions crack surveys have been made once every day since July 7th. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on fill sections which were mudjacked long before the project was subjected to the test truck traffic. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which occurred during July.

Summary of Cracking on Road Test One—
MD During July, 1950

Section	All Cracks		Number of Slabs Cracked	Number of Truck Applications
	Number	Length in Feet		
1	6	9	4	40,997
2	19	75	13	39,153
3	8	23	7	28,752
4	37	360	29	24,447

Section 1—18,000 lb. Single Axle.

Section 2—22,400 lb. Single Axle.

Section 3—32,000 lb. Tandem Axles.

Section 4—44,800 lb. Tandem Axles.

A record is also being kept of the development of new cracks on the mudjacked sections.

3. Table 3 shows a summary of pumping observed on the four sections.

4. On July 5, 1950 the Portland Cement Association assigned Mr. Gordon Ray as an observer for the duration of the project. Mr. Ray has been found very useful in assisting the project engineer and his assistants in conducting the crack and pumping surveys.

5. Additional aerial photographs were taken by the Navy on July 2 and again on July 3. On July 28 we were informed that unsatisfactory results were obtained from the aerial surveys. The Navy is making an effort to obtain a Sonne camera and, when one becomes available they will make a new aerial survey.

6. In accordance with the decision by the Advisory Committee on June 29, 1950, all operations were suspended on July 4 to observe the holiday.

7. The Dahlgren Naval Proving Grounds located six miles South of the Project is regularly submitting weekly reports showing continuous records of temperatures, humidity and daily precipitation. However, to obtain more

accurate precipitation data at the project site, a rain gauge will be installed early in August near the field office.

8. On July 10 a detailed speed profile was obtained for each of the eight trucks for three round trips of normal operation on their respective sections.

The following tabulation shows the maximum speeds obtained in each section:

Section Number	Maximum MPH, Northbound	Maximum MPH, Southbound
1	33.5	36.5
2	40.0	40.5
3	40.5	34.5
4	38.5	32.5

The speeds on the turnarounds at the time were 5 to 10 miles per hour. Since July 28, the speeds at the turnarounds have been reduced to 4 to 6 miles per hour without materially decreasing the speeds on the test sections.

9. Considerable maintenance was necessary on all turnarounds until July 27 when they were paved with 3 layers of asphaltic concrete (2-2½ in. of binder course and 1½ in. of wearing course). A total of 509 tons of material was used. The work was done by the American Asphalt Company of Washington, D. C. as contracted by the Maryland State Roads Commission. Mr. Webb and Mr. W. A. Fowke of Maryland State Roads Commission and the project engineer supervised the construction. The contractor and the supervising engineers requested that operations be stopped to give the newly laid material a 48 hours curing period. Test truck operations were stopped on Section 3 and 4 from 10:00 a.m. July 27 to 10:00 a.m. July 29. On Sections 1 and 2 operations were halted from 10:00 a.m. July 28 to 10:00 a.m. July 30.

10. During the above period the following operations were completed:

A. Ran repeat levels (second time) on the previously painted ten points on each slab in the four test sections.

B. Deflection measurements during daytime were made at joint 200-202 (Section 4).

C. All cracks and slab numbers were repainted.

11. Until July 20 the trucks were turning to the left on the turnarounds at both ends of the section, as was set up in the program. It was believed that practice was contributing to low tire mileage and to excessive wear on certain mechanical parts in the trucks. Accordingly as of July 20, the trucks are making a left turn at one end of the section and a right turn at the other end. Comparative data for tire wear for before and after this practice are not yet available.

12. Trucks are now being serviced every 5 days instead of once a week as was the practice before July 10. This was recommended by the manufacturers of some of the test trucks. Under the new schedule a more desirable and more satisfactory maintenance program results. Not more than two trucks daily are being serviced at present.

13. On July 8 and 18 all bad spots in the joints were filled with Maryland K filler material and shoulder maintenance was as follows: Shoulders were dragged on July 13, 19 and 28. Gravel was added to the shoulders at least two times before dragging. The shoulders were rolled and covered with Calcium Chloride on July 20.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATION ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD. AS OF JULY 31, 1950

Item	Section 1				Section 2				Section 3				Section 4			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	(Previous Record)															
1. Period included—1950	June 12 to June 30				July 1 to July 31				Total as of July 31							
2. Total days operating	14	14	10	10	28	28	28	28	42	42	38	38	42	42	38	38
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	8	8	8	8	28	28	28	28	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
4. Net operating time—hrs.	210	210	149	142	487	464	466	391	697	674	615	533	697	674	615	533
5. Av. operating time in 24-hr. period ..	18.0	18.0	18.2	17.4	17.4	16.6	16.6	13.9	17.5	16.9	17.0	14.7	17.5	16.9	17.0	14.7
6. Frequency of application																
a. Per 24-hr. period	1,755	1,770	1,309	1,222	1,467	1,395	1,012	874	1,544	1,499	1,090	949	1,544	1,499	1,090	949
b. Per hr. of operating time	98	98	71	70	84	84	61	63	88	88	64	65	88	88	64	65
7. Total number of applications	20,476	20,652	10,687	9,977	40,997	39,153	28,752	24,447	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424
8. Mileage driven																
a. On test section	9,601	9,710	6,951	6,428	19,242	18,361	18,642	15,710	28,843	28,071	25,593	22,138	28,843	28,071	25,593	22,138
b. Total (service mileage inc.)	9,818	10,043	7,126	6,547	19,500	18,572	19,083	15,975	29,318	28,615	26,209	22,522	29,318	28,615	26,209	22,522
9. Gasoline used—gallons	1,712	2,435	1,813	2,163	3,312	4,133	4,387	4,803	5,024	6,568	6,200	6,966	5,024	6,568	6,200	6,966
10. Gas consumption—mpg	5.74	4.13	3.92	3.02	5.88	4.49	4.37	3.33	5.84	4.36	4.23	3.23	5.84	4.36	4.23	3.23

TABLE 2
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY OF ROAD TEST ONE—MD. AS OF JULY 31, 1950
(All slabs except those on fill sections)

Item	Period Included				Prior to beginning tests 6-9-50				New cracks June 23 to June 30				New cracks July 1-31				Total new cracks as of July 31, 1950			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Longitudinal cracks																				
Number	2	4	0	10	2	10	2	11	3	3	7	3	3	10	5	17	5	17	5	21
Total length—feet	7.6	7.9	0	24.8	3.7	17.9	4.5	15.9	3.0	3.0	12.0	3.0	3.0	63.0	6.7	29.9	6.7	29.9	7.5	78.9
2. Transverse cracks																				
Number	0	6	3	9	2	1	1	0	2	2	12	5	2	19	4	13	4	13	6	19
Total length—feet	0	23.0	36.0	67.6	1.2	5.7	5.3	0	5.0	5.0	63.0	20.0	20.0	195.0	6.2	68.7	6.2	68.7	25.3	195.0
3. Diagonal cracks																				
Number	2	4	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	0	2	0	1	9
Total length—feet	14.6	29.5	0	12.3	2.0	0	1.5	4.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	102.0	3.0	0	3.0	0	1.5	106.0
4. All cracks (sum 1, 2, & 3)																				
Number	4	14	3	21	5	11	4	12	6	6	19	8	8	37	11	30	11	30	12	49
Total length—feet	22.2	60.4	36.0	104.7	6.9	23.6	8.3	19.9	9.0	9.0	75.0	23.0	23.0	360.0	15.9	98.6	15.9	98.6	31.8	379.9
Number slabs involved ..	7	9	2	10	5	11	4	10	4	4	13	7	7	29	8	19	8	19	10	37
5. Number spalled places ²	23	42	65	80	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	11	1	4	1	4	1	11
6. Number small corner cracks	14	12	6	8	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
7. Number of load applications	0	0	0	0	20,476	20,652	10,687	9,977	40,997	39,153	28,752	24,447	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424
8. Total slabs in section ..	51	51	72	72	51	51	72	72	51	51	51	72	51	51	72	51	51	51	72	72

¹ Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle; Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle.

² Small areas adjacent to joints.

³ One foot or less on a side.

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD. DURING JULY 1950

Date July 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pump- ing Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
7	1	5	3		0	0.15	No record of lineal feet kept
	2	6	7				
	3	13	22				
	4	17	11				
10	1	1	17	38	0.26	0.24	
	2	12	41	245			
	3	24	93	350			
	4	34	102	766			
11	1	0.04	0.26	No survey for sections 1 and 2
	2	..	..	..
	3	18	34	99			
	4	16	71	368			
12	1	0	8	22	0.12	0.04	
	2	4	12	60			
	3	6	33	100			
13	4	35	105	1041	0.44	0.12	Shoulders dragged
18	1	1	5	28	0	Trace	Shoulders dragged
	2	1	12	81			
	3	5	12	38			
	4	3	21	68			
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	6	1	5			
	4	12	3	9			
20	1	0	0	0	0.57	0	Pumping survey com- pleted at 3:45 p.m. Rain started 4:00 p.m.
	2	0	0	0			
	3	4	0	0			
	4	7	4	6			
21	1	2	16	34	0.02	0.57	
	2	2	27	160			
	3	13	64	189			
	4	31	81	630			
24	1	0	0	0	0.02	0	
	2	0	3	8			
	3	4	1	2			
	4	15	2	6			
25	1	0	0	0	0	0.02	
	2	0	2	3			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	1	0	0			
26	3	0	0	0	0.06	0	No survey in sections 1 and 2
	4	0	0	0			
27	3	13	25	69	0	0.06	Traffic stopped to per- mit resurfacing of turnarounds
	4	20	42	211			
31	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	1	6			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	1	0	0			

ROAD TEST ONE-MD

REPORT NO. 4

REPORT OF
OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

September 1950

ROAD TEST ONE-MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 4

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR AUGUST

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One-MD for the month of August, 1950.

1. Normal operations, except when traffic was stopped for special tests, continued with all trucks throughout the entire month. A summary of operations as of August 31, 1950 is shown in Table 1.

2. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on the few fill sections which were mudjacked long before the project was subjected to the test truck traffic. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which occurred during August.

SUMMARY OF CRACKING ON ROAD TEST
ONE-MD DURING AUGUST, 1950

Section Number	All cracks		Slabs Cracked		Number of Truck Applications
	Number	Length in Feet	Number	% of Slabs in Sec.	
1	14	32	11	22.0	39,791
2	32	122	18	36.0	38,303
3	15	65	10	14.1	19,052
4	82	710	44	62.0	23,342

Also attached to this Report are four sheets of strip maps showing the location of all cracks as of August 31st. These maps are made from photo-stat copies of the cards on which the Field Staff keeps a continuous record of the cracks.

A profile is included to show the relative position to fill and cut sections.

3. Table 3 shows a summary of pumping observed on the four sections.

4. A rang gauge, loaned to the project by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce, was installed on the project on August 19. The precipitation recorded by the Naval Proving Grounds at Dahlgren, Virginia, checks the rainfall recorded on the project with the exception of local thunder-showers. Total rainfall for August was 3.35 inches.

5. Repeat levels (second time) were run on July 28 on the previously painted ten points on each slab in the four test sections. Table 4 shows the average settlement as determined by the difference between the elevations of the points as recorded on May 16, (before test operations) and the elevations determined on July 28.

6. Table 5 shows a comparison of slab performance at expansion joints and contraction joints.

7. Road surface roughness measurements were made on August 8th and Table 6 shows the comparison with the initial measurements made on June 12th before the project was subjected to controlled truck traffic. The data show a slight increase in surface roughness as compared with the condition at the beginning of the test.

8. On August 11, arrangements were made with the Air Force to take colored Sonne strip photographs of the test pavement. Flights were made on August 14, and repeated on August 29.

9. At the beginning of the project, joints 92-94 and 200-202 were selected for strain and deflection measurements. About the middle of July the slabs at both joints broke, making it impossible to repeat measurements. Consequently four additional joints were selected; joints 44-46 and 110-112 in Section 2 and joints 152-154 and 242-244 in Section 4. Strain and deflection measurements were made at creep speed on Section 4 on the night of August 13-14, and on Section 2 on the night of August 30-31.

10. In addition to the measurements above, deflections measurements were made with an Ames dial on the two joints in Section 4, at 3:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. each day from August 23, until early in September.

11. Arrangements have been completed under which the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia will each send one man for a period of about 10 days on the project to obtain deflection readings every four hours on 16 joints (4 in each section) and midpoint along the free edge in two slabs on Section 4. The readings will be made with those trucks normally running in each lane.

12. From the start of the project until August 7, all new cracks were painted with a yellow line on the pavement. Beginning with August 8 for a period of 1½ months, the cracks will be painted with a white line.

13. An air compressor was installed on the project on August 7, to minimize the time spent in obtaining the desired pressure in all tires. The compressor was furnished free through the courtesy of the Petroleum Industry.

14. The lane placement lines on Sections 3 and 4 (white and yellow) were repainted on August 12 while traffic was stopped to install strain gauges for strain and deflection measurements.

15. On August 16, we were informed that due to the present Korean conflict it will be impossible for the Army to supply military personnel as drivers for the test trucks. Local drivers will continue to operate the vehicles.

16. On August 1 and 15 all bad spots in the joints were filled with Maryland K filler material (bituminous). Shoulder maintenance was as follows: Gravel was added to the shoulders on August 3 and 16; shoulders were dragged on August 4 and 24. In addition, gravel was added by hand shovels to the bad spots on the shoulders near the pavement edge on August 21 and 30.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATION ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD., AS OF AUGUST 31, 1950

Item	Section Number				Section Number				Section Number			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Period included—1950	Previous Record June 12 to July 31				August 1 to August 31				Total as of August 31			
2. Total days operating	42	42	38	38	31	30	28	27	73	72	66	65
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	36	36	36	36	31	29	28	27	67	65	64	63
4. Net operating time—hrs.	697	674	615	533	533	513	344	434	1,230	1,187	959	967
5. Avg. operating time in 24-hr. period	17.5	16.9	17.0	14.7	17.2	17.6	12.4	16.3	17.4	17.2	15.0	15.4
6. Frequency of application												
a. Per 24-hr. period	1,544	1,499	1,090	949	1,282	1,321	688	875	1,423	1,420	914	917
b. Per hour of operating time	88	88	64	65	75	75	55	54	82	83	61	60
7. Total no. of applications	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424	39,791	38,303	19,052	23,342	101,264	98,108	58,491	57,766
8. Mileage driven												
a. On test section	28,843	28,071	25,593	22,138	18,767	17,969	12,350	15,010	47,610	46,040	37,943	37,148
b. Total (service mileage inc.)	29,318	28,615	26,209	22,522	18,878	18,129	12,592	15,294	48,196	46,744	38,801	37,816
9. Gasoline used—gallons	5,024	6,568	6,200	6,966	3,111	4,029	2,842	4,349	8,135	10,597	9,042	11,315
10. Gas consumption—mpg.	5.84	4.36	4.23	3.23	6.07	4.50	4.43	3.52	5.92	4.41	4.29	3.34

TABLE 2

RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD., AS OF AUGUST 31, 1950
(All slabs except those on fill which were mudjacked long before test began)

Item	Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Period included—1950	Prior to beginning of tests— June 9, 1950				Previous record June 23 to July 31				This month August 1 to August 31			
2. Longitudinal cracks												
a. Number	5	4	0	10	5	17	5	21	4	2	0	33
b. Total length—feet ..	13.1	7.9	0	24.8	6.7	29.9	7.5	78.9	4.0	6.0	0	353.0
3. Transverse cracks												
a. Number	5	6	3	9	4	13	6	19	8	21	12	29
b. Total length—feet ..	15.0	23.0	36.0	67.6	6.2	68.7	25.3	195.0	13.0	81.0	30.0	184.0
4. Diagonal cracks												
a. Number	1	4	0	2	2	0	1	9	2	9	3	20
b. Total length—feet ..	3.5	29.9	0	12.3	3.0	0	1.5	106.0	15.0	35.0	35.0	173.0
5. All cracks (sum. 2, 3, and 4)												
a. Number	11	14	3	21	11	30	12	49	14	32	15	82
b. Total length—feet ..	31.6	60.4	36.0	104.7	15.9	98.6	34.3	379.9	32.0	122.0	65.0	710.0
c. No. slabs involved ..	7	9	2	10	8	19	10	37	11	18	10	44
d. Percent of slabs in section	14.0	18.0	2.8	14.1	16.0	38.0	14.1	52.2	22.0	36.0	14.1	62.0
6. No. spalled places ² ...	23	42	65	80	1	4	1	11	1	3	0	5
7. No. small corner cracks ³	14	12	6	8	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
8. No. load applications ..	0	0	0	0	61,473	59,805	39,439	34,424	39,791	38,303	19,052	23,342
9. Total slabs in section...	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	71

¹ Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle; section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle; section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axles; section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axles.

² Small areas adjacent to joints.

³ One foot or less on a side.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD DURING AUGUST 1950

Date August 1950	Section Number	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge			Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
		Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	All joints resealed.
	2	0	1	2			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	0	0			
2	1	0	0	0	0.50	0	Rain in afternoon, after survey.
	2	0	1	2			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	1	2			
3	1	0	0	0	0.14	0.50	Gravel added to shoulders
	2	3	15	96			
	3	18	56	169			
	4	30	89	617			
4	all	0	0.14	Shoulders dragged. Pumping survey not made.
8	all	0	0	0	0	0	No active pumping visible
9	all	0	0	0	0	0	No active pumping visible
10	all	0	0	0	0.08	0	No active pumping visible, rain late in afternoon.
11	1	0	3	4	0.01	0.08	
	2	4	14	112			
	3	7	19	60			
	4	..	..	..
							No survey, traffic stopped
12	1	1	9	16	0	0.01	No survey, traffic stopped to make strain and deflection tests
	2	4	23	148			
	3	..	..	..
	4	..	..	..
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	1	2			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	1	2	6			
15	all	0	0	0	0	0	No pumping, Joints resealed
16	all	0	0	0	0	0	No pumping, gravel added to shoulders
17	all	0	0	0	0	0	No pumping
18	all	0	0	0	0	0	No pumping
19	all	0	0	0	0	0	No pumping
20	1	3	15	56	1.08	0	
	2	6	43	154			
	3	15	54	216			
	4	31	102	1105			
							No survey on August 21.
22	1	3	38	162	1.20	0	Shoulder material re- placed in bad spots on all sections. Operation done with hand shovel.
	2	17	74	605			
	3	22	100	482			
	4	65	144	2115			

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3—continued
SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD DURING AUGUST 1950

Date August 1950	Section Number	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge Edge			Rainfall—Inches		
		Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	Remarks
23	1	8	36	106	0.02	1.20	
	2	11	35	333			
	3	18	68	287			
	4	44	94	829			
24	1	1	3	14	0	0.02	Shoulders dragged
	2	6	13	70			
	3	11	28	98			
	4	19	57	293			
25	1	0	4	17	0	0	
	2	1	8	48			
	3	0	15	56			
	4	4	48	247			
26	1	0	1	2	0	0	
	2	0	2	9			
	3	0	2	6			
	4	0	13	56			
							No survey on August 27.
28	1	0	1	2	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	1	2			
							No pumping on August 29. No survey on Aug. 30, shoulder material replaced by hand shovel.
31	1	3	8	25	0.02	0.09	
	2	4	22	134			
	3	9	41	160			
	4	34	100	838			

TABLE 4. AVERAGE SETTLEMENT OF SLAB

(Difference between elevations determined on June 16, before test started, and on July 28)

All slabs in each section

Position of point on slab	Section Number			
	1	2	3	4
Free edge	(Settlement in inches)			
At transverse joint	0.192	0.226	0.144	0.228
5 feet from transverse joint	0.168	0.204	0.120	0.174
Mid slab	0.156	0.192	0.180	0.132
Along longitudinal joint				
At transverse joint	0.168	0.198	0.120	0.126
5 feet from transverse joint	0.162	0.162	0.084	0.084
Mid slab	0.168	0.156	0.072	0.060

Settlement at corners of broken slabs as of August 26, 1950

Free edge, at transverse joint .....	.....	1.15	0.43	0.95
Maximum settlement .....	.....	0.74	0.36	0.05
Minimum settlement .....	.....	0.94	0.40	0.40
Average settlement	none	4	2	26
No. slabs broken				

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF SLAB PERFORMANCE AT EXPANSION JOINTS
AND AT CONTRACTION JOINTS
(As of August 31, 1950)

Item	Section Number			
	1	2	3	4
Expansion joints				
Number in section	17	17	24	24
Number where slabs failed	0	3	3	17
Percent failed	0	17.3	12.5	70.8
Contraction joints				
Number in section	35	35	48	48
Number where slabs failed	0	2.1	0	20
Percent failed	0	2.8	0	41.5

TABLE 6. ROAD SURFACE ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENTS—ROAD TEST ONE—MD

Section No.	Units Per Mile		Wheel Path Position
	June 12	August 8	
1	94.5	96.2	Outside
1	90.2	98.3	Inside
2	103.2	106.3	Outside
2	107.5	111.7	Inside
3	93.4	94.6	Outside
3	89.6	92.1	Inside
4	99.6	103.6	Outside
4	95.0	98.8	Inside

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
REPORT NO. 5
REPORT OF
OPERATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

October 1950

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 5

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One—MD for the month of September, 1950.

1. Normal operations continued with all trucks throughout the entire month. A summary of operations as of September 30, 1950 is shown in Table 1.

2. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on the few fill sections which were mudjacked long before the project was subjected to the test truck traffic. Figure 1 is a graphical presentation of the total lineal feet of cracking for each section and the rate of cracking for Section 3 and 4. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which occurred during September.

SUMMARY OF CRACKING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD
DURING SEPTEMBER, 1950

Section Number*	All Cracks		Slabs Cracked		Number of Truck Applications
	Number	Length in Feet	Number	% of Slabs in Sec.	
1	6	34	4	8.0	34,678
2	44	321	11	22.0	35,917
3	18	150	14	19.7	25,253
4	341	1878	67	94.4	23,804

* Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axles; and Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axles.

3. Table 3 shows a summary for September 1950 of pumping observed on the four sections.

4. Total rainfall, recorded by the rain gauge on the project, was 10.57 inches for September.

5. Table 4 shows a comparison of slab performance at expansion joints and contraction joints.

6. Road surface roughness measurements were made for the third time on September 20. Table 5 contains these data along with the previous roughness measurements.

7. In accordance with the decision by the Executive Committee on August 25, 1950, all operations were suspended on September 4 to observe the Labor Day Holiday.

8. During the period between August 24 and September 14 a number of readings were made with Ames dials to measure the deflections at various joints caused by the trucks traveling at creep speed over the pavement. The readings made between August 24 and September 3 were made at two joints in Section 4 (152-154 and 242-244) by the personnel regularly assigned to the project. These readings were made twice daily between 3:00 and 4:00 a.m. and 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. The readings made between September 5 and September 14 were made at intervals varying from 4 to 6 hours throughout the full 24-hour cycle by personnel loaned by the State Highway Departments of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, at two expansion and two contraction joints in each of the four sections and at the center of the slabs edge at two points in Section 4. The joints of each type selected for study within each of the four sections were those at which no and varying degrees of pumping had occurred.

A steel rod 1 by 48 inches driven in the shoulder a few

inches from the edge of the pavement served as a reference point in making these measurements. The dial was mounted on a pedestal which rested on the extreme corner of the slab and the deflections were measured on both sides of the joint.

(Due to the fact that it was not desired to operate the heavier trucks on the sections assigned to the lighter trucks and to the delay which would have been involved, the deflection measurements in the various sections were made only with the trucks normally operating in the section. The trucks were run with the outside edge of the rear wheels approximately 6 to 8 inches from the edge.

The data indicate that the deflections caused by the loads are (1) normally much greater at night when the pavement edges are warped upward than during the daytime when they are warped downward; (2) two to three times greater at pumping joints than at non-pumping joints; (3) larger at pumping expansion joints than at pumping contraction joints of the dummy type; and (4) larger during the period when pumping is receding than at any other time.

For the night time condition at pumping joints the deflections were frequently as high as 0.15 inches or more, while for the night time condition at non-pumping joints the deflections were generally less than 0.05 inches. For reasons stated earlier this study was not made in a way which makes it possible to study the effect of the different load magnitudes.

The measured deflections under circumstances such as those encountered in this study are not a true indication of the relative magnitudes of the stresses at the different joints. Thus a deflection at a pumping joint three times greater than that at a nonpumping joint does not mean that the stresses at the pumping joint are three times greater than those at a nonpumping joint. Plans are under way to obtain both deflection and stress measurements under moving loads of different magnitudes and at different speeds at several typical joints.

9. During the month the Air Force delivered the Sonne strip airphotos which they took from above the test road. These strips are continuous film records taken from one end of the job to the other from two different elevations, 100 ft. and 400 ft. They are in color and the painted

cracks are clearly visible. Because of the excellent detail shown in the strip taken from 100 ft. the Advisory Committee has decided to ask the Air Force to make one more flight at this altitude after test traffic is discontinued to record the condition of the pavement at that time. Before his flight is made all cracks will be repainted in their proper date-code colors. The Air Force has agreed that no charge will be made for their work on this project.

10. On September 29 installation was completed of 27 SR-4 strain gauges to measure warping stresses on Slab 129. Readings were started on September 30, and will be continued until desired data are obtained.

11. On September 29, all trucks were reweighed at the Virginia State Highway Department weighing station. The axle and gross loads of six vehicles were within 200 pounds, one within 300 pounds and one within 400 pounds of the loads specified in the program for each vehicle. No adjustment in the loads was deemed necessary because a tank-full of gasoline in each truck will cause the little variations found.

12. On September 16, the pavement surface at joint 92-84 in Section 2 had settled 4 inches. Truck operations on this section became difficult and the pavement surface was brought up to its original level with bituminous cold mix. The area affected was 192 square feet. In addition bituminous patching was performed on the areas where slabs were removed for test beams (Slabs 186 and 104 in Section 4).

13. From the start of the project until August 7, all new cracks were painted with a yellow line on the pavement. From August 8 until September 20, a white line was used. Beginning with September 21 for a period of 1½ months the cracks will be painted with a red line.

14. Bad spots in the joints were filled Maryland K filler material (bituminous) as follows: September 7 on Sections 3 and 4, September 9 on Sections 1 and 2, and September 26 in joints on all four sections.

15. Shoulder maintenance was as follows: Gravel was added to the shoulders (19 truck-loads) on September 15, the shoulders were dragged on September 5 and bladed on September 16 and 26. In addition, gravel was added by hand shovels to the bad spots on the shoulders near the pavement edge on September 7.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1950

Item	Section Number				Section Number				Section Number			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Previous record June 12—August 31				This month September 1—September 30				Total as of September 30, 1950			
1. Period included—1950	73	72	66	65	29	29	29	29	102	101	95	94
2. Total days operating	67	65	64	63	29	29	29	29	96	94	93	92
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	1,230	1,187	959	967	471	478	452	433	1,701	1,665	1,411	1,400
4. Net operating time—hrs.	17.4	17.2	15.0	15.4	16.2	16.5	15.6	14.9	17.0	17.0	15.2	15.3
5. Avg. operating time in 24-hr. period	1,423	1,420	914	917	1,196	1,239	871	821	1,354	1,364	901	887
6. Frequency of application	82	83	61	60	74	75	56	55	80	80	59	58
a. Per 24-hr. period	101,264	98,108	58,491	57,766	34,678	35,917	25,253	23,804	135,942	134,025	83,744	81,570
b. Per hour of operating time	47,610	46,040	37,943	37,148	16,275	16,856	16,415	15,295	63,885	62,896	54,358	52,443
7. Total No. of applications	48,196	46,744	38,801	37,816	16,490	17,037	16,706	15,516	64,686	63,781	55,507	53,332
8. Mileage driven	8,135	10,597	9,042	11,315	2,728	3,756	3,677	4,332	10,863	14,353	12,719	15,647
a. On test section	5.92	4.41	4.29	3.34	6.04	4.54	4.54	3.58	5.95	4.44	4.36	3.41
b. Total (service mileage inc.)												
9. Gasoline used—gallons												
10. Gas consumption—m. p. g.												

TABLE 2
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY (NEW CRACKS) ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1950
(All slabs except those on fill which were mudjacked long before test began)

Item	Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Previous record June 23—August 31				This month September 1 to September 30				Total new cracks as of September 30, 1950			
1. Period included—1950	9	19	5	54	0	1	0	65	9	20	5	119
2. Longitudinal cracks	11	36	8	432	0	2	0	263	11	38	8	695
a. Number												
b. Total length—feet	12	34	18	48	5	33	16	188	17	67	34	236
3. Transverse cracks	19	150	55	379	31	247	131	1,243	50	397	186	1,622
a. Number												
b. Total length—feet	4	9	4	29	1	10	2	88	5	19	6	117
4. Diagonal cracks	18	35	36	279	3	72	19	372	21	107	55	651
a. Number												
b. Total length—feet	25	62	27	131	6	44	18	341	31	106	45	472
5. All cracks (sum. 2, 3, and 4)	48	221	99	1,090	34	321	150	1,878	82	542	249	2,968
a. Number	18	21	16	52	4	11	14	67	20	27	22	67
b. Total length—feet	3.60	42.0	22.6	73.3	8.0	22.0	19.7	94.4	40.0	54.0	31.0	94.4
c. No. slabs involved												
d. Percent of slabs in section	2	7	1	16	1	2	1	16	3	9	2	32
6. No. of spalled places ²	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
7. No. of small corner cracks ³	101,264	98,108	58,474	57,766	34,678	35,917	25,253	23,804	135,942	134,025	83,744	81,570
8. No. of load applications	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	71
9. Total slabs in section												

¹ Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle; section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle; section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle; section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle.

² Small areas adjacent to joints.

³ One foot or less on a side.

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1950

Date September 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
1	All	0	0	0	Trace	0	
2	All	0	0	0	0.01	Trace	
3	All	0	0	0	1.06	0.01	Rain Started 6 p. m., after survey.
5	1	1	6	12	0	Trace	No survey on 4th, Holiday. Shoulders dragged on Sept. 5.
	2	2	11	77			
	3	2	12	55			
	4	12	53	376			
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	1	8	47			
7	All	0	0	0	0	0	Shoulder material replaced by hand shovel. Joints resealed on No. 3 and No. 4.
8	All	0	0	0	0	0	
9	All	0	0	0	3.70	0	Joints resealed on sections No. 1 and No. 2. Rain started 12:00 noon, after survey.
10	1	11	25	111	3.67	3.70	
	2	26	54	264			
	3	48	134	1201			
	4	67	146	2317			
11	1	6	34	103	0	3.67	
	2	16	64	444			
	3	21	102	566			
	4	55	132	1556			
12	1	13	59	304	0.47	0	Survey made after rain.
	2	23	73	506			
	3	37	133	1047			
	4	70	146	2247			
13	1	9	65	331	0.21	0.47	Slow rain all day.
	2	28	78	684			
	3	37	138	1179			
	4	69	144	2240			
14	1	7	38	175	Trace	0.21	
	2	17	72	534			
	3	22	68	531			
	4	54	123	1405			
15	1	2	22	123	Trace	Trace	19 truck-loads of gravel added to shoulders.
	2	18	47	372			
	3	13	30	168			
	4	40	84	907			
16	1	0	0	0	0	Trace	All shoulders bladed.
	2	3	2	4			
	3	6	7	38			
	4	17	36	203			
17	1	0	3	15	0	0	
	2	1	7	49			
	3	1	5	24			
	4	8	36	186			
18	1	0	2	12	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	11	53			

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1950—Continued

Date September 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
19	1	0	0	0	0.91	0	Survey made before rain started.
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	4	26			
20	1	5	25	100	0.02	0.91	
	2	8	45	398			
	3	23	93	519			
	4	45	119	1184			
21	1	3	20	89	0.33	0.02	
	2	9	40	266			
	3	7	43	192			
	4	33	64	449			
22	1	19	55	230	0.15	0.33	5 slabs pumping along en- tire edge. 62 slabs pumping along en- tire edge.
	2	22	77	617			
	3	38	138	1043			
	4	36	144	2681			
23	1	20	69	462	0	0.15	
	2	36	80	982			
	3	33	137	1164			
	4	60	139	2108			
24	1	0	14	80	0	0	
	2	6	15	124			
	3	1	14	104			
	4	11	47	489			
25	1	1	9	65	0	0	
	2	1	11	79			
	3	0	10	91			
	4	3	66	424			
26	1	1	5	28	0	0	Shoulders bladed, joints re- sealed. No trucks operating in sections 3 and 4 because of blading shoulders.
	2	0	10	46			
	3						
	4						
27	1	0	2	11	0	0	
	2	0	2	14			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	6	21			
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	2	7			
	4	0	16	57			
29	1	0	0	0	0	Trace	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	7	32			
30	1	1	23	81	0.03	Trace	
	2	3	32	146			
	3	2	59	298			
	4	12	50	226			

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 4
COMPARISON OF SLAB PERFORMANCE AT EXPANSION JOINTS
AND AT CONTRACTION JOINTS
(As of September 30, 1950)

Item	Section Number			
	1	2	3	4
Expansion Joints				
Number in section	17	17	24	24
Number where slabs failed	1	6	6	23
Percent failed	5.9	35.3	25.0	95.8
Contraction Joint				
Number in section	35	35	48	48
Number where slabs failed	0	6	3	37
Percent failed	0	17.1	6.2	77.1

TABLE 5
ROAD ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENTS ROAD TEST ONE—MD
(Each figure in the table is the average of twelve test runs—six in each direction)

Section Number	Units Per Mile			Difference June 12 to Sept. 20	Wheel Path Position
	June 12	August 8	Sept. 20		
1	94.5	96.2	105.0	10.5	Outside
1	90.2	98.3	105.5	15.3	Inside
2	103.2	106.3	115.5	12.3	Outside
2	107.5	111.7	120.0	12.5	Inside
3	93.4	94.6	104.5	11.1	Outside
3	89.6	92.1	102.5	12.9	Inside
4	99.6	103.6	121.0	21.4	Outside
4	95.0	98.8	120.5	25.5	Inside

June 12th readings were taken before truck tests started.

ROAD TEST ONE-MD
REPORT NO. 6
REPORT OF
OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER
Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.
November 1950
ROAD TEST ONE-MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD
REPORT NO. 6

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR OCTOBER

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One-MD for the month of October 1950.

1. By action of the Executive Committee, truck traffic was stopped on Section 4 at 8:00 A. M., October 13. This Section was cracking at the rate of approximately 100 feet per day during the three days previous to the 13th and because only one uncracked expansion joint and five contraction joints were left on this section, the Executive Committee decided that the additional stress and deflection measurements on these joints were more important than continuing the truck traffic. The resumption of traffic on this section after these tests are made will be decided by the Advisory Committee.

2. On Sections 1, 2, and 3, normal operation of the regularly assigned trucks continued throughout the month.

A summary of operations as of October 31, 1950 is shown in Table 1.

3. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on the few fill sections which were mudjacked in October 1948, before the project was subjected to the test truck traffic. Figure 1 shows graphically the rate of cracking for all the sections. Because truck traffic was stopped in Section 4 on October 13 with a total number of 92,166 applications, a direct comparison is shown in Table 2 of the crack development with 92,000 applications, in Section 3. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which occurred during October. The last two horizontal columns show the total crack development on Section 4 up to October 13 when traffic was stopped with 92,166 applications and on Section 3 with approximately the same number of applications.

SUMMARY OF CRACKING ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD

Section Number	Period included	All cracks		Slabs cracked		Number of truck applications
		Number	Length in feet	Number	% of slabs in section	
1	Oct. 1-31	8	53	5	10.0	43,869
2	Oct. 1-31	42	184	14	28.0	37,805
3	Oct. 1-31	56	348	28	39.5	30,289
4	Oct. 1-13	92	435	46	64.8	10,594
3	June 23-Oct. 9	55	307	29	40.8	92,000
4	June 23-Oct. 13	564	3303	68	94.4	92,166

Also attached to this Report are four sheets of strip maps showing the location of all cracks as of October 31st. These maps were made from photo-stat copies of the cards on which the Field Staff keeps a continuous record of the cracks.

4. Table 3 shows a summary for October 1950 of pumping observed on the four sections.

5. Total rainfall, recorded by the rain gauge on the project, was 2.04 inches during October. Rain was encountered during seven days in this month.

6. Levels for the third time were run on October 2 on the previously painted ten points on each slab in the four test sections. Table 4 shows the average settlement as determined by the difference between the elevations of the points on record on May 16 (before test operations) and the elevations determined on October 2.

7. Since October 13, and until the end of the current 1½ month period (November 8), the cracks developed on Section 3 are being painted with a dashed red line.

8. Warping stress measurements on slab 129 were begun on September 29 and completed on October 9. Continued readings were made during this entire period and weather conditions were very favorable for such tests. The warping stresses were measured along the full length of the free edge of the slab at intervals of 7½ ft. and along the transverse joints at distances of 3 and 6 ft. from the free edge. It was not possible to measure the warping stresses at the interior part of the slab because of the fact that this is a thickened edge. The warping stress data are now being analyzed.

9. During this month the contact areas of the tires on all test trucks were obtained. Cross-section paper and multigraph ribbon were used with good results. The tire inflation pressures were very closely checked for this operation.

10. On October 2 the slab ends at joint 234-236 in Section 4 had settled 3.7 inches, and on October 3 the pavement surface was repaved with 183 square feet of bituminous mix. Similarly, joint 282-284 also in Section 4 settled 2.9 inches and 168 square feet of bituminous mix was used. In addition, on October 3, bituminous patching was performed on the area where a slab for beams was removed in slab 186.

On October 13, 165 square feet of bituminous mix was used to repatch the broken slab ends at joint 86-88 in Section 2.

11. On October 13 all bad spots in the joints were filled with Maryland K filler material (blown asphalt). Shoulder maintenance was performed as follows: Shoulders were dragged on October 11 and 19, and they were bladed on October 27.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1950

Item	Section Number				Section Number				Section Number				Total as of Oct. 13 1950
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ¹	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ²	
	Previous record June 12—September 30				This month October 1— October 31				Oct. 1 to Oct. 13				
1. Period included 1950													
2. Total days operating	102	101	95	94	31	31	31	12	133	132	126	106	
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	96	94	93	92	31	31	31	12	127	125	124	104	
4. Net operating time—hrs.	1,701	1,665	1,411	1,400	557	472	511	176	2,258	2,137	1,922	1,576	
5. Average operating time in 24-hr. period	17.0	17.0	15.2	15.3	18.0	15.2	16.5	14.3	17.2	16.6	15.5	15.2	
6. Frequency of application a. Per 24-hr. period	1,354	1,364	901	887	1,415	1,220	977	859	1,369	1,328	920	884	
b. Per hour of operation	80	80	59	58	79	80	59	60	80	80	59	58	
7. Total No. of applications	135,942	134,025	83,744	81,570	43,869	37,805	30,289	10,596	179,811	171,830	114,033	92,166	
8. Mileage driven a. On test section	63,885	62,896	54,358	52,443	20,577	17,735	19,682	6,813	84,462	80,631	74,040	59,256	
b. Total (service mileage included) .	64,686	63,781	55,507	53,332	20,687	17,989	19,978	6,894	85,373	81,770	75,485	60,226	
9. Gasoline used—gallons	10,863	14,353	12,719	15,647	3,412	4,014	4,508	1,965	14,275	18,367	17,227	17,612	
10. Gas consumption—M. P. G.	5.95	4.44	4.36	3.41	6.06	4.48	4.43	3.51	5.98	4.45	4.38	3.42	

¹Truck traffic stopped 8:00 A. M. October 13, 1950.

TABLE 2
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY (NEW CRACKS) ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD, AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1950
(All slabs except those on fill which were mudjacked long before test began)

Item	Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹				Section Number ¹
	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	1	2	3		
1. Period included—1950	Previous record June 23—September 30				New cracks ⁴ Oct. 1-9 Oct. 1-13				Total new cracks ⁴ Oct. 9 Oct. 13				Total New Cracks as of Oct. 31, 1951
									This month Oct. 1—Oct. 31				
2. Longitudinal cracks													
a. Number	9	20	5	119	0	23	5	142	0	8	4	9	28
b. Total length feet ..	11	38	8	695	0	125	8	820	0	20	8	11	58
3. Traverse cracks													16
a. Number	17	67	34	236	5	49	39	285	7	25	37	24	92
b. Total length feet ..	50	397	186	1,622	30	200	216	1,822	38	105	260	88	502
4. Diagonal cracks													446
a. Number	5	19	6	117	5	20	11	137	1	9	15	6	28
b. Total length feet ..	21	107	55	651	28	110	83	661	15	59	80	36	166
5. All cracks (sum. 2, 3, and 4)													135
a. Number	31	106	45	472	10	92	55	564	8	42	56	39	148
b. Total length feet ..	82	542	249	2,968	58	435	307	3,303	53	184	348	135	726
c. No. slabs involved ..	20	27	22	67	7	46	29	68	5	14	28	20	29
d. Percent of slabs in section	40.0	54.0	31.0	94.4	9.9	64.8	40.8	94.4	10.0	28.0	39.5	40.0	59.2
6. No. of spalled places ² ..	3	9	2	32	1	0	3	32	0	1	2	3	10
7. No. of small corner cracks ³	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
8. No. of load applications	135,942	134,025	83,744	81,570	7,561	10,594	92,000	92,166	43,869	37,805	30,289	179,811	171,830
9. Total slabs in section..	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	71	50	50	71	50	71

¹ Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle; Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle.

² Small areas adjacent to joints.

³ One foot or less on a side.

⁴ Traffic on section 4 stopped October 13. Crack data compared when section 3 had the same number of applications as section 4 (92,000).

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD
DURING OCTOBER, 1950

Date October 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
1	All				0	0.03	No survey made.
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	1	5			
	3	0	2	3			
	4	0	0	0			
3	1	0	1	10	Trace	0	
	2	0	1	7			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	0	0			
4	1	0	1	8	0.07	Trace	
	2	0	1	7			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	0	0			
5	1	5	17	111	0	0.07	
	2	6	29	251			
	3	11	46	226			
	4	24	57	323			
6	1	1	5	38	0	0	
	2	4	11	82			
	3	2	7	37			
	4	1	5	22			
7	1	1	1	10	0	0	
	2	2	4	26			
	3	0	0	0			
	4	0	0	0			
8	1	0	3	20	0.41	0	
	2	0	6	45			
	3	0	2	8			
	4	0	6	23			
9	1	28	70	380	0.56	0.41	
	2	30	78	648			
	3	53	137	1075			
	4	66	145	2109			
10	1	14	35	140	Trace	0.56	
	2	25	65	506			
	3	44	112	739			
	4	63	128	1898			
11	1	3	10	53	0	Trace	Shoulders dragged.
	2	15	36	304			
	3	17	33	246			
	4	45	85	796			
12	1	10	38	183	0.04	0	
	2	27	74	581			
	3	36	121	868			
	4	60	134	1666			

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD
DURING OCTOBER, 1950—Continued

Date October 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
13	1	1	23	135	0	0.04	Traffic stopped on section 4 at 8 A. M. Joints re-sealed on all sections.
	2	2	22	167			
	3	8	36	196			
	4	0	46	272			
14	1	3	15	92	0	0	No survey on section 4 from this date and on. No traffic on section 4.
	2	1	10	83			
	3	6	19	106			
15	1	0	8	43	0	0	
	2	0	4	18			
	3	1	8	25			
16	1	0	2	12	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	3	7			
17	1	0	2	11	0	0	
	2	0	1	6			
	3	0	2	6			
18	1	0	1	2	Trace	0	
	2	0	1	6			
	3	0	2	4			
19	All	0	0	0	0	Trace	Shoulders dragged.
20	1	15	48	234	0.32	0	
	2	34	77	652			
	3	49	123	818			
21	1	6	24	128	0	0.32	
	2	19	49	463			
	3	15	60	486			
22	1	3	22	108	0.01	0	
	2	7	35	290			
	3	9	50	263			
23	1	18	72	367	0.62	0.01	
	2	36	80	724			
	3	46	138	1111			
24	1	12	53	275	Trace	0.62	
	2	30	70	595			
	3	43	120	928			
25	1	5	32	193	0	Trace	
	2	21	58	464			
	3	23	61	370			
26	1	3	15	110	0	0	
	2	5	19	112			
	3	6	19	90			
27	1	0	4	29	0	0	Shoulders bladed. Survey in section 3 made after blading.
	2	3	4	37			
	3	1	0	0			
28	1	0	6	37	0	0	
	2	0	9	59			
	3	0	11	41			
29	1	0	2	14	0	0	
	2	0	6	37			
	3	0	9	54			
30	1	0	4	26	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	2	6			
31	1	0	1	11	0	0	
	2	0	1	10			
	3	0	2	6			

TABLE 4. AVERAGE SETTLEMENT OF SLABS

(Difference between elevations determined on June 16, before test started, and on October 2.)
All Slabs in Each Section

Position of point on slab	Section Number			
	1	2	3	4
Free Edge	(Settlement in inches)			
At transverse joints	0.17	0.40	0.27	0.88
5 feet from transverse joint	0.13	0.27	0.22	0.60
Mid slab	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.25
Along longitudinal joint				
At transverse joint	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.33
5 feet from transverse joint	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.15
Mid slab	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.09

Settlement at Corners of Broken Slabs as of October 2, 1950

Free edge at transverse joint				
Maximum settlement	1.32	3.92	1.15	3.68
Minimum settlement	1.14	0.40	0.16	0.01 ¹
Average settlement	1.23	1.21	0.72	1.00
No. of slab ends broken	2	22	15	116

¹ Longitudinal crack only.

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
REPORT NO. 7
REPORT OF
OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

December 1950

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 7

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One—MD for the month of November, 1950.

1. Normal operations, except when traffic was stopped for special tests, continued with the regularly assigned loads on Sections 1, 2, and 3. A Summary of operations as of November 30, 1950 is shown in Table 1. As stated in the previous report, test traffic was stopped in Section 4 on October 13. The Executive and Advisory Committees decided at a meeting on November 21 not to resume traffic on this section.

2. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on the few fill sections which were mudjacked in October 1948, long before the pavement was subjected to the test truck traffic. The crack development on Section 4 as of October 13, with 92,166 truck applications is compared in Table 2 with the crack development on Section 3 with approximately the same number of truck applications. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which developed during November.

SUMMARY OF NEW CRACKING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD

Section Number	All Cracks		Slabs Cracked		Number of Truck Applications
	Number	Length in Feet	Number	% of Slabs in Sec.	
1	3	28	3	6.0	31,625
2	33	181	18	36.0	34,480
3	30	180	19	26.8	26,219

3. Table 3 shows a summary for November 1950 of pumping observed on three sections subjected to test traffic.

4. Total rainfall recorded by the rain gauge on the project, was 1.87 inches during November. Rain was encountered during five days in this month. In addition on November 28, one-half inch of snow fell. The rain gauge recorded this snow to be the equivalent of 0.01 inch of rain. A minimum temperature of approximately 19 degrees above zero occurred on the night of November 25-26.

5. Table 4 shows a comparison of slab performance at expansion joints and at contraction joints. As in the other tables, here also, is shown a direct comparison between the performance of Sections 3 and 4 with the same number of truck applications (approximately 92,000).

6. From the start of the project until August 7, all new cracks were painted with a solid yellow line on the pavement. From August 8 until September 20, a solid white line was used. From September 21 until November 7 a solid red line was used on all sections, except on Section 3 where a dashed red line was used from October 9 (when 92,000 applications were recorded, the same as on Section 4 when traffic was stopped) until November 7. From November 8 until the end of the project (December 23) a dashed yellow line is being used.

7. When the test truck traffic was stopped in Section

4 on October 13 with 92,166 applications, one expansion joint and 5 contraction joints were left unbroken. The relative deflections of the slabs at these remaining joints were determined by an Ames dial and two contraction joints (232-234 and 244-246) were selected for extensive strain and deflection measurements. For these tests the Brush Oscillograph and the deflectometers were used. A total of 12 resistance type gauges were installed at each joint as shown in Figure 1. These tests were made with eight different axle loads of 14,000 lbs., 18,000 lbs., 20,000 lbs., and 22,400 lbs. on the single rear axle trucks and 28,000 lbs., 32,000 lbs., 36,000 lbs., and 44,800 lbs. on the tandem rear axle trucks. Tests were made at night at creep speed, 15, 30, and 40 miles per hour and during day-time at creep speed and 30 miles per hour. Because of the large number of gauges two nights and two days were required at each joint for a complete set of readings. At joint 232-234 tests were made from 9:30 P. M. to 4:30 A. M. on the nights on November 10-11 and 11-12 and from 11:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. on November 11 and 12. At joint 244-246 tests were made during the same hours on the nights of November 15-16 and 16-17 and during the day on November 16 and 17.

Two complete set of readings were obtained at each joint, for each gauge, for each load, and for each speed. The strain and deflection data are now being analyzed.

8. On November 15 the outside corner at Joint 32-34 in Section 2 had settled a maximum of 2.8 inches and the pavement surface at this joint was repaved with approximately 192 square feet of bituminous mix.

9. All the joints were refilled with Maryland K filler material (blown asphalt) on November 1, 4, and 28. All loose material in the joints was removed with a pick and broomed off the pavement before the filler material was poured.

10. Shoulders were dragged on November 3, and they were bladed on November 15.

11. In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee, operations were suspended on November 23 to observe Thanksgiving Holiday.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD AS OF
NOVEMBER 30, 1950

Item	Section No.				Section No.				Section No.			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Period included 1950												
	Previous record				This month Nov. 1—Nov. 30, 1950				Totals as of Nov. 30, 1950			
	Totals as of Oct. 31, 1950				as of Oct. 13 1950				Totals as of Nov. 30, 1950			
2. Total days operating	133	132	126	106	29	29	29	29	162	161	155	155
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	127	125	124	104	27	27	27	27	154	152	151	151
4. Net operating time-hrs.	2,258	2,137	1,922	1,576	400	428	434	434	2,658	2,565	2,356	2,356
5. Average operating time in 24-hr. period	17.2	16.6	15.5	15.2	14.7	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.8	16.5	15.6	15.6
6. Frequency of application a. Per 24-hr. period	1,369	1,328	920	884	1,164	1,269	965	965	1,333	1,318	928	928
b. Per hour of operation ...	80	80	59	58	79	81	60	60	80	80	59	59
7. Total number of applications	179,811	171,830	114,033	92,166	31,625	34,480	26,219	26,219	211,436	206,310	140,252	140,252
8. Mileage driven a. On test section	84,462	80,631	74,040	59,256	14,835	16,174	16,864	16,864	99,297	96,805	90,904	90,904
b. Total (including service mileage)	85,373	81,770	75,485	60,226	15,916	17,072	18,100	18,100	101,289	98,842	93,585	93,585
9. Gasoline used—gallons	14,275	18,367	17,227	17,612	2,901	4,009	3,981	3,981	17,176	22,376	21,208	21,208
10. Gas consumption—M.P.G. ...	5.98	4.45	4.38	3.42	5.49	4.26	4.55	4.55	5.90	4.42	4.41	4.41

Test traffic stopped October 13, 1950

Test traffic stopped October 13, 1950

TABLE 2
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY (NEW CRACKS) ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD
AS OF NOVEMBER 30 1950
(All slabs except those on fill which were mudjacked long before test began)

Item	Section No.				Section No.				Section No.			
	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
1. Period included 1950	Previous Record June 23—Oct. 31				Total New Cracks Oct. 9 Oct. 13				This Month Nov. 1—Nov. 30			
2. Longitudinal Cracks												
a. Number	9	28	9		5	142	0	3	2	9	31	11
b. Total length feet	11	58	16		8	820	0	9	16	11	67	32
3. Transverse Cracks												
a. Number	24	92	71		39	285	3	24	24	27	116	95
b. Total length feet	88	502	446		216	1,822	28	138	153	116	640	599
4. Diagonal Cracks												
a. Number	6	28	21		11	137	0	6	4	6	34	25
b. Total length feet	36	166	135		83	661	0	34	11	36	200	146
5. All Cracks (sum 2, 3, and 4)												
a. Number	39	148	101		55	564	3	33	30	42	181	131
b. Total length feet	135	726	597		307	3,303	28	181	180	163	907	777
c. No. of slabs involved	20	29	42		29	68	3	18	19	22	34	49
d. Percent of slabs in section .	40.0	58.0	59.2		40.8	95.8	6.0	36.0	26.8	44.0	68.0	69.0
6. Number of spalled places	3	10	4		3	32	1	1	1	4	11	5
7. Number of small corner cracks	2	1	2		2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
8. Number of load applications ..	178,811	171,830	114,033		92,000	92,166	31,625	34,480	26,219	211,436	206,310	140,252
9. Total slabs in section	50	50	71		71	71	50	50	71	50	50	71

All traffic stopped Oct. 13, see next columns

All traffic stopped Oct. 13, see next columns

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD DURING NOVEMBER, 1950

Date November 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
1	1	0	1	9	0	0	Joints resealed on all sections.
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	2	6			
2	All	0	0	0	0	0	
3	All	0	0	0	0	0	Shoulders dragged.
4	1	1	10	35	0.35	0	Joints resealed on all sections.
	2	4	9	44			
	3	4	91	448			
5	1	0	17	100	0	0.35	
	2	5	52	520			
	3	20	63	485			
6	1	4	26	156	0	0	
	2	12	42	257			
	3	7	38	168			
7	1	4	15	82	0	0	
	2	3	14	68			
	3	3	5	14			
8	1	0	6	23	0	0	
	2	0	5	25			
	3	2	4	7			
9	1	0	2	15	0	0	
	2	0	1	10			
	3	1	1	2			
10	All	0	0	0	0	0	
11	1	3	15	67	0.03	0	
	2	4	17	83			
	3	13	65	378			
12	1	0	10	53	0	3	
	2	1	8	34			
	3	2	25	78			
13	1	1	7	18	0	0	
	2	0	3	4			
	3	1	2	6			
14	1	0	1	1	0	0	
	2	0	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
15	All	0	0	0	0	0	Shoulders bladed.
16	All	0	0	0	0	0	
17	All	0	0	0	0	0	
18	All	0	0	0	0	0	
19	All	0	0	0	0	0	
20	All	0	0	0	0.43	0	Rain started after survey.
21	1	15	21	128	0	0.43	
	2	31	70	580			
	3	49	135	1092			

TABLE 3—continued
SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD DURING NOVEMBER, 1950

Date November 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along-Free Edge		Rainfall—inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
22	1	8	18	80	0	0	
	2	17	43	319			
	3	12	51	316			
23					0	0	No survey. Holiday
24	1	4	15	63	0.17	0	
	2	10	27	159			
	3	5	13	62			
25	1	23	46	416	0.88	0.17	
	2	41	75	799			
	3	64	134	1,031			
26	1	8	11	58	Light snow (0.5-in.)	0.88	
	2	24	48	322			
	3	52	104	686			
27	1	9	19	116	0	Light snow (0.5-in.)	
	2	21	31	224			
	3	25	41	203			
28	1	5	12	70	Light snow	0	Joints resealed on all sections.
	2	4	31	170			
	3	7	16	57			
29	1	12	16	101	0	Light snow	
	2	24	38	297			
	3	59	113	825			
30	1	1	12	59	0	0	
	2	0	12	65			
	3	5	29	99			

TABLE 4
COMPARISON OF SLAB PERFORMANCE OF EXPANSION JOINTS AND AT CONTRACTION JOINTS
(As of November 30, 1950 for sections 1, 2 and 3 and as of October 13, 1950 for section 4)

Item	Section Number				
	1	2	3	3	4
	With 92,000 applications				
	As of November 30, 1950			As of Oct. 9, 1950	As of Oct. 13, 1950
Expansion Joints					
Number in section	17	17	24	24	24
Number where slabs failed	5	9	16	7	23
Percent failed	29.4	52.9	66.7	29.2	95.8
Contraction Joints					
Number in section	35	35	48	48	48
Number where slabs failed	0	13	13	3	43
Percent failed	0	37.1	27.1	6.3	89.6

ROAD TEST ONE—MD

REPORT NO. 8

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER

(Test Truck Traffic Terminated on December 23)

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

January 1951

ROAD TEST ONE—MD
HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 8

(Final Report on Test Traffic Operations)

REPORT OF OPERATIONS FOR DECEMBER

This report reviews the progress made on Road Test One—MD for December, 1950.

1. Test truck traffic on all sections was stopped at midnight December 23, 1950. This action was agreed to by the Advisory and Executive Committees at a meeting held on November 21, 1950.

2. Normal operations continued with the regularly assigned loads on Section 1, 2, and 3. A summary of operations as of December 23, 1950 is shown in Table 1.

3. Table 2 shows the results of the crack development for all slabs except those on the few fill sections which were mudjacked in October 1948, long before the pavement was subjected to the test truck traffic. The crack development on Section 4 (44,800 lb. tandem axle load) with 92,166 truck applications is compared in Table 2 with the crack development on Section 3 (32,000 lb. tandem axle load) with approximately the same number of truck applications. The following tabulation is a brief summary of the cracks which developed from December 1 to 23, inclusive.

SUMMARY OF CRACKING ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD IN
DECEMBER, 1950

Section Number*	All cracks		Slabs Cracked		Number of Truck Applications
	Number	Length in Feet	Number	% of Slabs in Sec.	
1	11	78	8	16.0	26,839
2	46	303	22	44.0	31,953
3	36	242	24	33.8	24,271

* Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle load; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle load; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle load.

4. Table 3 shows a summary for December, 1950 of pumping observed on the three sections subjected to test traffic.

5. Total rainfall recorded by the rain gauge on the project was 2.40 inches during December 1 to 23. Rain or snow was encountered during five days in this month. Freezing temperatures were encountered during 12 days in this period with a minimum temperature of 18 degrees above zero occurring on the night of December 19-20. A few tests made on December 22nd under

the edge of the pavement on Section No. 4 (test traffic stopped on October 13th) showed the subgrade frozen from a fraction of an inch to a maximum of three inches, depending on type of soil.

6. On December 14 the outside corner at joint 91-93 in Section 1 had settled a maximum of 2.9 inches and the pavement surface at this joint was repaved with approximately 216 square feet of hot bituminous mix.

7. All the joints were refilled with Maryland K. filler material (blown asphalt) on December 22. All loose material in the joints was removed with a pick and broomed off the pavement before the filler material was poured.

8. Shoulders were bladed on December 15.

9. On December 6 a detailed speed profile was repeated for each of the six trucks for three round trips of normal operations on the respective sections (1, 2, and 3). A preliminary analysis of the data shows that the speeds obtained were very similar to those recorded on July 10, which were reported in Progress Report Number 3.

HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF ROAD TEST ONE—MD

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Shelburne, T. E., Director of Research, Virginia Department of Highways, Thornton Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia	VA.	Mr. Wm N. Carey, Jr., Highway Research Board, Executive Assistant to Chairman of Executive and Advisory Committees.
Van Breeman, William, Engineer of Special Assignments, New Jersey State Highway Department, Scotch Road, Fernwood, Trenton, New Jersey	N.J.	<u>PROJECT ENGINEER AND FIELD STAFF</u>
Van Riper, H. G., Highway Planning Engineer, Pennsylvania Department of Highways, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	PA.	Assigned to Highway Research Board by the Bureau of Public Roads
Wilson, M. Allan, Chief Engineer, Delaware State Highway Department, Dover, Delaware	DEL.	Mr. Asriel Taragin, Project Engineer; Mr. J. R. Hutchins, Assistant Project Engineer; Mr. S. W. Smith, Assistant Project Engineer; and Mr. T. Dec, Assistant Project Engineer.
Ex-Officio		<u>INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING PERSONNEL</u>
Crum, Roy W., Director, Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.	H.R.B.	In addition to Mr. Earl C. Sutherland and Mr. Harry D. Cashell, who supervised the strain and deflection testing program, the Bureau of Public Roads also furnished additional personnel for making soil surveys and tests, slab elevation readings, concrete tests, and roughometer tests.
Moyer, Professor R. A., Chairman, Executive Com-	H.R.B.	

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD AS OF DECEMBER 23, 1950

Item	Section number				Section number				Section number			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Period included 1950	Previous record				This month Dec. 1-Dec. 23, 1950				Totals as of Dec. 23, 1950			
	Totals as of Nov. 30, 1950				as of Oct. 13 1950							
2. Total days operating	162	161	155	106	23	23	23	23	185	184	178	
3. Days operating 24 hrs.	154	152	151	104	23	23	23	23	177	175	174	
4. Net operating time hrs.	2,658	2,565	2,356	1,576	341	395	406		2,999	2,960	2,762	
5. Average operating time in 24-hr. period	16.8	16.5	15.6	15.2	14.8	17.2	17.7		16.5	16.6	15.9	
6. Frequency of application												
a. Per 24-hr. period	1,333	1,318	928	884	1,167	1,389	1,055		1,311	1,327	945	
b. Per hour of operation	80	80	59	58	79	81	60		80	80	60	
7. Total number of applications	211,436	206,310	140,252	92,166	26,839	31,953	24,271		238,275	238,263	164,523	
8. Mileage driven												
a. On test section	99,297	96,805	90,904	59,256	12,592	14,987	15,764		111,889	111,792	106,668	
b. Total (including service mileage)	101,289	98,842	93,585	60,226	12,737	15,111	16,020		114,026	113,953	109,605	
9. Gasoline used—gallons	17,176	22,376	21,208	17,612	2,441	3,478	3,759		19,617	25,854	24,967	
10. Gas consumption—m.p.g.	5.90	4.42	4.41	3.42	5.22	4.34	4.26		5.81	4.41	4.39	

Test traffic stopped Oct. 13, 1950

Test traffic stopped Oct. 13, 1950

TABLE 2
RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY (NEW CRACKS) ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD AS OF DECEMBER 23, 1950
(All slabs except those on fill which were mudjacked long before test began)

Item	Section number*				Section number				Section number			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Period included	Previous record June 23-Nov. 30, 1950				Total new cracks Oct. 9-Oct. 13				Total new cracks as of Dec. 23, 1950			
2. Longitudinal cracks					This month Dec. 1 to Dec. 23, 1950							
a. Number	9	31	11		5	142	0	1	2	9	32	13
b. Total length—feet	11	67	32		8	820	0	8	7	11	75	39
3. Transverse cracks												
a. Number	27	116	95		39	285	10	38	31	37	154	126
b. Total length—feet	116	640	599		216	1,822	75	269	223	191	909	822
4. Diagonal cracks												
a. Number	6	34	25		11	137	1	7	3	7	41	28
b. Total length—feet	36	200	146		83	661	3	26	12	39	226	158
5. All cracks (sum 2, 3, & 4)												
a. Number	42	181	131		55	564	11	46	36	53	227	167
b. Total length—feet	163	907	777		307	3,303	78	303	242	241	1,210	1,019
c. No. of slabs involved	22	34	49		29	68	8	22	24	30	36	54
d. Percent of slabs in section ..	44.0	68.0	69.0		40.8	95.8	16.0	44.0	33.8	60.0	72.0	76.1
6. No. of spalled places	4	11	5		3	32	1	0	0	5	11	5
7. No. of small corner cracks	2	1	2		2	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
8. Number of load applications	211,436	206,310	140,252		92,000	92,166	26,839	31,953	24,271	238,275	238,263	164,523
9. Total slabs in section	50	50	71		71	71	50	50	71	50	50	71

* Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle load; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle load; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle load; Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle load.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE—MD DURING DECEMBER, 1950

Date December 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
1	1	1	4	16	0	0	
	2	1	4	26			
	3	7	20	70			
2	1	4	13	61	0	0	
	2	9	31	127			
	3	9	34	123			
3	1	3	8	36	Trace	0	
	2	12	28	102			
	3	9	21	68			
4	1	20	35	260	1.17	Trace	
	2	31	65	636			
	3	69	140	1,220			
5	1	18	41	240	0	1.17	
	2	35	82	762			
	3	63	134	1,210			
6	1	8	15	100	0	0	
	2	15	45	338			
	3	45	49	553			
7	1	8	33	164	0.51	0	
	2	22	57	394			
	3	61	127	862			
8	1	16	55	289	Trace	0.51	
	2	34	74	755			
	3	59	131	1,157			
9	1	8	18	121	0	Trace	
	2	22	51	376			
	4	44	77	531			
10	1	4	20	138	0.58 (Snow)	0	
	2	17	47	354			
	3	34	80	480			
11	1	21	59	402	Trace	0 (Snow)	
	2	38	78	1,008			
	3	72	140	1,298			
12	1	16	32	170	0	Trace	
	2	34	60	611			
	3	64	135	1,351			
13	1	7	8	45	0	0	
	2	8	26	149			
	3	48	95	659			
14	1	3	8	46	0	0	
	2	10	24	164			
	3	31	50	345			
15	1	3	11	60	0.07	0	Shoulders bladed (survey in section 3 made after blading shoulders).
	2	14	38	271			
	3	23	33	179			
16	1	6	7	37	0	0.07	
	2	24	30	184			
	3	62	77	512			
17	1	1	4	29	0	0	
	2	17	15	99			
	3	19	36	229			
18	1	1	2	2	0	0	
	2	2	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
19	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	3	0	0			
	3	1	0	0			

APPENDIX TO THE

TABLE 3—Continued
SUMMARY OF PUMPING ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD DURING DECEMBER, 1950

Date December 1950	Section Number	Number of Transverse Joints Pumping	Slabs Pumping Along Free Edge		Rainfall—Inches		Remarks
			Number of Places	Lineal Feet Along Edge	Today	Yesterday	
20	All	0	0	0	0	0	
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	3	0	0			
	3	0	0	0			
22	All	0	0	0	0.07 (snow)	0	Joints resealed on all sections.
23	1	0	0	0	0	0.07 (snow)	
	2	2	0	0			
	3	1	0	0			

ROAD TEST ONE-MD

REPORT NO. 9

1. THE MAJOR EFFECTS OF THE TRUCK TRAFFIC TESTS
2. THE SCOPE OF STRAIN AND DEFLECTION STUDIES
3. THE SOIL SAMPLING AND TESTING PROGRAM

Highway Research Board
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

May 1951

ROAD TEST ONE-MD

HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

REPORT NO. 9

Although the test truck traffic was terminated on December 23, 1950, the analysis of the accumulated data has continued. Also the supplemental strain and soil testing programs have been carried on as actively as the weather conditions permitted. Due to frozen subgrades the strain and deflection tests were suspended for about six (6) weeks in January and February. This also delayed the soil testing program as the sequence of the testing programs are such that the strain and deflection tests have to be made before the soil testing program can be started.

This report contains a brief review of:

1. The Major Effects of the Truck Traffic Tests.
2. The Scope of the Strain and Deflection Studies.
3. The Soil Sampling and Testing Program.

These reports show the great amount of data that have been accumulated and in the case of the soil program the great number of soil samples that have been obtained. In the latter case a trench 24 inches wide and 36 inches deep was dug along both edges of the entire test section (see p. 19). This permitted detailed examination and sampling of the subgrade soils and removed any doubt as to the type and condition of this important component of the road structure.

The analyses of all these data and the testing of the soil samples will take time. But plans are to issue periodical

reports of the results as rapidly as certain segments of the data and tests are analyzed.

1. THE MAJOR EFFECTS OF THE TRUCK TRAFFIC TESTS

This part of the report includes mainly tabular and graphical data of the final effects of the six-month truck traffic tests.

The test truck operations began on June 12th for Sections 1 and 2, and on June 23rd for Sections 3 and 4. The truck tests were stopped on December 23rd, 1950, for Sections 1, 2 and 3. On Section 4 (44,800 lb. tandem axle load) the test truck traffic was stopped on October 13th due to the high rate of cracking.

(A) SUMMARY OF TRUCK OPERATIONS

Table 1 contains a summary of the most important information obtained on the truck operations during the six-month test period. The frequency of application of the truck loads in this Table show that for the trucks with single axle loads of 18,000 and 22,400 lb. the average was 1,320 applications per 24-hour day; for the 32,000 and 44,800 lb. tandem axle loads the average was 915 applications per day.

(B) SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL CRACK FAILURES

For the 18,000 lb. and 22,400 lb. single axle loads, Table 2 shows the number and length of each type of crack, the increment of time they occurred and the corresponding number of load applications. One of the interesting facts brought out in this Table is that on the 18,000 lb. axle load no structural failure cracks occurred during the first eight week period of test during which time the road was subjected to 70,363 truck applications. During the same interval the 22,400 lb. single axle load caused 110 feet of cracking after 63,381 truck applications.

The record also shows that it required 98 days of continuous operations with the 18,000 lb. axle load to cause the first structural failure. This first crack failure did not occur until September 18th, only two days before the end of the second six week interval, at which time the road had been subjected to 119,388 applications of the 18,000 lb. axle load. During the same interval the 22,400 lb. single axle load caused 284 feet of cracking.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON
ROAD TEST ONE-MD FOR THE DURATION OF THE TEST

Item	Section number*			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Period included	June 23 to December 23, 1950			as of Oct. 13 1950
2. Total days operating	185	184	178	106
3. Days operating 24 hours	177	175	174	104
4. Net operating time hours	2,999	2,960	2,762	1,576
5. Average operating time in 24-hr. period	16.5	16.6	15.9	15.2
6. Frequency of application				
a. Per 24-hr. period	1,311	1,327	945	884
b. Per hour of operation	80	80	60	58
7. Total number of applications	238,281	238,263	164,523	92,166
8. Mileage driven				
a. On test section	111,839	111,792	106,668	59,256
b. Total (including service mileage) ..	114,026	113,953	109,605	60,226
9. Gasoline used—gallons	19,617	25,854	24,967	17,612
10. Gas consumption—m. p. g.	5.81	4.41	4.39	3.42

* Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle load; Section 2, 22,400 single axle load; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle load; Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle load.

Table 3 contains the same information for the 32,000 and 44,800 lb. tandem axle. In this Table the difference in the relative destructive effect between the 44,800 lb. and the 32,000 lb. tandem axle loads is much greater than that shown in Table 2 between the 22,400 lb. and 18,000 lb. single axle loads.

The destructive effect of the 44,800 lb. tandem axle load was so great that the test traffic was stopped on October 13th after less than four months operation. At that time the crack failures totaled 3,704 feet, whereas on the adjacent section subjected to 32,000 lb. tandem axle load there was only 302 feet of cracking.

Table 4 includes a summary of the crack failures for all four sections at the end of the six month traffic test. This Table shows that on Sections 1 and 2, after each had received slightly over 238,000 truck applications, there were 6.5 times more cracking on Section 2 (22,400 lb. single axle load) than on Section 1 (18,000 lb. single axle load). Also Section 4 (44,800 lb. tandem axle load) had 12.3 times more cracking than Section 3 (32,000 lb. tandem axle load) after each Section had been subjected to slightly over 92,000 truck applications. Figure 1 shows graphically the rate of cracking as the number of truck application increases for Sections 1 and 2. Figure 2 shows the same relationship for Section 3 and 4. In Figure 2 attention is called to the shape of the curve for Section 4 (44,800 lb. tandem axle load). From this curve it is obvious that there was no need to continue the test beyond October 13th.

A comparison, based on the final results, of slab performance at expansion and contraction joints is given in Table 5 for the four Sections. In general, many more crack failures occurred at the expansion joints than at the contraction joints. For Sections 1 and 2, an average of 53 percent of the expansion joints showed crack failures

whereas, although there were two contraction joints for each expansion joint, only 23 percent of the contraction joints were cracked. For Sections 3 and 4 the corresponding figures were 67 percent for expansion joints and 48 percent for contraction joints.

Attention is also called to the wide variation in the performance behavior of expansion and contraction joints in each Section. In both the single and tandem axle test sections the variation in the performance behavior between expansion and contraction joints is much less for the heavier axle loads.

(C) SUMMARY OF SLAB SETTLEMENT

The average settlements of slabs at different locations along the free edge and the longitudinal joint are given in Table 6. This Table also contains the corner settlement of the broken slabs in all of the four Sections. This Table shows the progressive increase in settlement as the axle load increases. The comparison of the total settlement at the corners of the broken slabs reveals that for the 18,000 lb. single axle load the average settlement at 11 broken slab ends was 0.99 inches or a total of 10.9 inches for the 11 slabs. The corresponding figure for the 22,400 lb. single axle load was 52.1 inches (1.27 in. x 41 slabs). For the tandem axles, the 32,000 lb. load produced 10.8 inches (0.72 in. x 15 slabs) and the 44,800 lb. load 116 inches (1.00 in. x 116 slabs).

(D) ROAD ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENTS

Table 7 contains the summary of the road roughness tests made at four different times during the traffic test period by the Bureau of Public Roads roughness indicator. This Table shows that the degree of roughness increased with the heavier axle loads for each vehicle type. The Table also contains some roughness data taken on one

TABLE 2
FINAL RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD

Cracks shown are those on fill sections which were mudjacked long before test began)
(All slabs except those on fill sections which were mudjacked long before test began)
Section 1—4x2 Trucks 18,000 lb. on single real axle
Section 2—4x2 Trucks 22,400 lb. on single rear axle

Item	Section 1—18,000 lb. rear axle						Section 2—22,400 lb. rear axle					
	June 12 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Sept. 20	Sept. 21 to Nov. 7	Nov. 8 to Dec. 23	June 12 to Dec. 23	June 12 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Sept. 20	Sept. 21 to Nov. 7	Nov. 8 to Dec. 23	June 12 to June 12	Nov. 8 to Dec. 23	June 12 to Dec. 23
1. Period included 1950												
2. Color painted on pavement	Solid Yellow	Solid White	Solid Red	Dashed Yellow	All	Solid Yellow	Solid White	Solid Red	Dashed Yellow			
3. Longitudinal Cracks												
a. Number	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
b. Total length—Feet	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	14	8	34	8	34
4. Transverse Cracks												
a. Number	0	3	3	8	14	4	12	19	21	56	21	56
b. Total length—Feet	0	29	47	85	161	49	141	233	273	696	273	696
5. Diagonal Cracks												
a. Number	0	1	2	3	6	10	14	40	26	90	26	90
b. Total length—Feet	0	2	9	24	35	52	102	218	167	539	167	539
6. All Cracks (sum 3, 4, and 5)												
a. Number	0	4	5	11	20	15	27	60	48	150	48	150
b. Total length—Feet	0	31	56	109	196	110	246	465	448	1,269	448	1,269
c. No. of slabs involved	0	2	4	9	13	7	13	21	26	29	26	29
d. Percent of slabs in section ¹	0	4.0	8.0	18.0	26.0	14.0	26.0	42.0	52.0	58.0	52.0	58.0
7. No. of spalled places and small corner cracks ²	4	5	5	3	17	6	11	3	4	24	4	24
8. No. of load applications	70,363	51,914	66,553	49,451	238,281	68,381	52,215	60,143	57,254	238,263	57,254	238,263

¹ Sections 1 and 2, each has 50 slabs under test, for a total length of 2000 feet.

² Small areas adjacent to joint.

TABLE 3
FINAL RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD

(All slabs except those on fill sections which were mudjacked long before test began)

Cracks shown are those which have been analyzed as constituting structural failures due to the application of test axle loads

Section 3—6x4 Trucks 32,000 pounds on tandem rear axles

Section 4—6x4 Trucks 44,800 pounds on tandem rear axles

Item	Section 3—32,000 lb. tandem axles										Section 4—44,800 lb. tandem axle					
	June 23 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Sept. 20	Sept. 21 to Oct. 9	Oct. 9 to Oct. 9	June 23 to Oct. 9	Oct. 10 to Nov. 7	Nov. 8 to Dec. 23	June 23 to Dec. 23	June 23 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Sept. 20	Sept. 21 to Oct. 13	Oct. 13 to Oct. 13	June 23 to Aug. 7	Aug. 8 to Sept. 20	Sept. 21 to Oct. 13	June 23 to Oct. 13
2. Color painted on pavement	Solid Yellow	Solid White	Solid Red	Total Yellow White and Red	Dashed Red	Dashed Yellow	All	Solid Yellow	Solid White	Solid Red	Total Yellow White and Red		Solid Yellow	Solid White	Solid Red	Total Yellow White and Red
3. Longitudinal Cracks																
a. Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	25	6	11	42				
b. Total length—feet	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	289	279	186	754				
4. Transverse Cracks																
a. Number	5	5	11	21	26	19	66	20	20	87	52	159				
b. Total length—feet	51	78	129	258	310	240	808	238	962	583	1,783					
5. Diagonal Cracks																
a. Number	1	3	4	8	17	22	47	16	82	111	209					
b. Total length—feet	2	7	35	44	75	106	225	131	494	542	1,167					
6. All Cracks (sum 3, 4 and 5)																
a. Number	6	8	15	29	43	43	115	61	175	174	410					
b. Total length—feet	53	85	164	302	385	363	1,050	658	1,735	1,311	3,704					
c. No. of slabs involved	5	7	14	19	30	30	50	41	63	64	68					
d. Percent of slabs in section ¹	7.0	9.9	19.7	26.8	42.3	42.3	70.4	57.7	88.7	90.1	95.8					
7. No. of spalled places and small corner cracks ²	2	1	5	8	1	12	21	8	15	11	34					
8. No. of load applications	45,593	29,734	17,036	92,363	28,392	43,768	164,523	40,074	31,847	20,245	92,166					

¹ Sections 3 and 4, each has 71 slabs under test, for a total length of 2840 feet.

² Small areas adjacent to joint.

mile sections both north and south of the test project. These data show that these sections have about the same degree of roughness as that shown by the test section subjected to the 18,000 lb. single axle load.

(E) TRANSVERSE POSITIONS OF VEHICLES ON TEST PROJECT

Each test section consisted of a single lane and the trucks assigned to each section operated back and forth in the same lane. The transverse position of the test vehicles on the pavement were programmed to be typical of normal operations of general truck traffic as determined by lateral placement studies conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads at 48 locations in 11 States where some 100,000 samples were recorded.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of transverse positions of heavy commercial vehicles on 2-lane concrete pavements. This figure contains four sets of diagrams. The first two sets of diagrams, A and B show normal operations

of general truck traffic on pavements with 10 and 12-foot lanes. The program for the test traffic, (diagram C) was patterned after normal operations in 10-foot lanes, except that the test truck drivers were instructed not to travel on the shoulder area.

In diagram D the extent of driver observance of the program is indicated by the results of actual operations on Sections 1 and 2. The results shown are for a 24-hour period from 6 P. M. on July 31, 1950 to 6 P. M. August 1, 1950, and is considered to be typical of operations on the test sections. It will be observed that the actual operations on the Road Test was closer to normal operations in 12-foot lanes than in 10-foot lanes. Only 1.9 percent of the trips in Section 2 and 3.1 percent of the trips in Section 1 were on the shoulders and only to the extent of 1-foot. This compares with the 2 percent of trucks that encroach on the shoulder in normal operations on 12-foot lanes. The Bureau of Public Roads lateral placement equipment was used to observe the actual operations on the test section.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF FINAL RESULTS OF CRACK SURVEY ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD

Section number	Number of trucks passes	Cracks analyzed to be structural failures due to load	Cracks analyzed to be NOT structural failures due to load	Total Cracks
1—18,000 lb. single axle	238,281	196	54	250
2—22,400 lb. single axle	238,263	1,269	55	1,324
Ratio 2 to 1	1.0	6.5	1.0	5.3
3—32,000 lb. tandem axles	92,363	302	30	332
4—44,800 lb. tandem axles	92,166	3,704	14	3,718
Ratio 4 to 3	1.0	12.3	0.5	11.2
3—32,000 lb. tandem axles	164,523	1,050	30	1,080

TABLE 5
COMPARISON OF SLAB PERFORMANCE AT EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION JOINTS
(Final Results on Road Test One-MD)

Item	Section number*				
	1	2	3	3	4
	As of December 23, 1950			With 92,000 applications As of Oct. 9, 1950	As of Oct. 13, 1950
Expansion Joint					
Number in section	17	17	24	24	24
Number where slabs failed	8	10	18	9	23
Percent failed	47.1	58.8	75.0	37.5	95.8
Contraction Joints					
Number in section	35	35	48	48	48
Number where slabs failed	1	15	16	4	43
Percent failed	2.9	42.9	33.3	8.3	89.6

* Section 1, 18,000 lb. single axle load; Section 2, 22,400 lb. single axle load; Section 3, 32,000 lb. tandem axle load; Section 4, 44,800 lb. tandem axle load.

TABLE 6
AVERAGE SETTLEMENT OF SLABS ON ROAD TEST ONE-MD

(Difference between elevations determined on May 16, 1950, before test started, and on January 2, 1951, after test ended on Sections 1, 2, 3 and on October 2, 1950 on Sections 3 and 4)

Position of point on slab	Section number				
	1	2	3	October 2nd	
				3	4
Free Edge	(Settlement in inches)				
At transverse joint	0.12	0.46	0.59	0.27	0.88
5 feet from transverse joint	0.07	0.32	0.36	0.22	0.60
Mid slab	0.02	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.25
Along longitudinal joint					
At transverse joint	0.08	0.22	0.31	0.19	0.33
5 feet from transverse joint	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.09	0.15
Mid slab	+0.01	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09

SETTLEMENT AT CORNERS OF BROKEN SLABS

Free Edge at Transverse Joint					
Maximum settlement	2.87	3.92	2.79	1.15	3.68
Minimum settlement	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.14
Average settlement	0.99	1.27	1.14	0.72	1.00
No. of slab ends broken	11	41	60	15	116
Total average settlement	10.9	52.1	68.4	10.8	116.0
Total slab ends in section	100	100	141	141	141
Percentage of total slab ends broken ..	11.0	41.0	42.6	10.6	82.3

TABLE 7
ROAD ROUGHNESS MEASUREMENTS ROAD TEST ONE-MD

(Each figure in the table is the average of twelve test runs—six in each direction)

Section Number	Wheel Path Position	Units per mile				Difference June 12, 1950 to Jan. 18, 1951	Difference per 10,000 truck Applications
		June 12, 1950	August 8, 1950	Sept. 20, 1950	January 18, 1951		
1	Outside	94.5	96.2	105.0	102.5	8.0	0.034
1	Inside	90.2	98.3	105.5	105.0	14.8	0.061
2	Outside	103.2	106.3	115.5	141.5	38.3	0.160
2	Inside	107.5	111.7	120.0	134.0	26.5	0.110
3	Outside	93.4	94.6	104.5	114.0	20.6	0.130
3	Inside	89.6	92.1	102.5	109.5	19.9	0.121
4	Outside	99.6	103.6	121.0	133.0 ¹	33.4	0.360
4	Inside	95.0	98.8	120.5	125.5 ¹	30.5	0.331

¹ Truck tests stopped October 13, 1950.

June 12 readings were taken before truck tests started.

January 18, 1951 readings were taken after truck tests stopped on December 23, 1950

On March 2, 1951, road roughness measurements were made on one mile sections on U. S. 301, just north and south of Road Test One-MD. Readings were taken in the center of each lane. The following are the results:

Northbound lane, 0.3 to 1.3 miles north of north end of project 107 units per mile
 Southbound lane, 1.3 to 0.3 miles north of north end of project 103 units per mile
 Southbound lane, 0.1 to 1.1 miles south of south end of project 112 units per mile
 Northbound lane, 1.1 to 0.1 miles south of south end of project 106 units per mile

2. SCOPE OF STRAIN AND DEFLECTION STUDIES

Prior to the application of test traffic, strain and deflection data were obtained at two selected joints, one in section 2 and one in section 4. The tests at these joints were made with two single-axle trucks with axle loads of 18,000 and 22,400 pounds, respectively, and two tandem axle trucks with combined axle loads of 32,000 and 44,800 pounds, respectively, at speeds of creep, 15, 30 and 40 miles per hour. It was also intended to obtain data under static loading, but the heat from the trucks had an adverse effect on the electric gages. With the trucks running in a path so that the outside edge of the outside tire was 6 inches from the longitudinal free edge of the pavement, deflections were measured on both sides of the transverse joint and strains were measured along the free edge of the pavement at a distance of 5 feet on each side of the transverse joint. The gages were placed at 5 feet from the joint because, at this point, maximum stresses along the free edge were expected to develop. With the trucks running in a position in which the center of the outside dual tires was 3 feet from the free edge of the pavement, stresses directly under the wheel loads were measured on each side of the joint in both wheel tracks.

Four additional joints were tested during the month of August, two in section 4 and two in section 2. The tests at the two joints in section 4 were made with the 22,400-pound single and 44,800-pound tandem-axle trucks, whereas those in section 2 were made with all four of the trucks mentioned earlier. Since pumping had developed at these joints, the stress pattern in the slabs had changed and the position of the strain gages was modified accordingly. For these tests, gages were placed at the edge of the leaving slab, in the direction of test traffic, at points 6 feet and 9 feet from the transverse joint and on the vertical edges of the transverse joint at a point approximately 5 feet from the free edge of the pavement. The latter gages were intended to study stress conditions causing the longitudinal cracking which developed in section 4. These tests were made with the trucks operating along the edge of the pavement at creep speed.

All tests mentioned above were limited so that they would not interfere seriously with the regular test traffic. However, as the traffic tests were completed on the respective sections representative joints at which cracking had not developed were selected and tested in a much more comprehensive manner. These joints are listed in the accompanying table with certain data pertaining to them. All the joints were tested when the pavement was in an unwarped condition or with the edges warped upward, but certain special tests were made under other conditions of warping.

The position in which the strain gages were placed for the more comprehensive studies is shown in Figure 4. The strain gages along the free edge were placed to study the stress conditions which caused the numerous diagonal cracks which have developed at the pumping joints while those at the transverse joint, 5 feet, 2 inches, from the free edge, were placed to study the stress conditions which caused the longitudinal cracking in section 4. In some of the later tests another gage was added for the same purpose. This gage was in the same position with respect to the free edge, but 5 feet from the transverse joints. In the tests for the above gages the trucks were

run with the outside edge of the dual tire in a position 6 inches from the free edge of the pavement.

Single rear axle—18,000 and 30,400 pounds.

Tandem rear axles—18,000, 22,400, 28,000 and 60,000 pounds.

Also a Texaco tractor trailer with axle loads of 19,600 and 18,600 was included in the line-up.

Joint 43-45.—This joint is on the granular subgrade where no pumping has developed.

During two consecutive nights this joint was tested with the regular truck line-up in the same manner as the previous joints. During the third night tests were made with the following special axle loads:

Single—18,000 and 30,000 pounds.

Tandem—18,000, 22,400, 28,000 and 60,000 pounds.

A placement study in which the position of the trucks with respect to the edge of the pavement was varied was also made at this joint. In the tests with the special truck loads and in the placement study, the deflections and strains at critical stress points were measured.

Joint 44-46.—This joint is also on a granular subgrade where no pumping has developed.

The tests with the regular truck line-up were made in the regular manner, but an Army tractor trailer (empty) was also included in the line-up. The tractor is designated M-26 while the trailer is designated M-15-A1. The axle loads, empty and loaded, are as follows:

Axle	Axle Load		Remarks
	Empty	Loaded	
	Pounds		
1	23,000	19,290	Two wheels with single tires.
2	16,750	42,740	Axles 2 and 3 are tandem, 65 inches apart, and have 2 wheels on each axle with dual tires
3	16,750	44,300	
4	13,250	45,720	Axles 4 and 5 are tandem, 64 inches apart, and have 4 wheels on each axle (separated) with single tires.
5	13,250	46,720	

Note: Axles 3 and 4 are 308 inches apart.

The Army trailer was tested in two positions, that is, operating in the normal position on one lane and then straddling the longitudinal joint. A number of special gages were placed along the edge at the longitudinal joint and at other points to measure the critical stresses caused by the Army trailer.

After the completion of the above tests data were obtained with the following special trucks:

Single axles—5,500, 10,000, 18,000 and 30,000 pounds.

Tandem axles (combined loads)—18,000, 22,400, 28,000 and 60,000 pounds.

The Texaco trailer mentioned earlier and the Army tractor trailer in a loaded condition were included in this line-up.

A special test was made at this joint to study the effect of faulting at joints. Since there were no faulted joints, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood was placed on the approach slab in a way to simulate a faulted joint. Tests were made with the plywood in position after which it was immediately removed and the joint retested. These tests were duplicated after cutting the dowels in the joint.

A placement study, described earlier, was also made at this joint with a limited number of trucks.

Joint 102-104.—This joint is on a fine grained soil

and moderate pumping developed during the traffic tests. The main object of testing this joint was to find the influence which this moderate pumping might have on the stresses caused by the Army trailer. The Army trailer was tested at this joint in the same manner as at the previous joint, except that only two trucks, for comparative purposes, were included in the line-up.

After the tests with the Army trailer had been completed, a placement study was made with various axle loads using all eight trucks.

Joint 109-111.—This joint is on a fine-grained soil and a moderate amount of pumping developed during the traffic tests. The tests described in the discussion of joint 44-46 where plywood was used to simulate a faulted joint, both before and after cutting the dowels, was repeated at this joint to study the influence of the subgrade variable.

It will be possible with the data already obtained to study the influence of axle spacing on the critical stresses caused by loads acting at and in the vicinity of transverse joints by the influence line method. It is planned to make tests on one slab to obtain data for this same purpose for the interior and edge cases of loading. For these tests the strain gages and lead wires are being set slightly below the surface of the slab so that it will be possible to run the trucks directly over the gages. The slab selected for this purpose is one at which no pumping has developed along the edges.

For the maximum legal axle loads used, the critical stresses along the edge of the slab varied from approximately 200 pounds per square inch at joints on the granular subgrade to more than 600 pounds per square inch at badly pumping joints. Due to changes in the condition of subgrade support, as the pavement is deflected, the load-stress and load-deflection relations are not linear at pumping joints or at joints in the upward warped condition. The stress conditions at pumping joints are influenced by the moisture condition of the subgrade as well as the actual loss of subgrade material.

The progress in making the strain and deflection studies at the selected joints has been slow because of the adverse weather conditions. The tests were delayed during a large part of January and February due to the fact that the subgrade was frozen. Also it was necessary to allow the concrete at each joint to go through a period of natural and artificial drying before placing the gages and the frequent rains and cold weather made this very difficult.

A great amount of strain and deflection data have been accumulated in these tests and it will require some time to get out the final report, but as quickly as the results of certain phases of these tests are analyzed they will be included in future Progress Reports.

JOINTS TESTED AFTER THE COMPLETION OF TRAFFIC TESTS

Joint No.	Section	Month tested	Type of subgrade	Remarks
232-234	4	Nov.	Fine grain	Serious previous pumping
244-246	4	Nov.	Fine grain	Serious previous pumping
247-249	3	Jan.	Fine grain	Bad pumping at time of testing
Crack on Slab 231	3	Feb.	Fine grain	Bad pumping at time of testing

159-161	3	Feb.	Fine grain	Pumping at time of testing
43-45	1	March	Granular	No pumping
44-46	2	March	Granular	No pumping
102-104	2	April	Fine grain	Moderate pumping previous to testing
109-111	1	April	Fine grain	Moderate pumping previous to testing
Slab 43	1	To be tested	Granular	No pumping

3. SOIL SAMPLING AND TESTING PROGRAM

The sampling and testing program of the soils underlying this test section is an extensive one, consisting of taking samples from core holes made through the pavement and from horizontal auger borings made under the pavement edge at various elevations below the slab.

A trench 24 inches wide and 36 inches deep was dug along both edges of the test sections. Figure 5 shows the open trench along Sections 3 and 4. In the left foreground is the trenching machine. The purpose of this trench was:

- (1) to facilitate detailed sampling and mapping of the soil profiles;
- (2) to obtain photographic record of this important component of the test road structure;
- (3) to afford a convenient means for making visual examinations of the subgrade.

Over 800 sample of the subgrade have been taken from under the pavement of this project. Most of these were taken from the trench but samples were also obtained from about 100 core holes and under 12 small slab sections removed for concrete quality tests.

All of these soil samples were taken so that the relation between pavement performance and subgrade soils can be studied. In addition the soil profile was mapped for each 40 foot pavement slab so that the occurrence and extent of each significantly different soil type can be accurately determined.

All the soil samples will be tested in the laboratory for natural moisture content, grading, liquid limit, and plasticity index.

Briefly, the following test procedure was used in making the extensive soil survey:

(1) Detailed soil profiles were made from the trenches along both sides of the pavement. In addition to mapping, samples were taken from each significant soil layer. All samples were taken under the pavement at a distance of 12 to 18 inches from the pavement edge.

(2) Core holes were drilled through the pavement at specified locations to obtain undisturbed soil samples for laboratory determination of strength, density and moisture content at 0 to 4 inches and 4 to 8 inches below the bottom of the pavement. The concrete cores will be tested for strength.

(3) At designated locations sections of the pavement were removed for strength test of the concrete. At these locations in-place density, moisture content and in-place CBR tests were made to obtain supplemental test data useful for correlating the pavement performance with the physical and environmental characteristics of the underlying subgrade soils.

The testing of these soil samples and the correlation of the soil tests with service behavior will take time but

APPENDIX TO THE

as rapidly as the results of each of the test sections are determined they will be reported.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

201 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Telephone 4-7927

September 25, 1951.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The members of the veterans of Foreign Wars in Pennsylvania are gravely concerned and disturbed by recurring reports that the Pechan Loyalty Bill is to be killed.

This is unbelievable. It is also inconceivable that a measure would be voted down that would afford citizens of this Commonwealth, and through this Commonwealth to all citizens of our nation, protection from communists and subversive elements.

It is only through such a bill that communists and subversive elements in our state government, or tax-supported agencies and institutions can be cleaned out.

The loyalty oath helped clean out undesirables in our Federal Government.

The one thing communists and subversive elements fear most is perjuring themselves. That is why they so violently oppose this measure.

I know you do not want communists or subversive elements in state or tax-supported institutions, but should this bill not be passed, those members who vote against it will be responsible for what occurs.

The Pechan Bill must be passed. Our State Government cannot be subservient to communists or others who object to our only means of protecting ourselves from them.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Department Commander.

Enclosure: Resolution adopted at the 1951 Philadelphia encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

201 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Telephone 4-7927

RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN 32ND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 12-14, 1951, BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Whereas, there is a positive need for appropriate legislation to combat enemies of our political and economic freedom within our borders, we of the Department of

Pennsylvania of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, assembled in our 32nd annual Encampment, July 12 to 14 inclusive, at the city of Philadelphia, do hereby emphatically protest the apparent disinterest of the members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, particularly the Committee on State Government of the House of Representatives for their failure to favorably report to the floor of the House, the so-called loyalty bills introduced under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Joint Veterans Council composed of the recognized veterans organizations representing more than 800,000 Pennsylvania veterans, and

Whereas, hearings on the proposed legislation showed the need for protection to ourselves and our institutions and since ample time has elapsed to consider the merits of this legislation which would curb subversive elements in our midst, therefore

Be It Resolved, that we urge the Committee on State Government of the House of Representatives to break the bottleneck preventing the entire membership of the House of Representatives from considering these measures, therefore

Be it Further Resolved, that failure of the Committee on State Government of the House of Representatives to report out this measure is endangering the welfare of the Commonwealth and its citizens, therefore

Be It Finally Resolved, that the Commander of this Department transmit a copy of this resolution to the Honorable John S. Fine, Governor of the Commonwealth; the Honorable Herbert P. Sorg, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Honorable Robert G. Woodside, Attorney General of the Commonwealth and to each of the members of the Committee on State Government of the House of Representatives.

JAMES J. DAVIS,
Department Commander.

Attest: C. A. GNAU,
Department Adjutant.

TEACHERS UNION OF PHILADELPHIA

Local 556—United Public Workers of America
13 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania
Telephone LOcust 7-6763

Francis P. Jennings, President
Esther Soler, Legislative Director

August 10, 1951.

Dear Representative:

Please permit me to take up a few points concerning the Pechan Bill, S. B. 27.

1. The most surprising thing about the so-called "loyalty" bill is that it has no definition of loyalty. It gives power to the administration to discharge state employes about whose loyalty the administration has a "reasonable doubt," but it leaves up to the administration itself the power to decide what is loyalty and what is not. Can't you just see the dollars rolling in to the administration's campaign fund just before every election? No state employee would dare to risk a refusal to contribute. No teacher could remain free of ward politics.

2. The bill is purported to contain a simple oath of loyalty, "such as elected officials take." The best answer to this assertion is the bill itself. No member of the

legislature ever took the full oath contained in it, and I hope none of you ever will be required to. The Pechan oath, as distinct from the oath of allegiance you now take, is a legal trap, full of opportunities for frame-ups. If you took Pechan's oath, unscrupulous political opponents could make legislative service one long series of attacks upon your character, your friends, and your political associates. In the same way, public employees who took that oath could be hounded day and night.

3. The advocates of the bill assert that all loyal teachers favor it. The fact is that the following organizations of teachers have formally adopted resolutions opposing the bill:

The Pennsylvania State Education Association
The Pennsylvania Chapters of the American Association of University Professors
The Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers, AFL
The Private School Teachers Association
The Association of Pennsylvania Teachers
My own organization, The Teachers Union.

To my knowledge, no teachers group has taken action in favor of the bill.

No reasonable person quarrel with the idea that public employees ought to be loyal to our country. But the Pechan Bill is not a loyalty bill; it is a political blacklist bill. In the name of those lofty ideals which have made American the greatest country in the world, I ask you to vote against the bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS P. JENNINGS, President.

The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 8, 1951

IN OUR TOWN

By Earl Selby

FROM THE TOP SECRET FILE: Ever hear of a guy named Allen Zoll?

Most of us haven't, but Ford City's Senator Pechan has. In his current drive to get a loyalty bill passed the jovial dentist told us he's written Zoll:

"Thank you very much for your very informative and educational pamphlets, editorials, etc. They have been very helpful, believe me. . . . If a public hearing is held I shall wire you; perhaps you may find it convenient to attend and perhaps testify. . . ."

So who is Zoll? Curious, we checked—and found:

(1) Though now suggested as a witness for a loyalty program, he formerly bossed the "American Patriots, Inc.," an outfit the government said was both fascist and subversive.

(2) His race-hate propaganda led the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee to call him a "very strong anti-Semite."

(3) He was arrested on charges of trying to shake down a radio station for \$7,500 to get rid of pickets protesting the dropping of biased broadcasts. He was indicted but never brought to trial.

(4) Currently he bosses an outfit called "The National Council for American Education," headquartered in New York. Its propaganda, designed to cast suspicion on the public schools, was a big force in the Pasadena scandal,

where an educator was driven from his post in a way that split the community and spread fear and distrust.

(5) Though Pechan says the American Legion backs his loyalty program here is what the American Legion said in 1948 of Zoll: "He has a long record of activity in connection with . . . dubious outfits of a fascist or near-fascist character. . . ."

Reproduced by: Teachers Union of Phila.
13 S. 21st Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER,

and now the

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

An Editorial reprinted from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of August 10, 1951

REJECT THE PECHAN BILL

The State House should stand fast against new pressures for passage of the Pechan Loyalty Oath Bill. The measure would require teachers and other State employees to take a loyalty oath in which any subversive activity would be forsworn. Its intent is good but as a practical weapon against Communism we fail to see its value.

Does anyone really believe that a Communist sympathizer would hesitate to take a loyalty oath if it served his purposes? Aside from that rather obvious aspect of the proposal, however, the legislation itself is poorly drawn and would jeopardize the basic liberties of those it covered.

Take, for instance, the case of a teacher. The bill supersedes, as inadequate, the present Tenure Act under which teachers may be discharged for the advocacy of or participation in "un-American or subversive doctrines." It adds an undefined test of "loyalty" and, most dangerous of all, provides that no one shall be eligible for State office or employment in the public schools if he is a "subversive person" or if "there is reasonable doubt concerning his loyalty to the Government of the United States or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Shall every public job in this State hang on the whim of administrators who might entertain "reasonable doubts"? The opportunities for abuse under this vague provision are illimitable.

The bill does not attempt to define "loyalty." It lists a number of activities or associations which "may be considered" in the discharge of an employee, but the agency making the decision is not limited to them. There are no boundaries within which loyalty is to be tested. The bill covers membership in any "subversive" organization and, in addition, any organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States.

There are other flaws in the legislation, but the above will suffice to indicate its undesirability. It would accomplish nothing except to pacify those who feel that anyone who disagrees with them is subversive and that any evil, material or spiritual, can be banished by the simple device of passing a law.

This restrictive legislation, no matter how well-intentioned, would threaten the foundations of our republic—free speech and free opinion. It would lead us into the

paths of totalitarianism which every good American abhors and is conscientiously trying to avoid.

For those reasons, we urge the House to keep its head and to reject this ill-considered legislation.

Reproduced by: Teachers Union of Philadelphia, 13 S. 21st St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 8, 1951

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Reprint by Citizens' Council on Democratic Rights (Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union) Fellowship Commission Building, 260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Telephone KI 5-4576.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

(Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union)

Fellowship Commission Building, 260 So. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

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August 11, 1951.

Dear Representative:

In our day we are being forced to examine the very basis of our democratic form of society. We must weigh in the balance security for the nation against freedom for the individual.

Loyalty oaths and loyalty programs go to the heart of this question. Basic and difficult issues are raised about which honest men can and do differ.

Some who favor the loyalty program provided in the Pechan Bill are willing to sacrifice freedom in the name of security. Specifically, they are frank enough to say: "Teachers who oppose the loyalty oath are those whom we do not want in our school system in the first place."*

What clearer illustration is needed of the dangers in Mr. Pechan's loyalty program! Every organization of teachers in the State is opposed to the bill. Are the members of all these groups to be fired?

Some sponsors of the Pechan Bill cast aside academic freedom. They say "No one's 100%-American academic freedom would be curbed."* But who will decide what is "100%-American?"

Let's get this straight. The so-called Loyalty Oath Bill provides far more than a loyalty oath. It creates a loyalty program which will bring job insecurity to every public servant and teacher in Pennsylvania. This bill permits the boss to fire any teacher or any public servant, if he has a "reasonable doubt" of their loyalty. And the boss can define loyalty as he pleases! He makes the investigation, he judges, and he fires!

Many who favor the Pechan Bill have never read it. We hope you will take time to study it carefully, and will decide that this legislation is unworthy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. You will merit the support of thousands of principled and loyal citizens by voting against this bill.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM ALLEN RAHILL,
Vice-President.

* Letter, Pennsylvania Joint Veterans Council to all Representatives, August 2, 1951.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE PECHAN BILL THE EVENING BULLETIN

ESTABLISHED 1847

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIAM L. McLEAN

President and Publisher, 1895-1931

EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1951

THE LOYALTY OATH AGAIN

The Pechan Loyalty Oath Bill that passed the State Senate in April and ran into a storm of protests has been

revised, and is again being pushed forward. Now it is worse than ever.

Since disloyal persons would have no scruples about taking a loyalty oath, the uselessness of such a measure of uncovering disloyalty is rather obvious. If this were all there were to it, the public back would not be broken by the burden of accumulating, storing, and filing enormous batches of loyalty oaths, which is said to be the principal consequence of the passage of such laws in other states.

But the Pechan Bill threatens more than a burdensome and useless routine. It opens ways to harass and oppress innocent people, to brand them with unproved charges, and to punish them without opportunity to defend themselves.

As it now stands, the bill lists some activities and associations which a public officer seeking to remove an employe may consider disloyal, but it vaguely adds that disloyalty is not limited to the stated activities and associations. So there is really no definition of the conduct or attitude of mind for which an employe may be penalized.

Moreover, the employe cannot even demand as a matter of right that the charges against him be fully stated.

The Pechan Bill treats very lightly the fundamental American rights of being told what one is accused of and of confronting his accusers.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

ESTABLISHED 1829

M. L. ANNENBERG, Publisher, 1936-1942

Published Every Day in the Year by

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1951

IT'S STILL A POOR BILL

The more the Pechan "loyalty" bill is amended in the State Legislature the more one is induced to wonder why Pennsylvania should have any such law upon its books.

The supposed intent of the measure, to weed out Communists from colleges, schools and public office in this State, is unobjectionable, but its practicality is open to question.

Anyone who believes that the requirement of a loyalty oath would separate traitors from patriots has little knowledge of Communist practice. Perjury is routine among Reds. If they thought that swearing an oath of loyalty would keep them in jobs of value to the party, they would do the swearing without a scruple—with their fingers crossed.

At the same time the provisions of the bill would work hardship to some whose loyalty is beyond question, and they would threaten basic freedoms. The amendments inserted in the House committee, permitting court appeals by those dismissed from school and other public jobs because of suspicion of subversive activities, furnish scant protection.

Teachers and other State employes could be dismissed merely on the basis of "reasonable doubt" as to their loyalty. With no definition of loyalty provided, the way is thus opened to persecution and discrimination.

This is another of those rush-jobs in anti-Communist

legislation that do not stand up under inspection. It ought to be scrapped.

Reproduced by: Citizens Council on Democratic Rights (American Civil Liberties Union—Greater Philadelphia Branch) 260 South 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Fellowship Commission Building, 260 So. 15th Street,
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June 2, 1951.

Rep. George T. Guarnieri

Honorable Sir:

We are writing to you to give expression to the concern of a large number of Pennsylvania citizens.

The Pechan Loyalty Oath Bill (S. 27), as extensively amended by the Committee on State Government of the House of Representatives, retains the test oath and adds a sweeping loyalty program.

The new version provides that teachers and other public servants may be discharged if on investigation there appears to be a "reasonable doubt" of their loyalty. No definition of loyalty is provided, but tests are suggested which are so vague and general as to jeopardize the constitutional rights of everyone who falls within reach of the bill.

Such legislation is unworthy of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Distinguished citizens have voiced their opposition. To help you in appraising the dangers of the amended bill, we are enclosing an analysis of its provisions and a recent editorial from the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin."

May we count on you to oppose the Pechan Bill as amended?

Sincerely,

WILLIAM ALLEN RAHILL,
Vice-President.

Harry Boyer, President Harry Block, Secretary

PENNSYLVANIA CIO COUNCIL

Dauphin Building, Harrisburg, Penna.

Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, Pennsylvania,
Chartered by C.I.O., April 6, 1938

Telephone 2-2389

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George Craig, 1107 Bankers
Securities Bldg., Philadelphia 7

WESTERN PENNA.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES
Anthony J. Federoff, 1105 Com-
monwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh 22

June 4, 1951.

To the Honorable Members of the House of Represen-
tatives

Dear Sir:

HOUSE BILL NO. 1187

This bill is designed to force compulsory arbitration upon employees in the Transportation industry. It also is intended to prevent strikes.

You cannot legislate harmonious labor relations. That is a matter for the parties directly involved. The right to cease work to register protest is one which needs to prevail if workers are to be really free. To those with experience in labor relations, compulsory arbitration is repulsive. It engenders discord and high tempers and contributes nothing towards the orderly disposition of grievances. In addition, under the law which this bill would amend, there would result very substantial delays which are bad.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council respectfully urges you to vote against House Bill No. 1187.

SENATE BILL NO. 27

This so-called Loyalty Oath bill would cause considerable confusion and will not do what its proponents claim. A Communist will not hesitate to take the oath. They will swear to anything if it suits their purpose. This bill provides for the possible harassment and humiliation of many decent law-abiding citizens.

Under this bill, a Communist can obtain the badge of respectability by taking an oath, which to him doesn't mean a thing. Let us not get involved in a witch-hunting expedition. The FBI is doing an excellent job on watching Communists in this country. Their position should be strengthened not interfered with.

The CIO doesn't like Communists and its record shows that it did something effective about it.

The Pennsylvania CIO Council respectfully urges that you vote against Senate Bill No. 27.

Very truly yours,

HARRY BOYER, President.

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May 31, 1951.

To the Members of the Senate and the House of Repre-
sentatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The Pennsylvania "Loyalty" legislation has taken a sudden turn which should arouse the concern of all who prize their democratic freedom. The original Pechan measure, which slipped through the Senate without hearings or adequate debate, received widespread condemnation from outstanding community leaders. Apparently in response to that protest the bill has been rewritten in the House Committee on State Government.

It would be natural to expect that the revised measure met the evils which were pointed out in the original version. The fact is that in many ways the new bill is more vicious than the old; In addition to the original loose provisions aimed at "subversive" persons, the new bill casts an even more vague and sweeping net to catch state employees and teachers about whom there is a "reasonable doubt" that they are "disloyal." The bill does not attempt a complete definition of this elusive test; but its possible reach would be such as to jeopardize precious American rights of open discussion and inquiry. It is the more ominous that the bill takes pains to withdraw elementary rules of fair procedure; in hearings leading to discharge, the right which teachers now have to know in advance the charges against them has been limited. Likewise withdrawn is the right of court review.

We believe that you join with us in the conviction that these critical times require every resource of a free nation. Certainly we cannot afford to sacrifice our greatest source of strength, the freedom of our minds.

Enclosed is a brief summary of the present bill. We urge careful study of this measure and any steps which are within your power to obtain its reconsideration or defeat.

Very truly yours,

JOHN O. HONNOLD, JR., Chairman,
ADA Civil Rights Committee.

1506 Latimer Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
Kingsley 5-8107

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE REVISED PECHAN
LOYALTY OATH BILL (S. 27)THE EVENING BULLETIN, PHILADELPHIA, WEDNES-
DAY, MAY 20, 1951

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIAM L. McLEAN

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EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

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FROM BAD TO WORSE

Far from improving the Pechan Loyalty Oath bill passed by the Pennsylvania Senate, the House Committee on State Government has waded into still deeper water by removing all appeal to courts and multiplying the chances of injustice.

Anyone in State employ (with few exceptions) dismissed for being "subversive," or suspected of being disloyal, can appeal only to the Civil Service Commission, and a teacher has recourse only to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Decisions of these two are final. This takes away from teachers the right they now have under the Tenure Act to court review.

Determination of who is subversive and who disloyal is not carefully defined in the bill; the hiring authority can stretch his imagination and whims about as far as he wishes; he could deny employment, for instance, on the grounds that facts unpleasant to the administration has been disclosed. Employees must answer a list of questions to be drawn up by the Attorney General and sworn to, but there is no limit to the questions the Attorney General can ask.

The introduction of "reasonable doubt" as to loyalty, without defining just what loyalty is, leaves the door wide open to abuses for which no impartial review is provided.

If this is the best the House Committee could do after listening to the objections of the State's leading educators to the loyalty oath method of combating subversion, academic freedom in Pennsylvania is in for bad times.

Reprint by Citizens' Council on Democratic Rights, Fellowship Commission Building, 260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2. Telephone KI 5-4576.

A DECISION

That "May Well Mark the Turn of the Tide Against A Dangerous and Un-American Trend to Judge Men by What They Sign Instead of by What They Are."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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THE CALIFORNIA OATH

The California Court of Appeals has now wisely invalidated the special anti-Communist declaration which had been imposed by the Board of Regents on the University of California's faculty.

Loyalty cannot, of course, be guaranteed by a loyalty oath—even by the regular oath required of all state employees, including the members of the California faculty. But that kind of oath is simply a public avowal of loyalty, and there cannot be serious objection to it. It is the imposition of the special test to which spokesmen for a large segment of the academic world—and the eighteen professors now reinstated by court action—take exception.

Apart from the obvious futility of a sort of super-oath—to which no real Communist would hesitate for a moment to subscribe if it served his purpose—it carries an unavoidable implication that teachers are somehow more suspect than other citizens and require special depositions to prove their honesty and their innocence. All that this famous oath has done has been to throw the university into an uproar, drive some scholars of integrity and distinction away from it and lower its prestige throughout the country.

COURT RULES ANTI-RED OATH INVALID; CALI-
FORNIA MUST REHIRE TEACHERS

By Lawrence E. Davies

Special to The New York Times

Sacramento, Calif., April 6—Regents of the University of California were held today to have violated the State Constitution in imposing a special non-Communist loyalty oath as a condition of employment.

They were ordered in a unanimous decision by the Third District Court of Appeals to reinstate faculty members who had been dismissed last Aug. 25 for refusal to sign the special oath. The regular constitutional oath with its pledge of allegiance to the state and nation was held sufficient.

That constitutional pledge, indeed, said the court, "is the highest loyalty that can be demonstrated by any citizen." The judges added that "the exacting of any other test of loyalty would be anti-ethical to our fundamental concept of freedom."

"Any other conclusion," the decision stated, "would be to approve that which from the beginning of our Government has been denounced as the most effective means by which one special brand of political or economic philosophy can entrench and perpetuate itself to the eventual exclusion of all others; the imposition of any more inclusive test would be the fore-runner of tyranny and oppression."

Twenty-six faculty members were affected by the ruling of the Regents last August, reversing a decision the preceding month. Twenty sued to get their jobs back. Two of the twenty later dropped out of the suit, leaving

eighteen petitioners who carried the action through to today's opinion, written by Associate Justice Paul Peek and concurred in by Presiding Justice Annette Adams and Associate Justice B. F. Van Dyke.

Robert M. Underhill, secretary-treasurer of the Board of Regents was ordered to issue a letter of appointment to each of the petitioners "to his regular post on the faculty of the university."

Stanley A. Weigel, San Francisco attorney representing the eighteen nonsigners, expressed gratification over the decision. John F. Neylan, the regent who led the fight for the special contractual oath and for dismissal of the nonsigners, refused comment until he had seen the decision. Eugene Prince, attorney representing the Regents in the court action, said he "assumed" a hearing before the State Supreme Court would be sought.

The Appellate Court held that the special oath violated Section 3 of Article XX and Section 9 of Article IX of the State Constitution. The latter article, the opinion stated, contained a specific mandate "providing that the university shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence," and added that this mandate furnished a standard by which to decide the question whether the nonsigning faculty petitioners were to be included within the terms "office of public trust" as used in Section 3 of Article XX.

Cites Subversion Peril

The faculty members, the court ruled, fell within the class of persons to whom the framers of the Constitution intended to extend the protection of this section. Hence, it stated, reappointment could not be denied them solely because of failure to "comply with the invalid condition" in the Regents' resolution imposing the special oath.

"While this court is mindful of the fact that the action of the Regents was at the outset motivated by a desire to protect the university from the influence of subversive elements dedicated to the overthrow of our constitutional Government and the abolition of our civil liberties" the decision went on, "we are also keenly aware that equal to the danger of subversion from without by means of force and violence is the danger of subversion from within by the gradual whittling away and the resulting disintegration of the very pillars of our freedom."

Mr. Weigel in his statement said the decision "may well mark the turn of the tide against a dangerous and un-American trend to judge men by what they sign instead of by what they are."

Reproduced by Teachers Union of Philadelphia, 13 S. 21st St., Phila. 3, Pa.

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September 24, 1951.

To the Honorable George T. Guarnieri,
House of Representatives Office Building,
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear George:

It has become apparent that a final decision on the Pechan "loyalty" Bill is imminent. Before the final vote I would like to reiterate that such legislation is neither necessary nor in accord with democratic principles.

This Bill certainly is not needed to remove Communists from the school system or from other public employment. If any Communist should be found on the public payroll, he is subject to discharge under legislation which has been on the books since July 28, 1951 (24 Purdon's Digest 11-1122).

The proposed additional legislation would go far beyond the removal of Communists, and would launch a continuing "loyalty" inquisition on tests so vague as to render the public service unattractive to loyal Americans. Still the Bill fails to define the "loyalty" which it imposes. Instead, it lists several vague tests which "may" be considered but to which the reviewing body "shall not be limited!"

Even worse, loss of livelihood need not be based on proof, but merely a reasonable "doubt" of lack of loyalty. At the hearings before the House Committee, Judge Musmanno and other representatives of the sponsoring veterans' organizations conceded that this part of the Bill violated the basic American principle that an individual is innocent unless he is proved guilty. Nevertheless, the "doubt" standard is still in the Bill.

If you want proof of the lengths to which such a clause would be used, just examine the present outrageous investigation of Mrs. Matson, an Assistant District Attorney in Allegheny County. That investigation is being conducted by Robert Kunzig, a Deputy Attorney General, who is a two-bit copy of Gerald L. K. Smith, and the man who drafted the present bill.

I urge you to vote against this Bill, whose only excuse is a cowardly wave of hysteria.

Sincerely,

RICHARDSON DILWORTH.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTION IN OPPOSITION TO SENATE BILL 27, SENATE BILL 87, HOUSE BILL 458, AND SIMILAR LEGISLATION

We the undersigned herewith assert our opinion that S.B. 27, S.B. 87, H.B. 458, and whatever other bills may be introduced with similar objectives are such as to nullify the legitimate aims and practices of education. They impose such risks as tempt teachers not only to shirk their duty toward the future but also to falsify their knowledge of the past. Where originality is penalized and communication of truth proceeds at peril, there can be no scholarship, no independent research, on authentic instruction, no exercise of intelligence.

Accordingly, we declare our belief and conviction that all such legislative measures are a threat to the continued existence of our free institutions.

Signed by:

(Schools and organizations for identification purposes only)
Winthrop R. Wright, Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College

Derk Bodde, Professor of Chinese, University of Pennsylvania

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- Dean Gilbert T. Hoag, Haverford College
- Gaylord Le Roy, Assistant Professor of English, Temple University
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